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REPORT No 10.

Prices, Purchasing-Power-of-Money, Wages,  
Trade Unions, Unemployment, and General  
Industrial Conditions, 1919.

Prepared under instructions from the Minister of State  
for Home and Territories.

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## GROUP VII.—BUILDING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Plastering.†</b>												
Fibrous Plaster Fixers	106	0	73/4 to 85/3		99	0	71/6 & 78/8		..		76	0
Plasterers (Surface) ..	106	0	80 8		99	0	73 4		98 0*		76	0
„ (Sewer or Tunnel)	110	0	to 84 4		108 2		85 4		..		..	
			89 10		& 112 9							
<b>Plumbing and Gasfitting.‡</b>												
Galvanised Iron Workers	102	0	80 8		99	0	82 0		90 0		63/ to 78/	
Gasfitters .. ..	102	0	80 8		99	0	82 0		90 0		78 0	
Plumbers .. ..	102	0	80 8		99	0	88 0		90 0		69/ to 80/	
<b>Roofing.</b>												
Shinglers .. ..	84	0	93 6		99	0	..		90 0*		72 0*	
Slaters .. ..	84	0	93 6		99	0	81 0*		90 0*		72 0*	
Tilers .. ..	84	0	93 6		99	0	81 0*		90 0*		72 0*	
<b>Tile Laying.</b>												
Tile Layers .. ..	78	0	77 0		99	0	84 0*		..		†	
<b>Tuckpointing.</b>												
Tuckpointers .. ..	72	0	71 6		99	0	84 0*		90 0*		71 6*	
<b>Water Supply and Sewerage</b>												
Carpenters .. ..	84	0	80 8		..		78 0*		72 0		66/ & 78/*	
Concrete Workers ..	76/ & 78/		82 6		88/ to 97/2		68 0*		63 6		63 0*	
Labourers .. ..	70 6		66 0		77 0		60 0*		57 6		60/ & 63/*	
Miners (Sewer) .. ..	80 8		73/4 & 77/		99/ & 104/6		..		66 6		69 0*	
	to 102/6											
Pipejoiners and Setters	72/ & 78/		77 0		82/6 & 84/4		69 0*		66/6 & 81/6		69 0*	
Timbermen .. ..	78/ & 84/		..		99 0		63/ & 66/*		66 6		66 0*	
Toolsharpeners .. ..	78 0		73 4		89 10		63 0*		66 6		66 0*	

## GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.		Victoria.		Q'land.		S. Aust.		W. Aust.		Tasmania.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Coal Mining.¶</b>												
Blacksmiths .. ..	89/2 to 99/6		89/ to 99/		103/6 & 106/6		..		..		77/ to 91/6	
Bracemen .. ..	87/6 to 89/3		78/6 to 88/8		87/ to 106/6		..		..		77 0	
Carpenters .. ..	88/2 to 101/		89/ to 95/6		97/6 & 98/6		..		..		96 0	
Deputies .. ..	110/ to 114/6		106/10 to		106/6 & 110/		..		..		..	
Engine Drivers (Winding and Loco.) .. ..	91/6 to 102/		96/7 to 104/		96/6 to 120/		..		106/6 & 109/6		..	
Do. (Other) .. ..	87 6 to 102/		77/4 to 91/		87/6 & 115/6		..		87 0		81/ & 87/	
Labourers (Surface) ..	81/ to 84/6		76 6		81/ to 99/6		..		..		69/6 & 77/	
„ (Underground)	81/ to 87/6		76 6		83/ to 102/6		..		..		..	
Miners (Machine)	†		†		†		..		†		†	
„ (Manual) Dry Work	†		†		†		..		†		†	
„ Wet Work	†		†		†		..		†		†	
Platmen or Banksmen	87/6 to 92/6		86 8 to 91/2		81/ to 102/6		..		98 0		69/6 to 77/	
Shaftsinkers (Dry Work)	†		†		103/6-124/6		..		†		†	
„ (Wet Work)	†		†		115/9-133/9		..		†		†	
Shiftmen (Dry Work) ..	81/ to 108/6		86/8 to 98/		98/6 to 116/6		..		110 0		89 6	
„ (Wet Work)	81/ to 108/6		92/8 to 114/		107/9-125/9		..		..		..	
Shotfirers .. ..	105/6-138/6		..		98/6 & 116/6		..		110 0		..	
Shovellers .. ..	81/ to 89/		76 6		..		..		99 0		..	
Skiprepairers .. ..	83/6 to 88/6		78 6		..		..		..		77 0	
Strikers .. ..	74/ to 84/		76 6		..		..		..		..	
Timbermen .. ..	95/9 to 101/		91/2 to 98 6		98/6 & 116/6		..		98 0		84 0	
Weghmen .. ..	82/9 to 91/		80/ to 99/		..		..		98 0		..	
Wheelers .. ..	85/6 to 91/		78/10 to 82/9		87/6 to 108/6		..		98/ & 105/		73 6	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † Piece-work rates. ‡ Sydney rates from 1st January, 1920. § 44 and 48 hours per week. ¶ Sydney rates from 9th January, 1920. ¶ The hours of labour for coal miners in the Commonwealth were fixed by a special tribunal appointed under the War Precautions Act as follows:—Eight hours bank to bank inclusive of one half hour for meal time, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half hour for meal time on Saturday, Sundays and holidays. The customary number of shifts per fortnight is eleven, the collieries not working on pay Saturday. An industrial agreement registered under the State Arbitration Act in Western Australia provides that no person shall be employed below ground in coal mines after the 1st January, 1920, for more than seven consecutive hours in twenty-four hours, or for more than forty-two hours in any week.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.

## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Tanning and Currying.†</b>												
Beamsmen .. ..	86	0	81	0	81	0	81	0	81	0	81	0
Curriers .. ..	91	0	86	0	86	0	86	0	86	0	86	0
Fancy Leather Finishers ..	81	0	76	0	76	0	76	0	76	0	76	0
Japanners or Enamellers ..	81	0	76	0	76	0	76	0	76	0	76	0
Jiggers and Grainers ..												
(Bookbinding Leather)	84	0	79	0	79	0	79	0	79	0	79	0
Labourers .. ..	77	0	72	0	72	0	72	0	72	0	72	0
Limemen and Yardmen ..	78	0	73	0	72/ & 73/		73	0	73	0	73	0
Machinists (Fleshing) ..	86	0	81	0	81	0	81	0	81	0	81	0
" (Scouring) .. ..	79	0	74	0	74	0	74	0	74	0	74	0
" (Scudding) .. ..	81	0	76	0	76	0	76	0	76	0	76	0
" (Shaving) .. ..	84	0	83	0	80	0	83	0	83	0	83	0
" (Splitting) .. ..	91	0	86	0	86	0	86	0	86	0	86	0
" (Unhairing) .. ..	81	0	76	0	76	0	76	0	76	0	76	0
" (Whitening) .. ..	84	0	79	0	80	0	79	0	79	0	79	0
" (Other) .. ..	79	0	74	0	74	0	74	0	74	0	74	0
Rollers and Strikers ..	83	0	78	0	78	0	78	0	78	0	78	0
Tablemen .. ..	81	0	76	0	76	0	76	0	76	0	76	0
<b>Tent and Tarpaulin Making.</b>												
Cutters (1st Hand) ..	78	0	72	0	72	6	69	0	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 84 0*		<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 70 0*	
" (2nd Hand) ..	78	0	54	0	72	6	..		<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 72 0*		<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 60 0*	
Dressers .. ..	78	0	54	0	..		..		..		..	
Machinists .. ..	78	0	54	0	68	0	69	0	..		..	
Sewers (Hand) .. ..	78	0	66	0	68	0	69	0	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 72 0*		..	
Tent Makers .. ..	78	0	66	0	68	0	69	0	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 72 0*		..	
<b>Wickerworking.†</b>												
Bamboo or Wickerworkers ..	92	0	67	6	*88 0		60	0	71	6	80	0
Basket Makers & Repairers ..	95	0	65	0	*88 0		60	0	..		..	
Upholsterers .. ..	96	0	67	6	*88 0		60	0	..		..	

## GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

<b>Bricklaying.§</b>												
Bricklayers (Surface) ..	108	0	*82	6	*99	0	*77	0	96	0*	84	0
" (Sewer and Tunnel) ..	114	0	*88	0	*99	0	*77	0	96	0*	92	0
<b>Carpentering.   </b>												
Carpenters .. ..	102	0	*80	8	*99	0	*83	5	84	0	84	0
<b>Joinery.</b>												
Machinists (1st Class) ..	78	6	78	0	*99	0	79	6	..		72	0
" (2nd Class) .. ..	73	6	76	0	*91	8	72	0	..		63	0
" (3rd Class) .. ..	67	0	69	0	*91	8	70	6	..		60	0
<b>Labouring (Builders).¶</b>												
Bricklayers' Labourers ..	72	0	*71	6	*82	6	*71	6	84	0	*66	0
Carpenters' Labourers ..	68	0	*71	6	*82	6	*71	6	72	0	*66	0
Concrete Workers .. ..	68	0	*71	6	*88	0	*71	6	72	0	*66	0
Earth Excavators .. ..	68	0	*71	6	*82	6	*71	6	72	0	*66	0
Gear Workers .. ..	68	0	*71	6	*82	6	*71	6	84	0	*66	0
Masons' Labourers .. ..	68	0	*71	6	*82	6	*71	6	84	0	*66	0
Plasterers' Labourers ..	68	0	*71	6	*82	6	*71	6	84	0	*66	0
Scaffold Hands .. ..	68	0	*71	6	*82	6	*71	6	84	0	*66	0
<b>Lathing and Ceiling.</b>												
Lathers .. ..	106	0*	*88	0*	*99	0	*82	6*	90	0*	70	0*
Metal Ceilings .. ..	68	0	*80	8*	*99	0	..		..		60	0*
<b>Masonry.††</b>												
Masons .. ..	*104	6	*74	6*	*99	0	*77	0	102	0*	*76	0
<b>Painting (House) and Glazing.**</b>												
Glaziers .. ..	96	0	*73	4	*99	0	*73	4	72	0	68	0
Painters .. ..	96	0	*73	4	*99	0	*73	4	72	0	74	0
Paperhangers .. ..	96	0	*73	4	*99	0	*73	4	72	0	74	0
Signwriters .. ..	104	0	*73	4	*99	0	*73	4	72	0	74	0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † Sydney rates from 7th January, 1920. Adelaide and Perth rates from 2nd January, 1920. ‡ Sydney rates from 7th and 23rd January, 1920. § Sydney rates from 17th January, 1920. || Sydney rates from 2nd January, 1920. ¶ The rates of wage quoted for Builders' Labourers for Sydney and Brisbane are those payable under State Award. The rates quoted for Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth are the ruling or predominant rates, while those for Hobart are the rates fixed by the Award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, \*\* Sydney rates from 17th January, 1920. †† Sydney rates from 23rd January, 1920.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.



## GROUP VIII.—MINING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gold and Other Mining (Except Coal).† §						
Battery Feeders ..	54/ to 84/	63/ & 67/	61/5 to 95/4	..	70/6 to 85/6	54/ to 63/
Bracemen ..	57/ to 84/	68/ & 69/6	63/3 to 100/10	70 6	73/6 to 88/6	60/ to 75/
Engine Drivers (Stationary)	66/ to 87/	66/ to 78/	67/4 to 114/7	78/ to 84/	78/6 to 99/	75/ to 84/
" (Winding & Loco.)	78/ to 83/	72/ to 81/	82/ to 125/7	87 0	85/6 to 102/	78/ to 99/
Firemen ..	60/ to 84/	57/ to 75/	67/4 to 106/4	72/ & 78/	70/6 to 84/	70/6 to 75/
Labourers ..	54/ to 81/	63/ to 68/	54/1 to 95/4	66/ & 69/	69/ to 84/	54/ to 76/6
Miners (Dry Work)	60/ to 87/	75/ to 81/	73/4 to 100/0	†	75/ to 93/	60/ to 84/
" (Wet Work)	66/ to 93/	81/ to 87/	80/8 to 110/	†	81/ to 99/	66/ to 90/
" (Machine)	60/ to 100/6	69/ to 83/	73/4 to 109/1	†	72/ to 97/6	72/ to 84/
Platmen ..	57/ to 84/	68/ & 69/6	63/3 to 100/10	70 6	73/6 to 88/6	60/ to 75/
Shaft Sinkers (Dry Work)	63/ to 87/	78/ to 86/	73/4 to 110/	†	79/6 to 97/6	60/ to 87/
" (Wet Work)	69/ to 93/	84/ to 92/	88/10 to 110/	†	85/6 to 103/6	66/ to 93/
Shift Bosses ..	63/ to 94/6	73/ to 79/	100/ to 120/1	93/ & 99/	96/ to 126/	66/ to 90/
Timbermen ..	63/ to 93/	73/6 to 83/	73/4 to 109/8	78/ & 84/	79/6 to 99/	70/6 to 90/

## GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Railways.¶						
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—¶						
" (1st Class) ..	108 0	112 6	104/ to 114/	96 0	96 0	93 0
" (2nd Class) ..	102 0	100/6 to 106/6	98/ to 108/	90 0	90 0	90 0
" (3rd Class) ..	96 0	91/6 to 100/6	92/ to 102/	84 0	84 0	87 0
" (4th Class) ..	90 0	91 6	86/ to 96/	78 0	78 0	84 0
" (5th Class) ..	84 0	..	86/ to 96/	75 0	72 0	78/ & 81/
Firemen (1st Class)¶	78 0	85 6	78/ to 88/	72 0	72 0	72 0
" (2nd Class) ..	77 0	82 0	78/ to 88/	67 6	67 0	69 0
" (3rd Class) ..	77 0	76/6 & 79/6	72/ to 82/	63 0	63 0	66 0
Guards (1st Class) ..	92/ to 98/	94 6	96/ to 106/	75 0	81 0	81/ & 84/
" (2nd Class) ..	86/ to 92/	82/6 to 91/6	90/ to 100/	63/ to 72/	81 0	75/ & 78/
" (3rd Class) ..	83/ to 86/	76/6 to 82/6	84/ to 94/	60 0	81 0	69/ & 72/
Porters ..	77/ to 86/	70/6 to 82/6	70/ to 84/	60 0	66/ & 69/	60/ to 66/
Shunters (1st Class) ..	99/6 to 108/6	94 6	96/ to 106/	69 0	78 0	69 0
" (2nd Class) ..	90/6 to 101/	88 6	90/ to 100/	66 0	81 0	66 0
" (3rd Class) ..	86 0	82 6	86/ to 96/	63 0	..	66 0
" (Ordinary) ..	86 0	76/6 & 79/6	78/ to 88/	60 0	72 0	..
Signalmen (Special) ..	..	94 6	92/ to 100/	..	93 0	..
" (1st Class) ..	104/ & 107/	88 6	90/ to 100/	78 0	84 0	69/ & 72/
" (2nd Class) ..	101 0	85 6	85/ to 95/	66/ & 72/	78 0	63 0
" (3rd Class) ..	98 0	82 6	79/ to 89/	60 0	72 0	..
" (4th Class) ..	86/ to 95/	76/6 & 79/6	74/ to 84/	..	69 0	..
Tramways (Electric & Cable)†						
Car Washers or Cleaners	77 0	76 0	77 0	65 0	66/ & 75/	57 0
Conductors (1st Year) ..	80 0	76 0	70/ & 73/6	67/ & 69/	68/ & 75/	57 0
" (2nd Year) ..	83 0	79 0	73/6 & 77/	69 0	75 0	57 0
" (3rd Year) ..	86 0	82 0	77/ to 87/6	73/ & 75/	75 0	57 0
Firemen (Four Fires)	90 0	88 0	89/6 & 90/	75 0	75 0*	..
" (Less than 4 fires)	85/ to 90/	85 0	88/ & 90/	..	72 0*	..
Horse Drivers ..	77 0	76 0	77 0	72 0	70 0	67 0
Labourers ..	77 0	72/ to 76/	70/ & 77/	65 0	66 0	57 0
Lamp Trimmers ..	77 0	79 0	..	..	..	..
Maintenance Men ..	77 0	79 0	77 0	66 0	69 0	60 0
Motormen or Grippmen—						
1st Year ..	86 0	76 0	70/ & 73/6	69 0	68/ & 75/	57 0
2nd Year ..	89 0	79 0	73/6 & 77/	72 0	75 0	60 0
3rd Year ..	92 0	82 0	77/ to 87/6	75 0	75 0	63 0
Night Watchmen ..	77 0	76 0	76 0	65 0	79 0**	57 0
Overhead Wiremen—						
(Leading) ..	91/ & 97/	85 0	110 0	76 0	78 0	63 0
(Other) ..	82/ & 88/	82 0	87 3	69 0	66 0	60 0
Pitmen ..	77 0	88/ & 91/	80 8 & 89/	69/ & 72/	75 0	63 0
Signalmen ..	92/ to 98/	85/ & 88/	77/ & 89/	75/ & 78/	..	..
Tower Wagon Drivers						
(Horse) ..	77 0	76 0	77 0	72 0	70 0	61 0
(Motor) ..	77 0	82 0	..	75 0	75 0	..
Track Cleaners ..	77 0	76 0	70 0	66 0	80 0**	57 0
Trimmers or Fuelmen ..	80 0	..	84 0	66/ & 69/	69 0*	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † Contract work. ‡ South Australian rates from 1st January, 1920. § The number of hours constituting a full week's work in the mining industry is as follows:—N.S.W., Victoria and W. Australia—Miners and others underground, 44 hours; engine-drivers and workers above ground, 48 hours. Queensland—Central Division—Miners and others underground work three shifts of 48, 44 and 40 hours each week, payment to be made as though 48 hours had been worked each week; engine drivers and others above ground, 48 hours. Mt. Perry—Miners, etc., 46 hours. Other Districts—Miners, etc., 44 hours. South Australia—Miners and others underground, 44 hours day shift, 40 hours night shift; engine-drivers and others above ground, 48 hours. Tasmania—Miners etc., 44 hours; surface workers, 48 hours. Mt. Bischoff—Surface workers, 46 hours. ¶ The hours of labour for railway employees are 48 per week (in New South Wales 96 per fortnight), except in the following cases:—Victoria—Porters, 54 hours.

[For continuation of footnotes see next page.]

## GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Carrying (Merchandise).††</b>												
Carriers (One Horse) ..	<sup>11</sup> 682	6	67	0	<sup>17</sup> 77	0	67	0	67	0	67	0
" (Two Horses) ..	<sup>11</sup> 687	6	72	0	<sup>17</sup> 82	0	72	0	72	0	72	0
" (Three Horses) ..	<sup>11</sup> 691	6	74	0	<sup>17</sup> 85	0	74	0	74	0	74	0
Corporation Carters—												
One Horse ..	62/ & 64/6		67	0	77	0	67	0	67	0	67	0
Two Horses ..	66/ & 68/		72	0	82	0	72	0	72	0	72	0
Jinkers (One Horse) ..	<sup>11</sup> 682	6	75	0	<sup>17</sup> 85	0	75	0	75	0	75	0
" (Two Horses) ..	<sup>11</sup> 687	6	80	0	<sup>17</sup> 90	0	80	0	80	0	80	0
Sanitary Carters ..	77/ & 83/		71/ to 81/		80	0	..		71/ to 81/		71/ to 81/	
Stable Hands ..	<sup>11</sup> 82	0	66	0	<sup>17</sup> 76	0	66	0	66	0	66	0
	to 85	0										
Tip Dray Drivers ..	<sup>11</sup> 78/6 & 85/		67	0	<sup>17</sup> 77	0	67	0	67	0	67/ & 72/	
Motor Lorries & Wagons												
under 3 tons carry capacity	<sup>11</sup> 477	0	72/ & 76/		80/ to 88/		72/ & 76/		72/ & 76/		72/ & 76/	
3 tons & over carry capacity	<sup>11</sup> 478	0	80	0	93/ & 98/		80	0	80	0	80	0
<b>Carrying (Passenger).</b>												
Chauffeurs ..	..		60/ & 63/†		..		..		..		<sup>14</sup> 60/ to 70/	
<b>Lift Attendants.</b>												
Goods ..	77	0	56	0	<sup>10</sup> 71	6	54	0*	63	0	<sup>11</sup> 45	0*
Passenger ..	77	0	56	0	73/ & 75/		54	0*	63	0	<sup>11</sup> 45	0*

## GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

<b>Waterside Working.</b>								
Coal Lumpers per hour‡	2	6	2	3	2	8	2	3
Wharf Labourers per hour§	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
<b>Passenger Vessels (Intra-State)   </b>								
Cooks (Chief) per month.	£240	0	335	0 ¶	335	0 ¶	335	0 ¶
	to 350	0						160/ & 335/ ¶
„ (Second) per month	£210	0	225	0 ¶	225	0 ¶	225	0 ¶
	to 250	0						130/ & 225/ ¶
„ (Third) „	£210	0	185	0 ¶	185	0 ¶	185	0 ¶
„ (Ships) „	£250	0						..
Pantrymen „	£225	0	£225	0	£225	0	£225	0
„ Assistant „	£185	0	£195/ & 205/		£195/ & 205/		£195/ & 205/	
Stewards .. ..	£185	0	£195	0	£195	0	£195	0
	to 230	0	to 245	0	to 245	0	to 245	0
								£110 0
								& 245 0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † 48 and 54 hours per week.  
 ‡ Sydney rates from 30th January, 1920. § Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. || Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. ¶ Not more than 10 hours per day. †† Brisbane rates from 1st January, 1920.

South Australia—Porters and signalmen, 48 to 57 hours; and Tasmania—Guards, porters, shunters and signalmen, 54 hours. Owing to the difference in the classification of grades of railway employees in the various States, only minimum and maximum rates are quoted, excluding those for foremen. \*\* Number of hours per week not regulated. ¶ In N.S.W. the rates of wage for 1st class locomotive drivers correspond to those fixed for drivers driving express passenger or mail trains. 2nd to 5th class correspond to the rates of wage fixed for different lengths of service. The classification of locomotive drivers and firemen employed in the Victorian Railway Service fixes different rates of wage for the following grades of service:—(1) Country Passenger Service; (2) First-grade Suburban or Mixed Train Service; (3) Second-grade Suburban or Mixed Train Service; and (4) Goods or Switching Service. The rates of wage for these services have been taken as corresponding to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Class Classification in the other States, with the exception that Firemen for only three classes of service are graded. †† For Sydney and Perth the wages quoted are those determined by State Awards. For Melbourne, Adelaide, and Hobart the rates are those specified in agreements registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. For Brisbane the rates quoted are those specified in an unregistered agreement. Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1920.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.

## GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
<b>Passenger Vessels (Inter-State)†</b>						
Bakers .. per month	Wages in Vessels of 4000 tons Gross Register and under.	\$.		Wages in Vessels of over 4000 tons Gross Register.	\$.	
Barmen ..	£255			£315		
Butchers ..	£205			£205		
Cooks (Chief) ..	£235			£265		
" (Second) ..	£335			£395		
" (Third) ..	£285			£285		
" (Ship's) ..	£225			£225		
Pantrymen ..	£255			£255		
Scullerymen ..	£225			£225		
Chief Saloon Steward ..	£185			£205		
Second ..	£215			£215		
Second Saloon ..	£245			£245		
Fore Cabin ..	£245			£245		
Bedroom & other,, ..	£225			£225		
	£205			£205		
<b>All Vessels (Inter-State)† §§</b>						
A.B. Seamen .. per month			\$.			
Boatswains ..			280			
Donkeymen ..			300			
Firemen ..			340			
Greasers ..			320			
Lamp Trimmers ..			320			
Fuel Trimmers ..			300			
			280			
<b>Marine Engineers.†† ‡‡</b>						
Chief .. per month	VESSELS.			VESSELS.		
Second ..	Under 100 N.H.P.			100 or more N.H.P.		
Third ..	460/ to 510/			530/ to 840/		
Fourth ..	420/			420/ to 560/		
5th, 6th, 7th, & 8th ..	380/			380/ to 480/		
	..			330/ to 420/		
	..			310/		
	INTERSTATE			INTERSTATE		
	PASSENGER VESSELS.			CARGO VESSELS.		
	Lowest Highest			Lowest Highest		
	Class, 125 tons & under.	Class, over 10,000 tons.		Class 60 tons & under.	Class, over 4,000 tons.	
<b>Merchant Service.†† ‡‡</b>						
Masters .. per month	460s.	1360s.		380s.	780s.	
Officers, Chief ..	360s.	520s.		300s.	420s.	
" Second ..	300s.	460s.		260s.	360s.	
" Third ..	..	400s.		..	320s.	
" Fourth & Fifth,, ..	..	260s.		..	260s.	

## GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
<b>Farming. **</b>						
General Hands*§ ..	s. d. 25/ to 40/	s. d. 20/ to 40/	s. d. 25/ to 35/	s. d. 30/ to 50/	s. d. 35/ to 55/	s. d. 30/ to 35/
Harvesters*§ ..	45/ to 60/	45/ to 60/	48/ to 60/	45/ to 65/	45/ to 60/	40/ to 50/
Milkers*§ ..	30/ to 40/	25/ to 40/	25/ to 35/	25/ to 40/	35/ to 40/	30/ to 40/
Ploughmen*§ ..	35/ to 45/	30/ to 45/	30/ to 40/	30/ to 50/	35/ to 60/	35/ to 50/
Chaffcutters (Portable)	..	72 0	..	63 0††	..	*60 0
" (Stationary)	..	72 0	..	& 66 11‡	..	*56 0
Threshers (Feeders) ..	..	..	..	..	..	*65 0
" (Machinists) ..	..	..	..	..	..	*56 0
<b>Gardening.</b>						
Gardeners ..	83 6	61 0	*82 11‡	60 0*	74 0	60 0*
" (Labourers) ..	77 0	58 0	*73 4	60 0*	68 0	48/ to 54/*
Nurserymen ..	83 6	60 0	70 0*	66 0*	68 0*	60 0*
" (Labourers) ..	77 0	54 0	55/ to 65/*	60 0*	62 0*	48/ to 54/*
<b>Pastoral Workers.</b>						
Cooks§ ..	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	*100 to 140/	75 0
Shearers .. per 100	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	*30 0	34 0
Shed Hands§ ..	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	*70 0	65 0
Wool Pressers§ ..	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	*100 0	80 0
<b>Rural Workers.</b>						
Fruit Harvesters ..	72/ & 78/	72/ & 78/	..	72/ & 78/	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. § Rates of wage quoted are in addition to Board and Lodging provided. ‡ Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. || Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for Interstate passenger and cargo vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for Interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. \*\* Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. †† 51 hours during harvest months, and 48 hours during other than harvest months. ‡‡ Marine Engineers—Not more than 8 hours per day in the case where three or more engineers are employed, or not more than 12 hours per day where two engineers are employed, to be worked without payment for overtime. Masters and Officers.—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours. Five intervals of 24 consecutive hours' leave to be allowed each master, officer or engineer each calendar month. §§ Not more than 8 hours per day. ¶ Not more than 10 hours per day. ||| Melbourne rates from 23/1/20.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.

## GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided. If Board and Lodging are provided the following amounts, fixed by Industrial Tribunals, may be deducted from the under-mentioned rates of wage:—Sydney, 11s. to 19s. (according to class of establishment); Melbourne, 14s.; Brisbane, 15s. and 17s.; Adelaide, 14s. (Restaurants); and 15s. (Hotels and Clubs); Perth, 22s.; and Hobart, 15s. per week.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Clubs (Residential).</b>						
Barmen .. ..	77 0	72 0	77 0	66 0	74 0*	<sup>1</sup> 45/ & 50/
Billiard Markers ..	77 0	66 0	<sup>2</sup> 63 0	<sup>2</sup> 54 0	<sup>2</sup> 66 6*	<sup>2</sup> 45 0
Lift Attendants ..	77 0	<sup>2</sup> 51 4	63/ & 65/	<sup>2</sup> 54 0	..	..
Porters (Day Work) ..	77 0	66 0	<sup>2</sup> 63 0	<sup>2</sup> 54 0	<sup>2</sup> 66 6*	<sup>2</sup> 35 0
„ (Night Work) ..	77 0	66 0	<sup>2</sup> 63 0	<sup>2</sup> 54 0	<sup>2</sup> 66 6*	<sup>2</sup> 37 6
<b>Cooks (Hotels, Clubs, etc.).</b>						
Chefs .. ..	77 0†	75 0	81 6	75 0†	95 0	<sup>2</sup> 50 0
.. ..	to 114 0	to 110 0	& 86 6‡	to 114 0	& 102 0	to 95 0
Cooks (Second) ..	77 0†	72 6	69 0§	64 0¶	78 3	<sup>2</sup> 40 0
.. ..	to 84 0	to 90 0	..	to 85 0	& 82 0	to 75 0
„ (Third) ..	77 0†	70 0	69 0§	60 0¶	72 0	<sup>2</sup> 40 0
.. ..	..	to 72 6	..	& 74 0	..	to 60 0
Kitchenmen ..	77 0†	66 0	63 0§	54 0¶	66 6	<sup>2</sup> 35 0
.. ..	..	..	..	& 64 0	..	..
<b>Hairdressing.</b>						
Full Hands .. ..	<sup>1</sup> 80 0	80 0	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 80 0	<sup>2</sup> 66 0*
Hairdressers .. ..	<sup>1</sup> 77 0	<sup>1</sup> 70 0	77 6	75 0	..	..
<b>Hotels.</b>						
Barmen .. ..	77 0	72 0	77 0	66 0	74 0	<sup>2</sup> 45 0
.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	& 50 0
Billiard Markers ..	77 0	66 0	<sup>2</sup> 63 0	<sup>2</sup> 54 0	66 6	<sup>2</sup> 37 6
Handymen .. ..	77 0	66 0	<sup>2</sup> 63 0	<sup>2</sup> 54 0	66 6	<sup>2</sup> 30 0
.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	& 35 0
Lift Attendants ..	77 0	<sup>2</sup> 51 4	63/ & 65/	<sup>2</sup> 54 0	..	..
Porters (Day Work) ..	77 0	66 0	<sup>2</sup> 63 0	<sup>2</sup> 54 0	66 6	<sup>2</sup> 35 0
„ (Night Work) ..	77 0	66 0	<sup>2</sup> 63 0	<sup>2</sup> 54 0	66 6	<sup>2</sup> 37 6
Waiters (Head) ..	77 0	70 0	<sup>2</sup> 68 0	<sup>2</sup> 65 0	..	<sup>2</sup> 40 0
.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	to 55 0
„ (Others) ..	77 0	66 0	<sup>2</sup> 63 0	<sup>2</sup> 54 0	69 0	<sup>2</sup> 35 0
.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	to 45 0
<b>Restaurants.</b>						
Pantrymen .. ..	77 0†	66 0	67 6	64 0	66 6	<sup>2</sup> 40 0
Waiters .. ..	77 0†	66 0	67 6	64/ & 66/6	69 0	<sup>2</sup> 35/ to 45/

## GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

<b>Bill Posting.</b>						
Billposters .. ..	79 0	63 0	67 6*	<sup>2</sup> 55/ to 70/*	<sup>12</sup> 65/ to 75/*	60 0*
<b>Factory Engine Driving.¶</b>						
Engine Drivers (Stationary)						
1st Class .. ..	87 0	84 0	101 0	84 0	78/ & 81/	81 0
2nd Class .. ..	81 0	78 0	93 0	81 0	75/ & 78/	78 0
3rd Class .. ..	78 0	75 0	85 0	78 0	72/ & 75/	75 0
Firemen (1st Class) ..	75 0	75 0	83 0	75 0	69/ & 72/	70/6 to 72/
„ (2nd Class) ..	72/ & 73/6	67/6 & 72/	..	67/6 & 72/	66/ to 70/6	69/ & 70/6
Greasers .. ..	72 0	67 6	83 0	67 6	66/ & 69/	69 0
Trimmers .. ..	70 6	67 6	82 0	67 6	63/ & 66/	66 0
<b>Fuel Distribution (Coal and Coke).**</b>						
Baggers and Loaders ..	66 6	84 0	..	..	..	63 0*
Carters (One Horse) ..	77 0	67/ & 68/	<sup>1</sup> 77 0	67 0	67 0	67 0
„ (Two Horses) ..	82 0	72/ & 73/	<sup>1</sup> 82 0	72 0	72 0	72 0
Trimmers .. ..	66 6	84 0	..	..	..	66 0*

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † The hours of cooks, etc., in Sydney are 48, 55, 57 and 58 per week, according to the class of establishment. ‡ 48 and 58 hours per week, according to class of establishment. § 48 and 54 hours per week, according to class of establishment. ¶ 48 and 56 hours per week, according to class of establishment. || Brisbane rates from 19th January, 1920. \*\* Melbourne and Brisbane rates from 1st January, 1920.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Fuel Distribution (Firewood).†</b>												
Carters (One Horse) ..	77	0	67	0	177	0	67	0	67	0	67	0
" (Two Horses) ..	82	0	72	0	182	0	72	0	72	0	72	0
Other Adults ..	66	6	160	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	0*
Sawyers ..	66	6	65	0	675	2	..	..	..	..	60	0*
Yardmen ..	66	6	160	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Lamp Lighting.</b>												
Lamp Lighters ..	74	6	50/2 to 72/§		60	0	69	6	66	0	66	0
<b>Marine Stores.</b>												
Bottle Washers ..	77	0*	72	0	60	0	60	0	72	0	..	..
Foremen ..	82	0*	75	0	63	0	63	0	..	..	..	..
General Hands ..	77	0*	69	0	60	0	60	0	72	0	..	..
<b>Municipal.</b>												
Labourers ..	77	0	69	0	673	4	63	0	68	0	69	0
Street Sweepers ..	77	0	69	0	673	4	63	0	68/ & 70/		69	0
<b>Shop and other Assistants.‡</b>												
Boot Salesmen ..	88	0	67	6	180	0	164	0	67	6	1675	0
Chemists' Assistants ..	77	0	190	0	103	6	180	0	..	..	..	..
Clerks ..	77	0	62	0	72	0	168	0	..	..	..	..
Confectionery Salesmen..	77	0	..	..	to 85	0	..	..	67	6	..	..
Drapery Salesmen ..	88	0	72	0	180	0	164	0	67	6	1675	0
Fruit Salesmen ..	..	..	..	..	180	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture Salesmen ..	88	0	72	6	180	0	165/ to 70/*		67	6	1675	0
Grocery Salesmen ..	86	6	65	0	180	0	170	0	66	0	60	0
Newsagents' Assistants ..	82	6	..	..	180	0	164	0	67	6	1675	0
Railway Bookstall Assist'ts	82	6	..	..	180	0	..	..	67	6	1675	0
Tobacconists' Salesmen	82	6	..	..	180	0	..	..	67	6	..	..
<b>Clothing (Men's).‡</b>												
Collectors, Doormen and Travellers ..	88	0	75	0	..	..	..	..	70	0	1685	0
Departmental Managers	93/ & 98/		80	0	..	..	..	..	65	0	..	..
Parcels Officers ..	..	..	62	6	..	..	..	..	67	6	1675	0
Salesmen ..	88	0	75	0	180	0	164	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Hardware.‡</b>												
Managers (Branch) ..	93/ & 98/		80	0	..	..	17100	0	..	..	..	..
" (Departmental) ..	03/ & 98/		85	0	..	..	185	0	..	..	100	0
Salesmen (Junior) ..	77/ & 80/		50/ to 68/		153	6	142	6	..	..	55	0
" (Outside) ..	..	..	80	0	to 70	6	to 57	6	..	..	to 75	0
" (Senior) ..	88	0	74	0	180	0	172	6	..	..	85	0
" (Senior) ..	88	0	74	0	180	0	163	0	67	6	80	0
<b>Storemen—Packing, Cleaning, etc.).</b>												
Night Watchmen ..	1677	0	1677	0	166	0	168/ & 69/		..	..	1755/ to 70/*	
Office Cleaners ..	77	0	60	0	63	0	..	..	63	0	1660	0
Packers (General) ..	77/ & 82/6		66	0	1671	6	165/ & 67/		67	6	1662	6
Storemen (General) ..	77/ & 81/		66	0	1671	6	165/ & 67/		65	0	1662	6
<b>Wholesale Grocery.</b>												
Packers (Head) ..	77/ to 88/6		68/ to 80/		1675/ to 100/6		78	0	67	6	66	6
" (Others) ..	77	0	64	0	1671	6	65	0	67	0	59	0
Storemen (Head) ..	77/ to 88/6		70/ to 90/		1675/ to 100/6		78	0	67	6	66	6
" (Other) ..	77	0	64/ & 70/		1671	6	65	0	65	0	59	0
<b>Wholesale Hardware.</b>												
Packers ..	77	0	65	0	1671	6	165/ & 67/		67	0	65/ to 75/	
Storemen ..	77	0	65	0	1671	6	165/ & 67/		65	0	65/ to 75/	
<b>Surveying.**</b>												
Surveyors (Cooks) for 7 days	77	0	180	0*	79	4	170	0*	77	0*	..	..
" (Foremen) ..	77	0	75	0*	..	..	..	..	78/ to 90/*		..	..
" (Labourers) ..	77	0	66	0*	68	0	60	0*	66	0*	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † Brisbane rates from 1st January, 1920. ‡ Sydney rates from 7th January, 1920. § Hours from 30 to 48 per week. || 47½ and 48 hours per week. ¶ Number of hours per week not regulated. †† 50 hours per week in shops and 48 and 50½ hours per week other than in shops.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.



## APPENDIX V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital Town of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1919.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 180).

## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Biscuit Making.						
Adult Females .. ..	39 0	31 0	32 6	25/ to 35/*	22/6 to 35/*	..
Butter Making. †						
Adult Females .. ..	..	39 0	..	32 6*	..	..
Cheese Making. †						
Adult Females .. ..	..	39 0	..	32 6*	..	..
Confectionery.						
Chocolate Dippers ..	39 0	35 0	<sup>12</sup> 35 0	30 0		
Other Adults .. ..	39 0	34 0	<sup>12</sup> 35 0	30 0	25/ to 30/*	20/ to 30/*
Jam Making and Preserving.						
Fillers .. ..	40 6	40 6	37 6	40 6	20/ to 30/*	40 6
Other Adults .. ..	39 0	35 0	37 6	35 0	25/ to 40/*	35 0
Pastry Cooks.						
Adult Females .. ..	39/ to 51/9	30 9	<sup>12</sup> 32 6	..	..	..
Tea Packing.						
Head Women .. ..	<sup>12</sup> a39 0	37 0	<sup>12</sup> 38/6 to 48/	..	..	40 0
Other Adults .. ..	<sup>12</sup> a39 0	30 0	<sup>12</sup> 35 0	30 0*	..	27 6
Tobacco Working (Cigars).						
Ringers .. ..	39 9	24 0	..	..	..	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	39 0	35 0	..	..	..	..

## GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Bootmaking.						
Machinists (Wax Thread)	48 0	48 0	39 0	48 0	..	48 0
Other Adults .. ..	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	40 0	39 0
Dressmaking. †						
Adult Females .. ..	<sup>12</sup> a39 0	28 0	<sup>12</sup> a32 6	29/ to 45/6	<sup>6</sup> 37 0 to 41 0	<sup>12</sup> 25 0 to 45 0*
Dyers and Cleaners.						
Adult Females .. ..	39 0 to 50 0*	28 6 to 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 35/ to 40/*	<sup>12</sup> a27 6 to 42 6*	<sup>6</sup> 35/ to 45/*	..
Hat Making (Straw).						
Finishers .. ..	<sup>12</sup> a39 0	<sup>b</sup> 35 0*	<sup>12</sup> 32 6	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	<sup>12</sup> a39 0	<sup>b</sup> 37 6*	<sup>12</sup> 32 6	..	..	..
Millinery. †						
Adult Females .. ..	<sup>12</sup> a39 0	30 0	<sup>6-12</sup> a31 6 to 35 0	27/6 & 28/6	<sup>6</sup> 37 0	<sup>6</sup> 25/ to 40/*
Shirt Making.						
Adult Females .. ..	<sup>10</sup> a <sup>12</sup> a39 0	38 6	<sup>12</sup> 35 0	29/ to 42/6	<sup>6</sup> 37 0	<sup>6</sup> 25 0*
Tailoring (Order).						
Machinists (Coat Hands)	<sup>6</sup> 44 0	<sup>6</sup> 44 0	<sup>6</sup> 44 0	<sup>6</sup> 44 0	<sup>6</sup> 50 0	<sup>6</sup> 44 0
„ (Trousers, Vest Hds.)	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 50 0	<sup>6</sup> 40 0
Tailoresses (Coat Hands)	<sup>6</sup> 44 0	<sup>6</sup> 44 0	<sup>6</sup> 44 0	<sup>6</sup> 44 0	<sup>6</sup> 50 0	<sup>6</sup> 44 0
„ (Trousers, Vest Hds.)	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 42 6	<sup>6</sup> 40 0
Tailoring (Ready-made).						
Machinists (Coat Hands)	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 42 0	<sup>b</sup> 40 0
„ (Trousers, Vest Hds.)	<sup>6</sup> 39 0	<sup>6</sup> 38 6	<sup>6</sup> 38 6	<sup>6</sup> 38 6	<sup>6</sup> 39 6	<sup>b</sup> 38 6
Tailoresses (Coat Hands)	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	<sup>6</sup> 39/6 & 47/	<sup>b</sup> 40 0
„ (Trousers, Vest Hds.)	<sup>6</sup> 39 0	<sup>6</sup> 37 0	<sup>6</sup> 37 0	<sup>6</sup> 37 0	<sup>6</sup> 37/ & 42/	<sup>b</sup> 37 0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † Melbourne rates from 6th January, 1920. ‡ Perth rates from 20th January, 1920. § 44 and 48 hours per week. || Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1920.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.

## GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Textile Working (Woolen Mills)</b>						
Comb Minders .. ..	39 0	33 0	30 0	33 0*	..	25 0*
Drawers and Menders ..	39/ & 40/	33 0	30 0	33 0*	..	25 0*
Gillbox Minders .. ..	39 0	33 0	30 0	33 0*	..	25 0*
Other Adults .. ..	39 0	33 0	30 0	30/ to 33/	..	25 0*
Warpers .. ..	39/ & 42/3	36 6	38 0	36/6 & 37/*	..	25 0*
Weavers (Loom) .. ..	42 3	39 0	38 0	30/ to 40/*	..	25 0*
<b>Tie Making.</b>						
Machinists .. ..	39/ to 47/6*	640 0*	..	..	..	..
Needlewomen .. ..	39 0*	642 6*	..	..	..	..
Pressers, Boxers & others	39 0*	635 0*	..	..	..	..
<b>Underclothing.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	10a39 0	28/ to 33/	25/ to 35/*	26 0	637 0	625 0*
<b>Waterproof Clothing.</b>						
Garment Makers .. ..	.. ..	34 1	..	..	..	..
Needlewomen .. ..	.. ..	34 1	..	..	..	..

## GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

<b>Bedding and Furniture.</b>						
Bedding Machinists ..	*39 0	40 0	*38 6	32 6	37 6	40 0
Mattress (Wire) Workers	.. ..	50 0	..	32 6	37 6	40 0
Picture Frame Workers	*39 0	*30 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Bookbinding.†</b>						
Folders .. ..	739 0	32 0	*33 6	33 0	640 0	*32 0
Sewers .. ..	739 0	34 6	*33 6	35 0	640 0	*33 0
<b>Brassworking.</b>						
Coremakers .. ..	39 0	36 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	39 0	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Brush Making.</b>						
Bass Broom Drawers ..	39 0	..	} 45 0 {	21 0	..	..
Bench Drawers .. ..	39 0	30 0		21 0	..	..
Machinists (Treadle Knot)	39 0	30 0		21 0	..	..
<b>Candle Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	39 0	35 0	..	35 0	..	..
<b>Cardboard Box Making.</b>						
Box Makers .. ..	39 0	32/ & 37/6	*33 6	35 0	625/to 35/*	..
Other Adults .. ..	39 0	30 0	*33 6	31/ & 33/	625/to 35/*	..
<b>Jewellery.</b>						
Chainmakers .. ..	39/6 & 44/6	38 6	660 0	60 0	..	..
Enamel Fillers .. ..	39 0	..	650 0	60 0	..	..
Gilders .. ..	39 6	40/ & 50/	650 0	40 0	..	..
Polishers .. ..	39 6	40/ & 50/	650 0	40 0	..	..
Scratch Brushers .. ..	39 6	35 0	650 0	40 0	..	..
Workers N.E.I. .. ..	44 6	58 0	650 0	60 0	..	..
<b>Leather Small Goods.</b>						
Hand Stitchers .. ..	39 0	34 0	36 0	35 0	38 0	35 0
Other Adults .. ..	39 0	34 0	36 0	35 0	38 0	35 0
<b>Paper Making.†</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	39 0	33/ & 34/6	..	..	..	..
<b>Paper Bag Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	39 0	30/ & 33/	*33 6	31 0*	..	..
<b>Polish Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	39 0*	35 0	..	35 0	..	..
<b>Portmanteau Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	39 0	34 0	36 0	35 0	38 0	35 0
<b>Potteries.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	39 0	32 0	641 10	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180.

† Adelaide rates from 29th

January, 1920.

‡ Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1920.

§ 44 and 48 hours per week.

|| Hours of labour per week: 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light).

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Printing.</b> †						
Jobbing Office Assistants	39 0	32 0	33 6	33/ & 35/	40 0	32 0
Lithographing Feeders ..	39 0	32 0	33 6	35 0	40 0	32 0
<b>Rubber Working.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	39 0	34 1	..	..	..	..
<b>Saddlery and Harness Making</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	39 0	34 0	36 0	34/ & 35/	38 0	35 0
<b>Sail Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	39 0	30 0	32 6 to 37 6	34 0	25 0 to 40 0*	..
<b>Soap Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	39 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	..	..
<b>Tent and Tarpaulin Making.</b>						
Machinists .. ..	39 0	30 0	32 6 to 37 6	34 0	25 0 to 40 0*	..
<b>Wickerworking.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	39 0	..	..	40 0	37 6	40 0

## GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided. If Board and Lodging are provided the following amounts, fixed by Industrial Tribunals, may be deducted from the under-mentioned rates of wage: Sydney, 11s. to 19s. (according to class of establishment); Melbourne, 14s.; Brisbane, 15s. and 17s.; Adelaide, 14s. (Restaurants); and 15s. (Hotels); Perth, 22s.; and Hobart, 15s. per week.

<b>Hotels.</b>						
Barmaids .. ..	52 0	52 0	60 0	..	74 0	35 0 & 40 0
Housemaids .. ..	44 6	43 0	36 0	35 0	50 0	27 0 & 30 0
Laundresses .. ..	51 0	46 0	41 0	40 0	50 0	..
Waitresses (Head) ..	45 6	46 0	41 0	40 0	..	35 0 & 40 0
„ (Other) .. ..	45 6	43 0	36 0	35 0	53 0	30 0 & 35 0
<b>Laundries.</b>						
General Hands .. ..	39 0	25/ to 40/*	31 6	38 6	48 0	24 0†
Machinists (Shirt & Collar)	39 0	25/ to 35/*	31 6	42 0	54 0	24 0†
Sorters .. ..	39 0	27/6 to 32/6*	31 6	42 0	48 0	24 0†
Starchers .. ..	39 0	22/6 to 30/*	31 6	38 6	48 0	24 0†
Washers .. ..	39 0	30/ to 36/*	31 6	38 6	54 0	24 0†
<b>Office Cleaning.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	39 0	30 0	44/ to 48/	23 6*	..	15/ to 25/*
<b>Restaurants.</b>						
Pantry Maids .. ..	39 0	43 0	37 6	35 0	50 0	30 0
Waitresses .. ..	to 41 6   39 0 to 43 9	43 0	37 6	36/6 & 41/6	53 0	30/ & 35/

## GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

<b>Clerks, etc.</b>						
Cashiers .. ..	39 0	34 6	60 0	37 6	40 0	20 0 to 35 0*
Clerical Assistants ..	39 0	39 0	60 0	37 6	..	20 0 to 35 0*
<b>Saleswomen.¶</b>						
Boot .. ..	42 0	37 6	45 0	43 6	40/ & 42/6	40 0
Drapery .. ..	42 0	37 6	45 0	43 6	40/ & 42/6	40 0
Fruit & Confectionery ..	39 0	..	45 0	..	40 0	25 0 to 30 0*
News Agent & Bookstall	45 0	..	45 0	43 6	40 0	40 0
Tobacconists .. ..	46 0	..	45 0	..	40 0	25/ to 35/*

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † Adelaide rates from 29th January, 1920. ‡ By Act of Parliament, November, 1917. § No fixed hours. ¶ Hours vary, 48 are worked in some establishments and 56 in others. ¶ Sydney rates from 7th January, 1920.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.

## APPENDIX VI.

### Maximum Number of Hours of Labour per Week that may be worked without payment of Overtime or Special Rates in various Industries, classified according to Industrial Groups, in each State of the Commonwealth.

#### Explanatory Note :—

The statement shews the number of hours of labour per week that may be worked without payment of overtime or special rates of pay. The information has been obtained from the latest available Commonwealth and State Industrial awards, determinations and agreements, which specified hours of labour. Variations of certain of these awards, etc., have been made, but the hours of labour were not altered by such variations. It will be seen in the statement that, in some industries, the hours of labour per week were settled by direct negotiations between employers and employees. In these cases reliable information was available to shew that the dates of these negotiations were later than those of the awards, etc., which previously fixed the hours of labour per week. In other cases where the hours of labour have not been arranged by any of the above methods the ruling or predominant number of hours worked each week has been shewn.

In the statement, as submitted, it was not possible to shew all provisions set out in awards, etc., regulating hours of work, but, in cases where it was shewn in awards, etc., that certain employees were to work different hours from those shewn in the statement, the numbers of hours to be worked by these employees are shewn in the footnotes.

Certain industries were excluded from the tabulation as they were not common to all or a majority of States, or because comparative particulars as to the regulated number of hours of labour were not available.

It is pointed out that, in instances where more than one award was in operation for an industry in any State, the particulars shewn are those specified in the award covering the metropolitan area.

The various methods by which the hours of labour were fixed are shewn in the statement as follows :—By Award of Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration—**C.C.** : by Industrial Agreement filed under the provisions of Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—**C.A.** : by Award of State Arbitration Court—**S.C.** : by Award, or Determination of State Wages Board—**S.B.** : by Industrial Agreement filed under the provisions of State Arbitration Act—**S.A.** : by Direct Negotiations between employers and employees—**N.I.** : by Special Tribunal not under Commonwealth or State Arbitration Acts—**N.2.** : Ruling or Predominant number of hours, not fixed by any of the above methods, at 31st December, 1919—**P.**

GROUP.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILL AND TIMBER YARD.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND INDUSTRY.	NO. OF HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.						METHOD BY WHICH EFFECTED.						DATE OF OPERATION OF LAST AWARD, DETERMINATION OR AGREEMENT, ETC., IN WHICH HOURS OF LABOUR WERE SPECIFIED.					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
Coopering .. .. .	48	44	45	48	44	44	N.I	N.I	S.A	N.I	N.I	N.I	10/1/20	1/12/19	27/10/19	28/11/19	10/1/20	1/12/19
Furniture and Bedding ..	48 <sup>1</sup>	48	44	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	16/1/20	2/3/20	5/12/19	16/9/20 19/8/20	16/6/19	19/12/19
Mattress Making (Wire) ..	48	48	44	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	7/1/20	2/3/20	5/12/19	4/9/19	16/6/19	19/12/19
Musical Instrument Making ..	48	48 <sup>2</sup>	44	48	..	..	S.C	S.B	S.C	P	..	..	23/1/20	15/3/20	19/4/20	P	..	..
Picture Framing .. .. .	44	48 <sup>2</sup>	44	48	47	44-48	S.C	S.B	S.C	P	P	P	27/8/20	23/12/18	1/3/20	P	P	P
Sawmilling and Timber Yard <sup>3</sup>	48	48	44	48	48	48	N.I	S.B	S.C	N.I	S.C	S.B	11/7/19	14/10/18	20/8/20	3/10/19	31/10/17	29/10/17
Undertaking .. .. .	48 <sup>4</sup>	48 <sup>5</sup>	44-48	48 <sup>7</sup>	44 <sup>6</sup>	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.C	S.A	P	26/12/19	14/5/20	7/6/20	1/11/15	1/8/19	P
Venetian Blind Making ..	48	48	44	48	..	48	S.C	P	S.C	P	..	S.B	28/11/19	P	5/12/19	P	..	19/12/19

1. Females—44 hours.

2. Females—45 hours.

3. In certain States Timber Stackers work 44 hours per week.

4. Drivers, Grooms, 9½ hours for 6 days one week; and 9½ hours for 5 days the next week.

5. Drivers, Grooms, Washers of Harness and Vehicles, General Stable Workers, Persons placing remains of deceased persons in coffins—50 hours (including time occupied in attending to horses on Sundays, not exceeding 2 hours).

6. Shop Work, 44; Stablemen and persons engaged at funerals—48.

7. Drivers, Yardmen, Grooms and Stablemen—50 hours.

8. Coffin-makers, 44, while engaged on coffin-making, may be called upon to assist in other work not exceeding 4 hours. Grooms—56 hours.

9. Pipe Organ Makers—44 hours.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND INDUSTRY.	No. OF HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.						METHOD BY WHICH EFFECTED.						DATE OF OPERATION OF LAST AWARD, DETERMINATION OR AGREEMENT, ETC., IN WHICH HOURS OF LABOUR WERE SPECIFIED.					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
Agricultural Implement Making	48	48	..	48	44	..	S.C	N.1	..	S.B	N.1	..	19/9/19	12/4/20	..	1/7/20	1/8/19	..
Bedstead Making (Metallic)	48	48 <sup>1</sup>	44 <sup>3</sup>	48	..	..	S.C	S.B	..	S.C	S.B	..	5/11/17	2/4/20	16/2/20	29/7/20	..	..
Boilermaking	48	48	44 <sup>3</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	N.1	S.C	S.B	N.1	S.B	16/1/20	1/3/20	16/2/20	21/8/19	29/1/20	19/2/20
Brassworking	48	48	44 <sup>3</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	N.1	S.C	S.B	..	S.B	23/1/20	1/3/20	16/2/20	29/7/20	8/6/20	2/4/20
Cycles and Motors	48	48	44 <sup>3</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	P	S.C	S.B	22/3/18	24/4/20	16/2/20	P	8/6/20	8/3/20
Electrical Installation	48	48	44 <sup>4</sup>	48	48	48 <sup>3</sup>	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	25/7/19	6/3/20	1/12/19	19/12/18	8/6/20	9/9/20
Electrical Supply	48	48	44 <sup>4</sup>	48	48	48 <sup>3</sup>	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	25/7/19	9/4/20	1/12/19	19/12/18	8/6/20	9/9/20
Electroplating	48	48	44 <sup>4</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	4/3/20	6/2/20	1/9/18	29/7/19	16/12/19	8/3/20
Engineering	48 <sup>4</sup>	48	44 <sup>6-8</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	N.1	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	26/12/19	1/3/20	16/2/20	26/12/18	8/6/20	19/2/20
Farrying	48	48	44 <sup>4</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	P	P	14/11/19	1/5/20	1/7/20	19/8/20	P	P
Moulding (Iron)	48	48	44 <sup>3</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	N.1	S.C	N.1	S.C	S.B	28/5/20	1/3/20	16/2/20	15/6/20	8/6/20	2/4/20
Moulding (Pipes, Vertical)	48	48	44 <sup>3</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	N.1	S.C	P	S.C	S.B	6/8/20	1/3/20	16/2/20	P	8/6/20	2/4/20
Moulding (Steel)	48	48	44 <sup>3</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	N.1	S.C	N.1	S.C	S.B	28/5/20	1/3/20	16/2/20	15/6/20	8/6/20	2/4/20
Moulding (Stove)	48	48	44 <sup>3</sup>	48	48	..	S.C	N.1	S.C	S.B	S.C	..	7/9/17	1/3/20	16/2/20	21/8/19	8/6/20	..
Ovenmaking	48	48	44 <sup>3</sup>	48	48	..	S.C	N.1	S.C	S.B	P	..	7/9/17	1/4/20	16/2/20	21/8/19	P	..
Sheet Metal Working	48	48	44 <sup>4</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	..	S.C	S.B	N.1	23/7/18	9/7/20	21/2/20	26/8/20	26/2/20	2/4/20
Wire Working (Barb Wire)	48 <sup>7</sup>	48	..	48	..	..	S.C	S.B	..	S.C	..	..	28/5/20	7/6/20	..	26/2/19	..	..
Nailmaking	48 <sup>7</sup>	48	..	48	..	..	S.C	S.B	..	S.C	..	..	28/5/20	7/6/20	..	26/2/19	..	..
Wire Netting Making	48 <sup>7</sup>	48	..	..	..	..	S.B	S.B	..	..	..	..	8/9/16	7/6/20	..	..	..	..
Wire Working	48 <sup>7</sup>	48	..	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	..	S.B	P	P	19/12/19	31/7/20	..	29/7/20	P	P

1. Females—45 hours.

2. Shiftworkers—48 hours.

3. Mt. Morgan—48 hours; Shiftworkers, 48; Sugar Mills during crushing season, 48.

4. Shiftworkers—96 hours in two consecutive weeks; 144 hours in three consecutive weeks.

5. Forgemmen and Forge Furnacemen—up to 60 hours.

6. Water Supply & Sewerage.—(i.) Subject to the provisions for employees working in air-locks, the ordinary daily working hours for employees working in sewers (exclusive of air-locks) shall not exceed 7½ on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Employees working in sewers shall be entitled to take three-quarters of an hour for a meal (without deduction of pay) on all days.

(ii.) (a) Employees working in air-locks where the pressure is from 1 lb. to 18 lbs. inclusive, shall not work longer than eight hours in any one day, and shall be entitled to a crib time of half a hour in the open air; such crib time to be included as part of the eight hours.

(b) Where the pressure is from 18 lbs. to 25 lbs., inclusive, employees shall not work longer than six hours in any one day, and shall be entitled to a crib time of half an hour in the open air; such crib time to be included as part of the six hours.

(c) Where the pressure is from 25 lbs. to 30 lbs., inclusive, an employee shall not work longer than four hours in any one day.

(iii.) Provided that the last two preceding sub-clauses (i.) and (ii.) hereof shall only apply to the employees of the Metropolitan and Ipswich Water Supply and Sewerage Board and other employees engaged in sewerage construction and air-locks.

7. Lysaght Bros. & Co. Ltd.—44 hours (Afternoon and Night Shift—40 hours).

8. Employees working at a mine (underground)—44 hours.



GROUP.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND INDUSTRY.	NO. OF HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.						METHOD BY WHICH EFFECTED.						DATE OF OPERATION OF LAST AWARD, DETERMINATION OR AGREEMENT, ETC., IN WHICH HOURS OF LABOUR WERE SPECIFIED.					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
Aerated Waters, etc. . . . .	48.	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	N.1	S.A	S.B	11/6/20	10/9/20	28/10/19	14/1/20	28/4/20	6/9/20
Baking (Bread) . . . . .	46	48	45 <sup>1</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	20/2/20	8/3/20	16/2/19	9/9/20	19/12/19	2/8/20
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes) . . . . .	48	48	46	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	P	S.A	S.B	28/2/19	11/8/20	8/3/20	P	6/2/20	2/8/20
Brewing . . . . .	48	44	44	48	48	48	N.1	N.1	S.C	N.1	S.A	N.1	21/11/19	26/11/19	1/3/20	28/11/19	20/11/19	1/12/19
Butchers (Carcase) . . . . .	48	46 <sup>1</sup>	45 <sup>11</sup>	48 <sup>1</sup>	44	48	S.C	N.1	S.C	N.1	S.A	S.B	2/7/20	18/8/19	1/9/20	2/9/19	12/3/20	14/7/19
Butchers (Retail) . . . . .	48	48	47	48	48	54 <sup>1</sup>	S.C	N.1	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	14/8/20	21/8/19	1/9/20	18/12/19	12/3/20	14/7/19
Butter Making . . . . .	48 <sup>4</sup>	48	48	48	..	..	S.C	S.B	S.C	P	..	..	16/4/20	6/1/20	1/6/20	P	..	..
Cheesemaking . . . . .	48	54	48	48	..	..	S.C	S.B	S.C	P	..	..	16/4/20	6/1/20	1/6/20	P	..	..
Cold Storage and Ice . . . . .	48	44	44 <sup>1</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	N.1	S.C	P	P	P	2/4/20	12/8/19	16/2/20	P	P	P
Confectionery . . . . .	48 <sup>6</sup>	48	47 <sup>1</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	P	P	2/8/18	30/9/20	17/11/19	23/9/20	P	P
Ham and Bacon Curing . . . . .	48	48	44	48	48	48	S.B	N.1	S.C	N.1	S.A	S.B	9/2/17	4/10/19	30/4/20	11/1/20	26/1/20	14/7/19
Jam Making . . . . .	48	48	48	48	48	48	C.A	C.A	S.C	C.A	S.A	S.B	2/10/19	2/10/19	8/8/19	2/10/19	6/2/20	12/2/20
Malting . . . . .	48	48	48	48	48	48	N.1	N.1	S.C	N.1	P	N.1	28/11/19	28/11/19	28/1/20	1/3/20	P	28/11/19
Meat Packing . . . . .	48 <sup>7</sup>	48 <sup>1</sup>	44 <sup>1</sup>	..	..	..	S.C	(N.1 S.B)	S.C	..	..	..	25/6/20	28/11/19	16/2/20	..	..	..
Milling (Condiments, Rice, etc.) . . . . .	48	48	46	48	48 <sup>1</sup>	..	S.C	N.1	S.A	N.1	S.A	..	28/11/19	-/5/20	13/8/19	-/5/20	6/2/20	..
Milling (Flour) . . . . .	48	44	48	44	44	48	S.C	C.C	S.C	C.C	C.C	S.B	19/9/19	1/5/20	22/3/20	1/5/20	1/5/20	23/2/20
Pastrycooking . . . . .	48 <sup>9</sup>	48	46	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	28/2/19	21/6/20	25/9/19	9/9/20	16/9/19	2/8/20
Poulterers . . . . .	48	48	..	..	..	..	S.C	S.B	..	..	..	..	28/11/19	1/1/20	..	P	..	..
Tea Packing . . . . .	48 <sup>10</sup>	48	46	48	48 <sup>7</sup>	..	S.C	S.B	S.C	P	S.A	..	31/5/18	17/6/20	25/9/19	..	-/2/20	..
Sugar Refining . . . . .	48	48	48	48	..	..	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.C	..	..	19/3/20	16/4/20	[1/9/19 7/11/19]	9/1/20	..	..
Tobacco Working (Cigars) . . . . .	48	48	..	..	..	..	S.C	S.B	..	..	..	..	13/8/20	12/4/20	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX.

1. Doughmakers—44 hours.
2. Slaughtermen—44 hours.
3. Female Assistants (Smallgoods)—52 hours.
4. Assistants serving butter, etc., to Carters and others—96 hours per fortnight.
5. Hours as specified by Meat Export Award for this class of employee.
6. Or alternately from Monday to Friday, working time not to exceed 9½ hours per day, and no Saturday work except as overtime—46½ hours.

7. Females—44 hours.
8. Meat Packers—46 hours; Tinsmiths—48 hours.
9. Assistants—51 hours.
10. Females—47½ hours.
11. Employees attending Stock—47 hours.

## GROUP.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND INDUSTRY.	NO. OF HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.						METHOD BY WHICH EFFECTED.						DATE OF OPERATION OF LAST AWARD, DETERMINATION OR AGREEMENT, ETC., IN WHICH HOURS OF LABOUR WERE SPECIFIED.					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
Bootmaking ..	48	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	S.A	S.B	27/8/20	1/1/20	8/12/19	4/3/20	1/12/19	1/3/20
Bootmaking (Bespoke) ..	48	..	44	..	..	..	S.C	..	S.A	..	..	..	19/2/19	..	23/2/20	..	..	..
Dyeing and Cleaning ..	43 <sup>6</sup>	48	..	48 <sup>1</sup>	48-44	48	S.C	S.B	..	P	P	P	23/7/20	20/2/20	..	P	P	P
Dressmaking ..	46 <sup>1,2</sup>	44	44	48	44 <sup>2</sup>	45 <sup>2</sup>	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	14/9/17	3/4/20	9/2/20	19/12/18	20/1/20	19/6/20
Hatmaking (Straw) ..	46	48 <sup>1</sup>	44	45	..	..	S.C	S.B	S.C	P	..	..	4/7/19	10/9/20	13/9/20	P	..	..
Hatmaking (Felt) ..	48	48	..	48	..	..	C.C	C.C	..	C.C	..	..	21/9/14	29/9/14	..	21/9/14	..	..
Knitting ..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	S.B	..	..	..	..	..	29/4/20	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Order) ..	44	44	44	44	44	44	C.C	C.C	C.C	C.C	S.A	S.B	27/10/19	27/10/19	27/10/19	27/10/19	6/10/19	23/2/20
Tailoring (Ready Made) ..	44	44	44	44	44	44	C.C	C.C	C.C	C.C	N.1	S.B	27/10/19	27/10/19	27/10/19	27/10/19	18/12/19	23/2/20
Textile Working ..	48	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	P	..	S.B	29/8/19	1/5/20	1/3/20	P	..	29/5/20
Millinery ..	46 <sup>1,2,4</sup>	44	44	44	44 <sup>2</sup>	45 <sup>2</sup>	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	N.1	S.B	19/4/18	5/4/20	26/5/19	17/4/19	20/1/20	19/6/20
Waterproof Clothing ..	44-48	48	..	..	..	..	..	P	S.B	..	..	..	..	24/3/20	..	..	..	..
Shirt Making ..	46 <sup>2</sup>	44	47	44	44 <sup>2</sup>	45 <sup>2</sup>	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	N.1	S.B	17/9/20	1/1/20	25/7/19	8/7/20	18/12/19	19/6/20
Underclothing ..	46 <sup>1</sup>	44	47	48	44 <sup>2</sup>	45 <sup>2</sup>	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	N.1	S.B	5/7/18	1/4/20	25/7/19	8/12/18	18/12/19	19/6/20
Umbrella Making ..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	S.B	..	..	..	..	..	8/5/20	..	..	..	..

1. Females—47½ hours.

2. No males provided for.

3. Females—43½ and 45 hours generally.

4. Option of working 5 or 6 days week.

5. Retail—46½ hours: Wholesale—44 hours.

6. Where 5-day working week adopted—46½ hours.

GROUP.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND INDUSTRY.	NO. OF HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.						METHOD BY WHICH EFFECTED.						DATE OF OPERATION OF LAST AWARD, DETERMINATION OR AGREEMENT, ETC., IN WHICH HOURS OF LABOUR WERE SPECIFIED.					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
Bookbinding .. ..	48 <sup>a</sup>	48	45½	48	44	48 <sup>1</sup>	(S.C S.B)	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	M12/1/17 F19/3/20	1/7/20	22/9/19	26/8/20	28/11/19	17/10/19
Engraving (Process) .. ..	44 <sup>a</sup>	44	44	45	..	..	S.C	S.B	S.C	P	..	..	2/8/18	4/7/19	1/9/20	P	..	..
Lithographing .. ..	48	48	45½	48	44	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	P	..	25/4/19	1/7/20	22/9/19	26/8/20	P	17/10/19
Printing (Daily Newspapers)	44 <sup>a</sup>	44 <sup>a</sup>	44	48 <sup>6</sup>	44 <sup>7</sup>	48 <sup>4-8</sup>	S.A	N.1	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	2/1/20	10/5/20	1/6/19	26/8/20	1/3/20	17/10/19
Printing (Jobbing Offices)	48 <sup>a-9</sup>	48 <sup>10</sup>	45½ <sup>11</sup>	48 <sup>12</sup>	44 <sup>13</sup>	48 <sup>1-14</sup>	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	M12/2/19 F19/3/20	1/7/20	1/5/20	26/8/20	16/6/20 17/11/19	17/10/19
Stationery Making .. ..	48 <sup>15</sup>	48	..	..	..	..	S.C	S.B	..	..	..	..	M3/1/19 F19/3/20	5/3/20	..	..	..	..

1. Females—44 hours.
2. Females—44½ hours.
3. Sydney Daily Newspapers—48 hours, 22/6/20.
4. Night Work—42 hours; Linotype Mechanics—48 hours.
5. Stereotyping—42 hours.
6. Compositors and Type-setting Machinists—45 hours (Night work).
7. Night Work—42 hours. Linotype Operators—42 hours day or night.
8. Persons in Charge of Composing Machines—44 hours (night work). Persons classed as "All other Employees," 42 hours (night work).
9. Machine Compositors—45 hours, 12/12/19.
10. Persons composing on Slug Casting Machines or on Monotype Keyboards; persons in charge of four or more Monotype Casting Machines; persons on Monotype Casting Machines—42 hours.
11. Provided that where printing work is done in any establishment, place, or office in which a five-day week is now or may hereafter become operative, a forty-five hour week of not more than nine hours in any one day may be worked.
12. Linotype Operators—Night, 42 hours; Day, 45 hours.

13. **Hours.**—The ordinary hours of labour shall not exceed forty-four per week (day work). Linotype Operators, 42 hours. Not less than three-quarters of an hour shall be allowed on each day for mid-day meal between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. Provided always that an employer shall be at liberty to work the employees forty-eight hours per week, paying at the ordinary time rate of wages for the additional four hours. An employer shall not be entitled to change from a forty-four to a forty-eight hour week and vice versa unless he gives one week's notice to his employees of his intentions so to do.

The forty-four hours may be worked in five or six days at the discretion of the employer. If the weekly period be six days, it shall be divided into five shifts of 8 hours, and one shift of 4 hours; if the weekly period be five days, it shall be divided into four shifts of 8½ hours and one shift of 9 hours.

The ordinary hours of work for night workers shall not exceed forty hours per week, the time for starting and finishing to be arranged between employer and worker.

Each daily or nightly period shall stand by itself, and all time worked in excess of the usual working hours shall be paid for at overtime rates.

14. Persons in charge of Composing Machines—44 hours (night work). Persons classed as "All other"—42 hours (night-work).
15. Females—45 hours.

GROUP.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND INDUSTRY.	NO. OF HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.						METHOD BY WHICH EFFECTED.						DATE OF OPERATION OF LAST AWARD, DETERMINATION OR AGREEMENT, ETC., IN WHICH HOURS OF LABOUR WERE SPECIFIED.					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
Asphalting .. .. .	48	48 <sup>1</sup>	..	48	..	44	S.C	S.B	..	S.C	..	P	9/7/20	22/3/19	..	14/11/19	..	P
Bagmakers (Hessian) .. .. .	48	48 <sup>2</sup>	44	..	..	..	S.C	S.B	S.C	..	..	..	3/9/20	10/5/20	14/5/20	..	..	P
Boatbuilding .. .. .	48	48	44	48	48	48	S.B	P	S.C	P	S.A	P	16/6/16	P	11/6/20	P	13/6/20	P
Brickmaking .. .. .	48 <sup>3</sup>	48 <sup>4</sup>	44 <sup>5</sup>	48 <sup>6</sup>	48 <sup>7</sup>	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	26/2/20	3/7/20	24/10/19	2/9/20	1/2/20	23/4/20
Broom-making (Millet) .. .. .	48	48	44 <sup>8</sup>	..	..	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	..	..	P	14/5/20	1/5/20	5/7/20	..	..	P
Brushmaking .. .. .	48	48	48 <sup>9</sup>	48	..	..	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	..	..	20/6/19	20/2/20	5/7/20	19/8/20	..	P
Candle Making .. .. .	48	48	48 <sup>10</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	C.A	S.C	C.A	P	P	8/12/19	1/5/20	18/8/20	1/5/20	P	P
Cardboard Box .. .. .	48	48	45 <sup>11</sup>	48 <sup>11</sup>	44	..	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.C	P	..	3/1/19	29/4/20	20/10/19	10/11/19	P	..
Cement Making .. .. .	48 <sup>12</sup>	48	44 <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	S.A	S.B	S.C	..	..	..	18/2/19	23/5/19	1/5/19	..	..	..
Coachmaking (Road) .. .. .	48	48	44	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	18/6/20	4/6/20	1/7/20	25/9/19	15/4/20	19/12/19
Fellmongering .. .. .	48	48	44	48	48	..	C.A	C.A	S.C	..	..	..	9/11/19	15/11/19	1/9/19	1/12/18	1/3/20	..
Fibrous Plaster Making .. .. .	48	44	..	44-48	..	..	S.C	S.B	..	S.B	..	..	7/7/20	12/6/19	..	11/9/19	..	..
Gasmaking .. .. .	48 <sup>14</sup>	48 <sup>15</sup>	44 <sup>16</sup>	48	48	48 <sup>17</sup>	C.A	C.A	S.A	C.A	S.A	C.A	1/5/20	6/12/19	20/3/20	6/12/19	1/9/19	11/12/19
Glassfounding <sup>18</sup> .. .. .	48 <sup>18</sup>	48 <sup>19</sup>	48 <sup>19</sup>	48 <sup>18</sup>	48 <sup>20</sup>	..	N.I	N.I	P	N.I	P	..	17/10/19	17/10/19	P	17/10/19	P	..
Glassworking and Glazing .. .. .	48	48	44	48	..	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	P	..	S.B	7/1/19	7/1/19	5/12/19	P	..	16/4/20
Horsehair Working .. .. .	48	48	..	..	..	..	P	S.B	..	..	..	..	P	17/5/20	..	..	..	..
Jewellery Making .. .. .	48	48	46 <sup>21</sup>	48 <sup>22</sup>	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	N.I	P	26/3/20	19/3/20	11/12/19	26/12/18	22/7/20	P
Leather Goods .. .. .	48 <sup>23</sup>	48 <sup>23</sup>	48 <sup>23</sup>	48	48 <sup>23</sup>	48 <sup>23</sup>	C.A	C.A	C.A	S.B	N.I	C.A	17/4/20	17/4/20	17/4/20	16/9/20	4/6/20	17/4/20
Manures (Animal) .. .. .	48	48	44 <sup>26</sup>	..	..	..	S.C	S.B	S.C	..	..	..	23/1/20	16/8/20	26/4/20	..	..	..
Manures (Artificial) .. .. .	48	48 <sup>24</sup>	..	48 <sup>24</sup>	48 <sup>24</sup>	..	S.A	C.A	..	C.A	C.A	..	1/1/20	5/8/18	..	5/8/18	5/8/18	..
Masonry (Marble and Stone) .. .. .	44-48	44-48	44	48	48	44	S.A	S.B	S.C	S.B	P	S.B	9/5/19	5/7/20	1/12/19	17/7/19	P	1/6/20
Masonry (Monumental) .. .. .	44-48	44-48	44	48	48	44	S.A	S.B	S.C	S.B	P	S.B	16/5/19	5/7/20	1/12/19	17/7/19	P	1/6/20
Opticians .. .. .	46 <sup>25</sup>	45 <sup>25</sup>	44	48 <sup>25</sup>	..	..	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	..	..	6/12/18	6/2/20	11/12/19	26/12/18	..	..

- Men on Mastic Machine Boilers—60 hours.
- Females—44 hours.
- Burners work 8 hour shifts daily. If engaged in continuous kiln for 12 months allowed 10 days' holiday.
- Burners—60 hours. Crusher Attendants, Dry and Wet Pan Attendants, Machine Drivers and Riggers—51 hours.
- Burners—48 hours.
- Burners—56 hours. Crusher Attendants, Dry and Wet Pan Attendants, Machine Drivers and Riggers—51 hours.
- Burners—56 hours. Allowed one day's holiday on full pay each month.
- The weekly working hours may be worked consecutively between 7.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, allowing three-quarters of an hour for the midday meal, and on Saturdays between 7.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.
- Saturday work optional.
- Night Watchmen.—The ordinary working hours of Night Watchmen shall be between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. on each night of the week, provided, however, that such employee shall be allowed one night off in each week and shall be paid for same at ordinary rate.

- By mutual arrangement between the employer and a majority of the employees in any factory the working week may be limited to five days, of which not more than 9 hours 45 minutes may be worked on any one day.
- Continuous Process—56 hours.
- Shift Work—48 hours.
- Oilers and Greasers, Gauge Keepers, Lamplighters—56 hours.
- Meter Readers, 38; Complaint Branch, Plumbers, Service Layers, Labourers Carters and Storeroom—44 hours.
- Carbonisers, Assistants, Patchers, Stokers, Trimmers and Relief Men—48 hours
- Collectors, Meter Readers—41 hours; Service Layers, Yardmen, Skilled Labourers, Gasfitters, Meter Repairers—44 hours.
- Lehrmen—47½ hours. Firemen—56 hours.
- Furnacemen and Assistants—56 hours.
- Furnacemen—54 hours.
- Females—44 hours.
- 45 hours (Artificial Light); 48 hours (Daylight).
- Females—45 hours.
- Shiftworkers—56 hours.
- Females—44 hours.
- Hours of Labour for this class of employees as specified in Meat Export Award.
- Glass Bottle Blowers work less than 48 hours.

GROUP.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—(continued).

INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND INDUSTRY.	NO. OF HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.						METHOD BY WHICH EFFECTED.						DATE OF OPERATION OF LAST AWARD, DETERMINATION OR AGREEMENT, ETC., IN WHICH HOURS OF LABOUR WERE SPECIFIED.					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
Paper Bag Making ..	48 <sup>1</sup>	48	45 <sup>1</sup>	48 <sup>1</sup>	..	..	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.C	..	..	M3/1/19 F19/3/20	9/8/20	20/10/19	10/11/19	..	..
Paper Making ..	48	48	..	..	..	..	S.C	S.B	..	..	..	..	17/2/19	20/5/20	..	..	..	..
Perambulator Making ..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	S.B	..	..	..	..	..	19/3/20	..	..	..	..
Portmanteaux Making ..	48 <sup>1</sup>	48 <sup>1</sup>	48 <sup>1</sup>	48	48 <sup>1</sup>	48 <sup>1</sup>	O.A	C.A	C.A	S.B	N.I	C.A	17/4/20	17/4/20	17/4/20	16/9/20	4/6/20	17/4/20
Potteries (General) ..	48	48	44 <sup>1</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	N.I	S.C	P	S.A	S.B	13/12/18	3/12/19	24/10/19	P	8/8/19	23/4/20
Potteries (Pipemaking) ..	48 <sup>4</sup>	48	44 <sup>1</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	N.I	S.C	P	S.A	S.B	27/2/20	3/12/19	24/10/19	P	8/8/19	23/4/20
Potteries (Tilemaking, other than Roofing) ..	48	48	44 <sup>1</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	N.I	S.C	P	S.A	S.B	27/2/20	3/12/19	24/10/19	P	8/8/19	23/4/20
Potteries (Roofing Tiles) ..	48	48	44 <sup>1</sup>	48	48	48	S.C	N.I	S.C	P	S.A	S.B	23/4/20	3/12/19	24/10/19	P	8/8/19	23/4/20
Quarrying ..	48 <sup>1</sup>	44	44	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.C	N.I	S.B	7/1/19	26/3/20	1/2/20	14/11/19	1/7/19	20/2/20
Ropemaking ..	48	48	48	48	..	..	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.C	..	..	25/10/18	7/11/19	3/6/20	26/2/20	..	..
Rubber Working ..	48	46 <sup>1</sup>	44	48	..	..	N.I	N.I	S.C	P	..	..	3/5/20	1/5/20	2/2/20	P	..	..
Saddle and Harness ..	48 <sup>1</sup>	48 <sup>1</sup>	48 <sup>1</sup>	48	48 <sup>1</sup>	48 <sup>1</sup>	C.A	C.A	C.A	S.B	N.I	C.A	17/4/20	17/4/20	17/4/20	16/9/20	4/6/20	17/4/20
Sail Making ..	48	48	48	48	47	47 <sup>1</sup>	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.C	P	P	30/8/18	8/3/20	27/8/18	13/9/19	P	P
Shipwrights ..	48	44	44	48	48	48	N.I	N.I	N.I	N.I	N.I	P	23/4/20	23/4/20	23/4/20	23/4/20	1/6/20	P
Ship Painters and Dockers ..	48	48	44	..	..	..	C.C	C.C	C.C	..	..	..	26/3/20	26/3/20	26/3/20	..	..	..
Soapmaking ..	48	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	C.A	S.C	C.A	P	P	8/12/19	1/5/20	1/7/20	1/5/20	P	P
Tanning and Currying ..	48	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	C.C	S.A	C.C	C.C	C.C	1/7/20	3/11/17	12/12/19	3/11/17	3/11/17	3/11/17
Tent and Tarpaulin ..	48	48	48	48	47	47 <sup>1</sup>	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.C	P	P	30/8/18	8/3/20	27/8/18	13/9/19	P	P
Watch and Clock Making and Repairing ..	46 <sup>1</sup>	45	44	48 <sup>6</sup>	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	N.I	P	26/3/20	17/4/20	11/12/19	26/12/18	22/7/20	P
Wickerworking ..	48	48	44	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	23/1/20	5/3/20	5/12/19	1/7/20	16/6/19	19/12/19

1. Females—45 hours.

2. See footnote—Cardboard Box (Page 208)

3. Burners—48 hours.

4. Burners—56 hours.

5. Channelling, Guttering, Quarrymen, and Scabblers—44 hours.

6. 45 hours (Artificial Light); 48 hours (Daylight).



## GROUP.—BUILDING.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND INDUSTRY.	NO. OF HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.						METHOD BY WHICH EFFECTED.						DATE OF OPERATION OF LAST AWARD, DETERMINATION OR AGREEMENT, ETC., IN WHICH HOURS OF LABOUR WERE SPECIFIED.					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
Bricklaying .. .. .	48	44	44	44	48	44	S.B	S.B	S.C	S.B	P	S.B	20/4/17	20/2/20	1/12/19	15/4/20	P	1/6/20
Carpentering .. .. .	48	44	44	44	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	N.1	S.B	2/1/20	27/12/18	1/12/19	2/9/20	30/4/20	18/6/20
Labourers (Builders') .. ..	44-48	44	44	44	48	44-48	[C.C S.C]	S.B	S.C	C.C	S.A	[C.C S.B	2/1/14 15/10/17	1/2/19	1/12/19	[2/1/14 15/10/17]	1/9/19	2/1/14 15/10/17
Lathing and Ceiling .. ..	48	44	44	44	48	48	S.B	P	S.C	P	P	P	13/10/16	P	1/12/19	P	P	P
Painting and Glazing .. ..	48	44	44	44	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	13/12/18	4/11/18	1/12/19	1/7/20	17/2/20	16/4/20
Plastering .. .. .	48	44	44	44	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	P	S.B	13/7/17	27/2/20	1/12/19	1/2/17	P	1/2/20
Plastering, Fibrous (Fixers, etc.)	48	44	44	44-48	..	..	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	..	..	27/9/18	12/6/19	1/12/19	11/9/19	..	..
Plumbing and Gasfitting ..	48	44	44	44	48	44 <sup>1</sup>	S.B	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	16/3/17	23/12/18	1/12/19	5/6/19	7/10/19	2/4/20
Roofing (Slaters, etc.) ..	48	44	44	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	P	P	P	20/7/17	24/9/20	1/12/19	P	P	P
Tile Laying .. .. .	48	44	44	44	..	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	P	..	P	20/7/17	27/4/17	1/12/19	P	..	P
Tuckpointing .. .. .	48	44	44	44	48	44	S.B	S.B	S.C	P	P	P	14/7/15	27/9/20	1/12/19	P	P	P
Sewer Builders .. .. .	48 <sup>1</sup>	44	44 <sup>1</sup>	48	48 <sup>1</sup>	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	P	S.C	P	19/1/17	7/11/19	12/12/19	P	19/5/16	P

1. Gasworks Employees (Gasfitters, etc.), Launceston—44 hours; Elsewhere—48 hours.

2. When day's work commenced on the job—44 hours; when commenced at the shop—48 hours.

3. Rockchoppers, working in Sewer Trenches—36 hours; working in Trenches other than sewer—44 hours. Sewer Miners in Sandstone Tunnels without use of explosives—25 hours per week; in any formation other than Sandstone—36 hours;

using explosives—36 and 44 hours, according to superficial area of tunnel; using hammer, drill or jumper in sandstone—44 hours; excavating sewer Trenches by Rock Drilling Machines—44 hours.

4. Watchmen, Lamplighters, Grooms and Turncocks—48 hours; length of shifts for employees engaged in air-locks varies with the pressure of the air.

5. Miners when employed in shafts, drives and tunnels work 47 hours, inclusive of crib time (20 minutes per day).

GROUP.—MINING.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND INDUSTRY.	NO. OF HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.						METHOD BY WHICH EFFECTED.						DATE OF OPERATION OF LAST AWARD, DETERMINATION OR AGREEMENT, ETC., IN WHICH HOURS OF LABOUR WERE SPECIFIED.					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
Coal Mining .. .. .	86 <sup>1</sup>	86 <sup>1.2</sup>	86 <sup>1</sup>	..	42 <sup>1</sup>	86 <sup>1</sup>	N.2	N.2	N.2	..	S.A.	N.2	8/12/16	8/12/16	8/12/16	..	1/1/20	8/12/16
Gold & Metalliferous Mining ..	44-48 <sup>3</sup>	44-48 <sup>4</sup>	40-48 <sup>3</sup>	40-44 <sup>6</sup>	44-47 <sup>7</sup>	44-48 <sup>8</sup>	S.C	C.A	S.C	C.C	N.1	[C.C N.1]	25/5/20	1/1/20	Various Dates.	1/10/19	15/1/20	Various Dates.

1. 86 hours per fortnight. The hours of labour for Coal and Shale Miners in the Commonwealth were fixed by Special Tribunal in 1916, as follows:—Eight hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half hour for meal time on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half hour for meal time on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. The customary number of shifts per fortnight is eleven, the collieries not working on pay Saturday. In Western Australia a State Industrial Agreement came into force in January, 1920, limiting the hours of labour for Underground Workers in Coal Mines to 7 hours per day, or 42 hours per week.

2. Brown Coal Miners—48 hours.

3. Workers Underground—44 hours; Surface Workers—48 hours.

4. Workers Underground and Bracemen—44 hours; all others—48 hours.

5. Cloncurry, Charters Towers, Ravenswood, Silverspur, Gympie and area North of 19 Degrees 30 minutes of South Latitude (not covered by any existing Awards)—44 hours.

Central Division, Mt. Morgan district—Underground work shall be done in three shifts of 48, 44, and 40 hours each per week. Payment to be made as though 48 hours had been worked in each week.

Mt. Perry—46 hours.

Rossville and China Camps—48 hours.

6. Wallaroo and Moonta.—Workers Underground, Night Shift—40 hours; Day and Afternoon Shifts—44 hours; Surface Workers—48 hours.

7. Workers Underground—44 hours; Surface Workers—47 hours.

8. Workers Underground—44 hours; Surface Workers—48 hours; Mt. Bischoff, Surface Workers—46 hours.

## GROUP.—LAND TRANSPORT, OTHER THAN RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY SERVICES.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND INDUSTRY.	NO. OF HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.						METHOD BY WHICH EFFECTED.						DATE OF OPERATION OF LAST AWARD, DETERMINATION OR AGREEMENT, ETC., IN WHICH HOURS OF LABOUR WERE SPECIFIED.					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
Carters—General .. ..	55½	54½	48	48	48	48	S.C	C.C	S.C	C.C	S.A	S.B	26/4/18	1/1/20	1/4/20	1/1/20	22/5/20	18/9/20
" Coal, Coke, & Firewood ..	48	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	C.C	S.C	C.C	S.A	S.B	5/9/19	1/1/20	1/4/20	1/1/20	22/5/20	18/9/20
" Pastrycooks .. ..	54	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	C.C	S.C	C.C	S.A	S.B	28/2/19	1/1/20	1/4/20	1/1/20	22/5/20	18/9/20
" Aerated Waters .. ..	48	48-46½	48	48	48-46½	48	S.C	C.C	S.C	C.C	S.A	S.B	17/5/18	1/1/20	1/4/20	1/1/20	28/4/20	18/9/20
" Laundry .. ..	56, 52½	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	C.C	S.C	C.C	S.A	S.B	11/10/18	1/1/20	1/4/20	1/1/20	22/5/20	18/9/20
" Sanitary .. ..	48-36½	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	C.C	S.C	C.C	S.A	S.B	13/8/20	1/1/20	1/4/20	1/1/20	21/8/20	18/9/20
" Rubbish .. ..	55½	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	C.C	S.C	C.C	S.A	S.B	7/11/19	1/1/20	1/4/20	1/1/20	21/8/20	18/9/20
" Brick .. ..	55½	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	C.C	S.C	C.C	S.A	S.B	11/10/18	1/1/20	1/4/20	1/1/20	22/5/20	18/9/20
" Pottery .. ..	51½	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	C.C	S.C	C.C	S.A	S.B	18/10/18	1/1/20	1/4/20	1/1/20	22/5/20	18/9/20
" Timber .. ..	53	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	C.C	S.C	C.C	S.A	S.B	6/8/20	1/1/20	1/4/20	1/1/20	31/10/17	18/9/20
" Tip .. ..	55½	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	C.C	S.C	C.C	S.A	S.B	21/11/19	1/1/10	1/4/20	1/1/20	22/5/20	18/9/20
" Bread .. ..	54	50	48	51	48-54	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.C	[C.C S.A]	S.B	23/1/20	12/4/20	11/12/19	5/7/20	[1/1/20 1/12 19]	18/9/20
" Butchers' (Wholesale) ..	52-53	50	45	48	48	..	S.C	N.1	S.C	N.1	S.A	..	28/2/19	18/8/19	1/9/20	2/9/19	12/3/20	..
" Butchers' (Retail) .. ..	48	50	47	50	48	54	S.C	N.1	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	7/5/20	21/8/19	1/9/20	3/4/19	12/3/20	14/7/19
" Milk .. ..	52½	48	48-54	48	56	..	S.C	C.C	S.C	C.C	N.1	..	10/11/16	1/1/20	[26/4/20 21/6 20]	1/1/20	1/1/20	..
Drivers, Motor Vehicle (General) ..	51½	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	C.C	S.C	C.C	S.A	S.B	26/4/18	1/8/19	2/2/20	1/8/19	22/5/20	18/9/20
Stablemen (General) .. ..	55½, 54½	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	C.C	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	27/9/18	1/1/20	1/4/20	5/2/20	22/5/20	18/9/20
Grooms (General) .. ..	55½, 54½	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	C.C	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	27/9/18	1/1/20	1/4/20	5/2/20	22/5/20	18/9/20

1. 55½ hours Summer; 54½ hours Winter. Light Carters—55 hours; " Butchers' Bones, Fat, etc." Carters—56 hours; Newspaper Carters—54 hours.

2. 48 hours Summer; 46 hours Winter.

3. 56 hours Summer; 52 hours Winter.

4. 48 hours Day Work; 36 hours Night Work.

5. State Award covering Dairymen's Employees provides:—Adults and Youths of 19 years and over—60 hours; Youths between 17 and 19 years—55 hours; Youths between 15 and 17 years—45 hours.

6. 55½ hours Summer; 54 hours Winter.

NOTE.—In the above statement the hours quoted are those which appear to be worked by the majority of carters employed in the industries specified. It was not possible, without going into great detail, to set forth all the special conditions relating to hours of labour of Carters, Stablemen, and Others, as shown in the several Awards and Agreements.

GROUP —DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND INDUSTRY.	NO. OF HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.						METHOD BY WHICH EFFECTED.						DATE OF OPERATION OF LAST AWARD, DETERMINATION OR AGREEMENT, ETC., IN WHICH HOURS OF LABOUR WERE SPECIFIED.					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
Club Employees (Ex-Barmen and Cooks) .. .. .	114 <sup>1</sup>	48	48	..	..	54	S.C	S.B	S.C	..	..	S.B	3/1/19	25/3/20	22/3/20	..	..	2/4/20
Cooks, Clubs .. .. .	114 <sup>1</sup>	48	48	..	..	54	S.C	S.B	S.C	..	..	S.B	3/1/19	25/3/20	22/3/20	..	..	2/4/20
„ Hotels .. .. .	48	48	48	48	48 <sup>a</sup>	54	N.I	S.B	S.C	S.A	S.A	S.B	28/11/19	25/3/20	22/3/20	[ 1/4/20 23/8/20 ]	5/5/20	2/4/20
„ Restaurants .. .. .	58 <sup>a</sup>	48	48	48	48 <sup>a</sup>	54	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	3/1/19	25/3/20	22/3/20	12/8/20	25/3/20	2/4/20
Hairdressing .. .. .	49 <sup>1</sup>	48 <sup>a</sup>	48	48	52	49 <sup>1</sup> —52 <sup>a</sup>	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	29/8/19	14/9/19	20/10/19	27/11/19	5/5/19	3/5/20
Hotels, Barmen and Barmaids	48	48	48 <sup>a</sup>	48	48	54	N.I	N.I	S.C	N.I	S.C	S.B	28/11/19	21/10/19	11/12/19	1/11/19	26/5/19	2/4/20
„ Other ex. Barmen and Cooks .. .. .	48	48	48	48	48 <sup>a</sup>	54	N.I	S.B	S.C	S.A	S.A	S.B	28/11/19	25/3/20	22/3/20	[ 1/4/20 23/8/20 ]	5/5/20	2/4/20
Laundries .. .. .	48	48	44	48	48	..	S.C	P	S.C	S.B	S.C	..	19/9/19	P	1/10/20	5/2/20	19/12/19	..
Restaurants (Ex. Cooks) ..	58 <sup>a</sup>	48	48	48	48 <sup>a</sup>	54	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	3/1/19	25/3/20	8/9/19	12/8/20	25/3/20	2/4/20

1. Per fortnight : Waitresses—112 hours per fortnight : Night Porters—136 hours per fortnight.

2. Spread of Shifts.—Daily spread of shifts shall mean the time which elapses from the time when the worker first starts work and the time when he or she finishes work for the day. Weekly spread of shifts shall mean the aggregate number of hours contained in the daily spread of shifts for a week. The weekly spread of shifts shall not exceed 66 hours in hotels, coffee palaces and restaurants, and 60 hours in tea rooms. The longest spread of shifts in any one day shall not be more than 12 hours. In addition to one break for meal hours there shall not be more than one break in any shift,

such break to be not less than three hours, with the exception of one day in the week, either Friday or Saturday, when a 10-hours working day is permissible with two breaks of at least one hour each for meals.

3. Females—56 hours.

4. Chairworkers (Male or Female) in men's Hairdressing Saloons—50 hours.

5. November to April—52 hours. May to October—49½ hours.

6. Females—44 hours.

## GROUP—MISCELLANEOUS

INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND INDUSTRY.	NO. OF HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.						METHOD BY WHICH EFFECTED.						DATE OF OPERATION OF LAST AWARD, DETERMINATION OR AGREEMENT, ETC., IN WHICH HOURS OF LABOUR WERE SPECIFIED.					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
Engine Drivers and Firemen (Factory) .. .. .	48	48	48	48	48	48	S.C	N.1	S.C	C.C	S.A	S.B	20/3/20	29/6/20	16/1/20	15/9/19	1/5/19	25/3/20
Municipal Employees <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	48	48	44	48	48	48	S.A	C.C	S.C	S.C	S.A	C.C	14/5/20	24/12/19	1/9/20	6/10/19	21/8/20	24/12/19
Storemen and Packers	[ 46½ to 48* ]	48*	44 <sup>4</sup>	48 <sup>5</sup>	49 <sup>6</sup>	[ 46 to 49* ]	S.C	[ S.B to N.1 ]	S.C	{ S.B to S.C } S.A	S.B	S.B	Various Dates	19/6/20 10/9/20	Various Dates	20/5/20 23/10/19 10/9/20	17/6/18	Various Dates
Shop Assistants—																		
Drapers .. .. .	48	47	47	48	48	46	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	25/12/19	1/3/20	13/10/19	31/8/20	21/7/19	12/7/20
Boot Dealers .. .. .	48	47	47	..	48	46	S.C	S.B	S.C	..	S.A	S.B	25/12/19	14/6/20	13/10/19	..	21/7/19	12/7/20
Hardware .. .. .	48	48	47	48	48	48	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.C	S.A	S.B	25/12/19	17/5/20	13/10/19	6/2/20	21/7/19	25/10/19
Furniture .. .. .	48	47	47	..	48	46	S.C	S.B	S.C	..	S.A	S.B	25/12/19	9/4/20	13/10/19	..	21/7/19	18/9/20
Grocers .. .. .	48	48	47	50	48	49	S.C	S.B	S.C	S.B	S.A	S.B	1/1/20	5/4/20	13/10/19	24/7/19	21/7/19	1/3/20

1. Special provisions in regard to the number of hours of work for Quarrymen, Rockchoppers, Sanitary Labourers and Drivers (Night Service), Convenience Attendants and others are made in the several Awards.

2. Bonded and Free Stores—47½ hours; Produce, Seed and Grain Stores (Wholesale)—47 hours; Wharf Stores—46½ hours; Iron Yards, Wholesale Softgoods and Wholesale Tobacconists—47½ hours; Wool, Skin and Hide Stores—48 hours (Summer), 44 hours (Winter); in Station Produce Stores—46 hours per week may be worked throughout year.

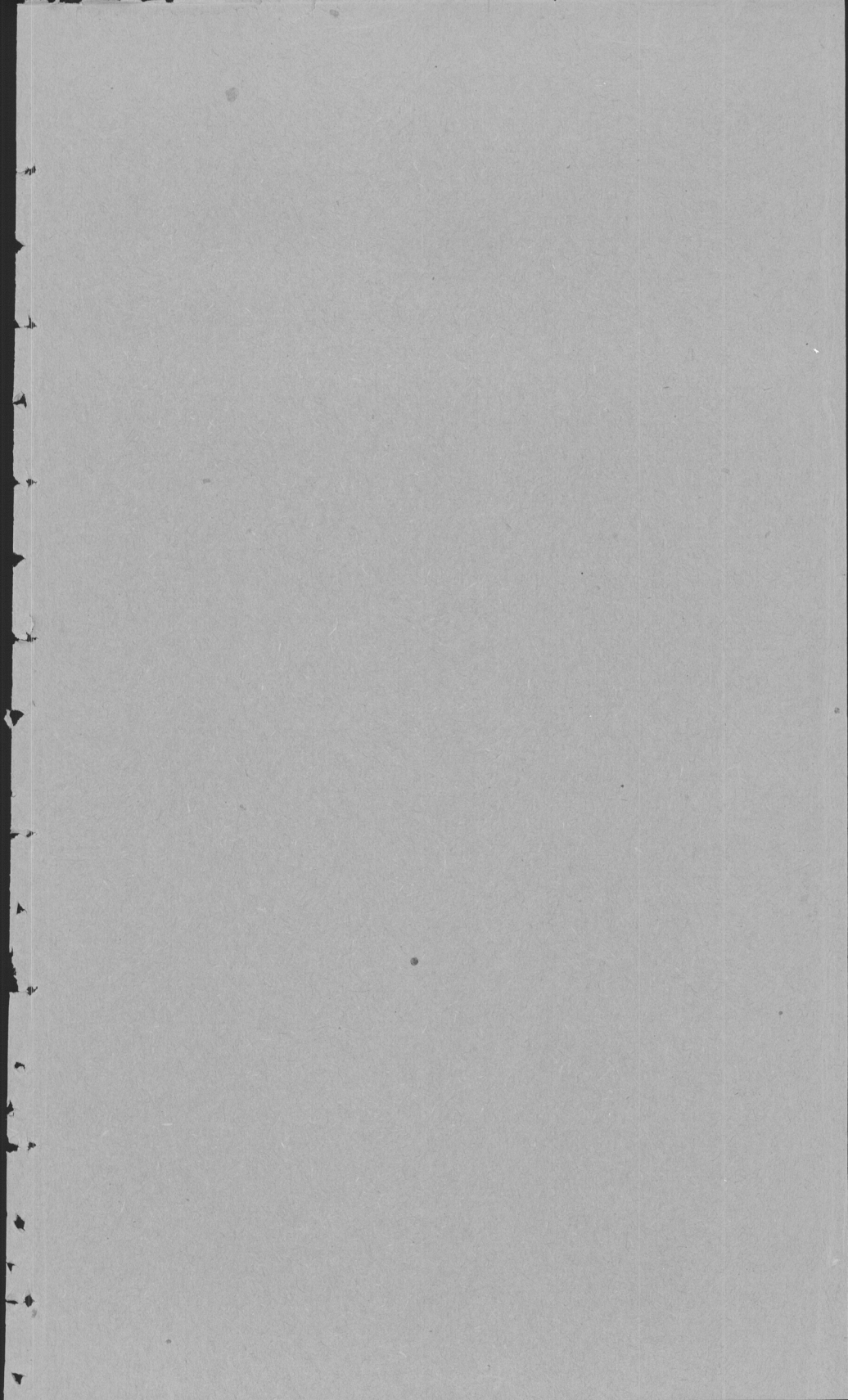
3. Wharfs, Wharf Sheds, Customs Railway Sheds and Potato and Onion Stores—44 hours; Wool and Grain Stores—48 hours (Summer), 44 hours (Winter); Females, Manufacturing Chemists—46 hours.

4. Wharf Storemen—48 hours; Agricultural Produce, Fruit Stores and Retail Shops—47 hours; Machinery Warehouses—46½ hours.

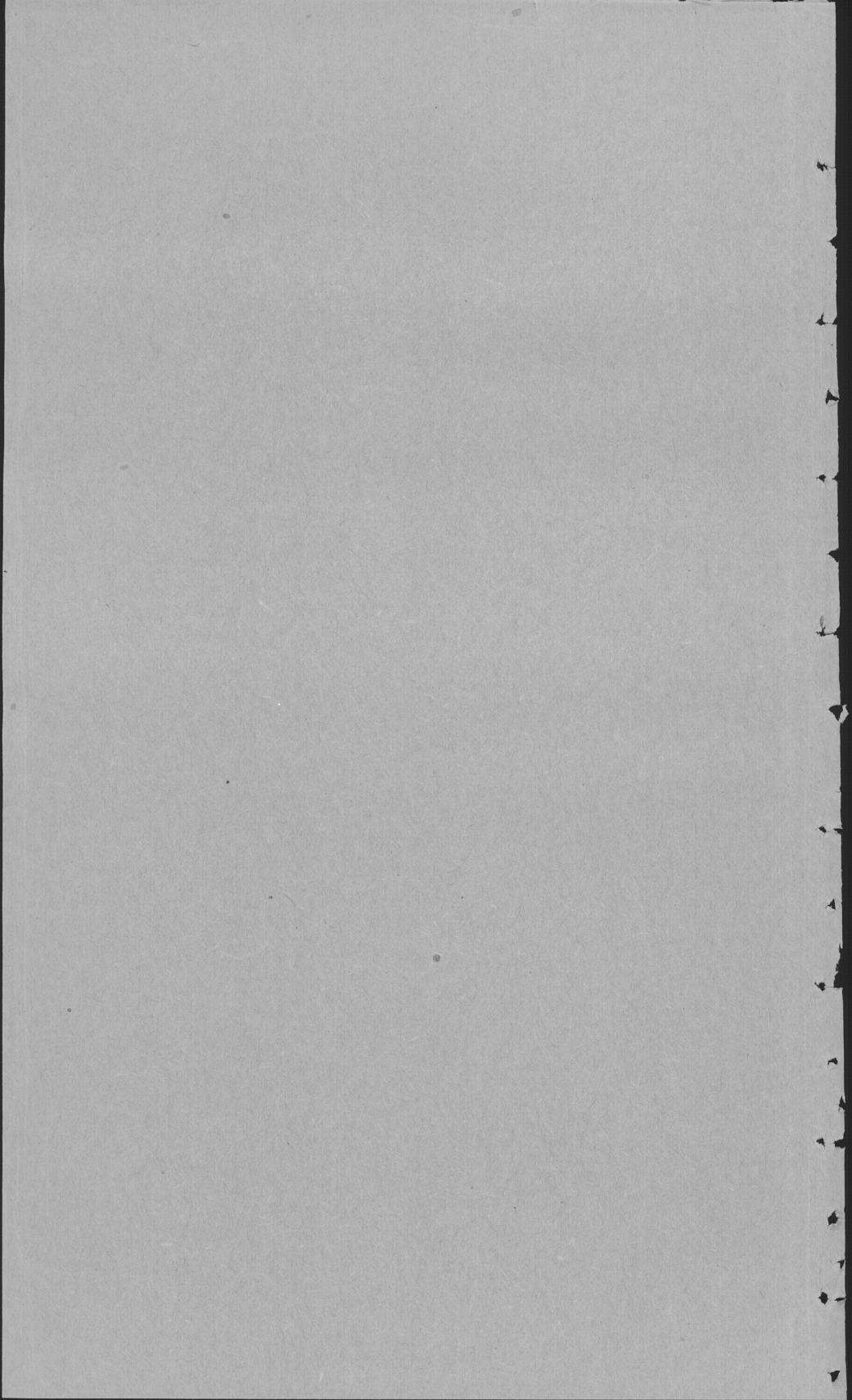
5. Wholesale Fruit and Produce Stores—50½ hours, November to March; 48 hours April to October; Wool and Grain Stores—48 hours (Summer), 44 hours (Winter).

6. Wholesale Fruit and Produce Stores—48 hours; Grocery Establishments, customary number of hours (54).

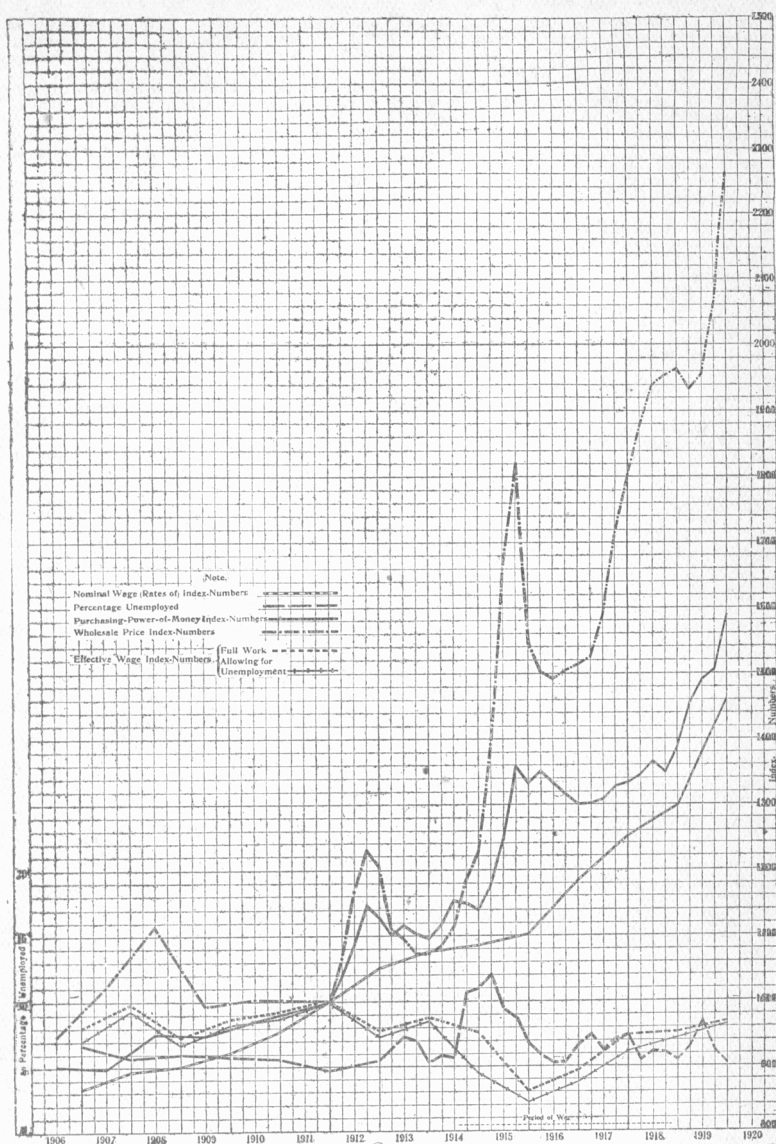
7. Drapery, Books, Crockery, Fancy Goods, and Furniture—46 hours; Ironmongery, Produce Stores, Wholesale Grocery—48 hours; Retail Grocery—49 hours.







**Purchasing-Power-of-Money, Wholesale Prices, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, and Percentage of Unemployed.**



**EXPLANATORY NOTE.**—The figures on the left represent the scale for the percentage of persons unemployed according to trade union returns. The figures on the right represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911 the index-numbers for cost of food, groceries, and house rent (average for the six metropolitan towns) and for wholesale prices (Melbourne) are shown each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. Unemployment figures for previous years are shown as at the end of each year, while other index-numbers refer to the average for the whole year. Nominal and effective wage index-numbers are only computed annually. It should be observed that the purchasing-power-of-money and wholesale price index-numbers since the year 1911 show the average level during the whole of each quarter; but for purposes of convenience they have, however, been plotted on the graph as at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter. The purchasing-power-of-money index-number is based upon a constant regimen: see Report No. 1, Appendix vii., and Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46.

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## SECTION I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. **General.**—This report contains information in summarised form regarding trade unionism, unemployment, prices, rents, purchasing-power of money, wages, industrial disputes, and general industrial conditions. These comprise the matters of most general interest and importance now being investigated from year to year (beginning on the 1st January, 1913) by the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. The inquiries in regard to several of these matters were extended back to the year 1891, so as to furnish statistics comparable with those published herein for 1919. The continuity of the returns now being collected is thus substantially preserved.

In addition, the Appendixes to the Report furnish detailed particulars in a comparable form—firstly, as to prices (wholesale and retail) and rents for the year 1919, and secondly, as to current rates of wages and hours of labour in all the more important trades and occupations in the several States.

The interests concerned in certain of these questions are varied and extensive, and associated with the latter are some important aspects of those economic and industrial problems which have, in comparatively recent years, become the subject of so much research and discussion on the part of statesmen, publicists and students, as well as of those who are engaged in the practical application of Conciliation and Arbitration, Industrial Court and Wages Board Acts.

Most, if not all, of the subjects dealt with in this Report have, in the past, not received in the Commonwealth that attention they now demand, and in view of the lack of data bearing thereon, it became necessary, before any comprehensive or reliable results could be obtained, to commence the collection of the data *de novo*, and to create a suitable organisation for that purpose.

In consequence of the urgent necessity for economy, the publication of the Quarterly Labour Bulletins ceased with No. 18 (June, 1917). The principal tables hitherto published in these Bulletins will, in future, be included in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.

Notwithstanding the very explicit statement of the purpose and scope of the investigations of the Bureau as to variations in prices and purchasing-power of money given in the various Labour Reports, misunderstandings in regard thereto are still prevalent. An endeavour has been made to set forth the essentials of the problem and of its solution, with sufficient illustration to enable anyone, who, being qualified to form a competent opinion, will give the matter serious attention. A limited

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NOTE.—The Labour Report, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations and other matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as expressing an official endorsement of any of the views or opinions contained therein.

number of copies of a special article entitled "Price-Indexes, their Nature and Limitations, the Technique of Computing them, and their Application in Ascertaining the Purchasing-Power of Money" was issued in pamphlet form during the year, 1919, and the report was printed in Labour Report No. 9 (vide Appendix I). Part I. of this Appendix consists of introductory remarks on price-indexes. In Part II, the purchasing-power of money and the nature of price indexes is indicated, while in Parts III. and IV. the technique and significance of price-indexes are dealt with in detail.

In Appendixes to Labour Report, No. 9, tabular information was given of the commodities included for both wholesale and retail price investigations in various other countries.

**2. Sources of Information.**—In the collection of the data upon which the particulars given in this Report are based, a great variety of sources of information has been utilised. For example, in the collection of data as to the purchasing-power of money, particulars are obtained direct from retail dealers and house-agents, the complete scheme providing for the collection, analysis, and tabulation of over 150,000 separate prices and quotations each year. Particulars as to wholesale prices are taken from the market quotations in the daily press and in trade journals. Information as to unemployment is collected from trade-unions, partly direct and partly through the labour agents and correspondents, whose services are also utilised in collecting returns from trade unions as to industrial disputes and changes in rates of wage. As regards the last two matters, however, returns are also collected from employers and employers' associations. A large number of reports and returns are also received from official sources. These relate to operations of industrial courts and wages boards, employment bureaux, assisted and nominated immigrants, accidents, and cognate matters. Although the work of collecting the necessary information and of keeping in touch with industrial conditions and matters throughout the whole Commonwealth from a single bureau centralised in Melbourne is necessarily one of some difficulty and magnitude, it is felt that the conspectus which is thus given of the industrial affairs of the entire Commonwealth fully justifies the effort, and is essential to the proper control and direction of Australia's development in this regard.

On return to the central Bureau, the particulars given on the forms are examined and checked, and in case of any discrepancy or apparent inconsistency, the forms are returned for verification and correction.

It is gratifying to note that the response of all persons has been, on the whole, satisfactory, and the thanks of the Bureau are due to many who went to a certain amount of trouble and personal inconvenience in order to obtain the desired information from the books of their Associations and from other sources.

During the year, 1919, the applications from the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Bureau for particulars relating to the variations in the prices of commodities and house rents, changes in rates of wage, industrial disputes, unemployment, etc., were greatly in excess of those



issued during any previous year. It was essential that reliable information should be obtained and it is very gratifying to note that the response to the numerous requests to secretaries of trade unions, and employers' associations, officials of various State and Commonwealth departments, municipal bodies and to private employers was satisfactory. The best thanks of the Bureau are extended to all those who forwarded returns.

**3. Classification of Industries.**—For the purpose of tabulating and publishing the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to labour organisation, unemployment, rates of wage, industrial disputes, etc., the following industrial classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

**Classification of Industries and Occupations.**

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco, Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.



## SECTION II.—LABOUR ORGANISATIONS.

1. **General.**—In Report No. 2 the method adopted in ascertaining the number of members in labour organisations throughout the Commonwealth was outlined, and the results, tabulated up to the end of 1912, were given. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns have been obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and this was supplemented at the end of the year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages shew the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in the Commonwealth at the present time, and also its development since the year 1906. It is now fully recognised by all concerned that the affairs of no single union are disclosed in the published results. It is, perhaps, almost unnecessary to add that the investigations are based upon an impartial review of the evidence, and are used solely for general statistical purposes. The wide recognition of this has led to a more cordial readiness to assist the Bureau in securing complete information, and the thanks of the Bureau are again due to the Secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in this matter.

2. **Development of Trade Unions in Australia, 1906 to 1919.**—

The following table shews for the years specified the total number of trade unions in the Commonwealth, and the number and membership of those unions for which membership is available. The estimated total membership of all unions for years prior to 1912 is shewn in the last line of the table.

Number and Membership of Trade Unions in Commonwealth at end of each Year Specified, 1906 to 1919.

Particulars.	1906.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Total Number of Unions ..	302	573	621	710	712	713	705	747	767	771
No. of Unions for which membership available ..	253	542	621	710	712	713	705	747	767	771
Membership of these Unions	147,049	344,999	433,224	497,925	523,271	528,031	546,556	564,187	581,755	627,685
Estimated Total Membership of all Unions	175,529	364,732	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

These figures shew that the number of unions in 1919 was more than double the number in 1906. The estimated membership during the same period increased nearly four-fold. The estimated increase in membership in any one year was greatest in 1912, when it amounted to 68,492, and least in 1915, when it was only 4760. The increase in the year 1914 was 25,346; in 1916 18,525; in 1917 17,631; in 1918 17,568; and in 1919 45,930.

**3. Number and Membership of Trade Unions and Branches, 1912 to 1919.**—The following table gives particulars of the number of trade unions, the number of branch unions, and the number of members in each State and the Commonwealth at the end of the years 1912 to 1919.

**Number of Trade Unions, Branch Unions and Membership, at end of Years  
1912 to 1919.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	Total.	C'wth.
NO. OF SEPARATE UNIONS.									
1912 ..	177	151	67	78	97	51	..	621	*408
1913 ..	201	162	94	86	107	60	..	710	*432
1914 ..	197	170	86	87	107	62	3	712	*430
1915 ..	203	161	89	87	104	66	3	713	*415
1916 ..	199	151	93	86	107	66	3	705	*392
1917 ..	220	156	96	93	108	71	3	747	*389
1918 ..	217	158	102	101	111	74	4	767	*394
1919 ..	211	160	106	101	112	77	4	771	*394

NO. OF BRANCHES.									
1912 ..	453	241	226	62	177	33	..	1,192	†1,405
1913 ..	555	292	230	74	174	60	..	1,385	†1,663
1914 ..	598	314	224	85	214	62	..	1,497	†1,779
1915 ..	721	312	246	94	203	63	..	1,639	†1,937
1916 ..	790	361	290	102	170	72	..	1,785	†2,098
1917 ..	765	353	291	98	195	76	..	1,778	†2,136
1918 ..	785	346	298	137	195	75	..	1,836	†2,209
1919 ..	748	411	338	134	161	76	..	1,868	†2,245

NO. OF MEMBERS.									
1912 ..	192,626	116,557	44,768	37,336	33,282	8,655	..	433,224	433,224
1913 ..	230,677	130,176	51,683	40,061	35,317	10,011	..	497,925	497,925
1914 ..	240,023	138,810	55,580	40,956	38,106	9,149	647	523,271	523,271
1915 ..	241,979	141,993	58,310	39,264	35,980	9,346	1,159	528,031	528,031
1916 ..	244,074	147,614	66,807	42,537	33,900	10,263	1,361	546,556	546,556
1917 ..	248,851	148,730	75,393	45,400	33,263	10,886	1,664	564,187	564,187
1918 ..	243,176	152,063	87,737	51,559	33,761	11,900	1,559	581,755	581,755
1919 ..	255,899	164,583	97,378	56,879	38,169	13,556	1,221	627,685	627,685

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.

1913 ..	12.0	11.2	11.5	10.7	10.6	11.6	..	11.5	11.5
1914 ..	4.1	6.6	7.5	2.2	7.9	†8.6	..	5.1	5.1
1915 ..	0.8	2.3	4.9	†4.1	15.6	2.2	79.1	0.9	0.9
1916 ..	0.9	4.0	14.6	8.3	15.8	9.8	17.4	3.5	3.5
1917 ..	2.0	0.8	12.9	6.7	†1.9	6.1	22.3	3.2	3.2
1918 ..	†2.3	2.2	16.4	13.6	1.5	9.3	†6.3	3.1	3.1
1919 ..	5.2	8.2	11.0	10.3	13.1	13.9	†21.7	7.9	7.9

\* Allowing for inter-State excess. The figures represent the number of distinct organisations and inter-State groups of organisations in the Commonwealth. They do not represent the total number of organisations which are practically independent and self-governing (see remarks below).  
† Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. ‡ Decrease.

In the above table, under heading the "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted only once, re-

gardless of the number of branches in that State. In taking the total number of separate unions in the Commonwealth (see last column but one), it is obvious that, in the case of inter-State and similar unions, there will be duplication, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it has any branches. In the figures given in the last column, deduction is made for this duplication.

Except in the last column, the "Number of Branches" indicates the number of branches of State head offices, which may, of course, themselves be branches of an inter-State or larger organisation. State branches of inter-State or federated unions, as well as sub-branches within a State, are included under the heading "branches" in the last column. It should be observed that the schemes of organisation of these inter-State or federated unions vary greatly in character, and the number of separate Commonwealth unions does not fairly represent the number of practically independent organisations in Australia. In some of these unions the State organisations are bound together under a system of unification with centralised control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes.

The increase in membership in 1913 was equal to 11.5; in 1914 to 5.1; in 1915 to 0.9; in 1916 to 3.5; in 1917 to 3.2; in 1918 to 3.1; and in 1919 to 7.9 per cent. The increase in population from 1912 to 1913 amounted to 1.02 per cent., and from 1913 to 1914 to 1.4 per cent. Comparing the year 1919 with the first year for which information is given in the table, viz., 1912, it will be seen that there has been an increase in the membership of trade unions of no less than 44.9 per cent. The increase in population during the same period amounts to 10.9 per cent.

There has been an increase in membership in Victoria and Queensland in each of the years 1913 to 1919 inclusive, and in New South Wales in each year except 1918. In South Australia there was a decrease in membership in 1915, and in Tasmania in 1914, but both States shew increases in the remaining years. In Western Australia there was a decrease in each of the years 1915, 1916, and 1917, and an increase in 1913, 1914, 1918, and 1919.

**4. Number of Unions and Membership in Industrial Groups, Commonwealth, 1912 to 1919.**—The following table gives the number and membership of Trade Unions in the Commonwealth, classified according to Industrial Group, at the end of the years 1912 to 1919. It will be seen from the following table that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period under review, and that a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years, many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organised, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public service associations, which were not previously recognised, are now registered under the provisions of Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. These organisations are responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV. Groups III. (Food, Drink, &c.), IV. (Clothing, Hats, &c.), and IX. (Railway and Tramway Services) shew fairly large increases in membership during the year 1919, but in the other groups the membership has not varied to any great extent.

**Number and Membership of Trade Unions in the Commonwealth classified  
in Industrial Groups at the end of years 1912 to 1919.**

Industrial Groups.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.								
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	24	20	20	20	20	19	20	20
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	71	79	76	77	76	75	77	77
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	70	72	70	72	69	74	80	77
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	33	32	30	31	28	26	28	27
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	30	31	29	30	29	29	30	29
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	80	79	80	78	78	84	84	84
VII. Building . . .	60	64	67	63	63	60	58	57
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. . .	28	26	27	27	26	25	26	20
IX. Railway and Tramway Services . .	25	35	32	31	28	34	40	43
X. Other Land Transport . . .	19	28	25	24	23	22	23	23
XI. Shipping, etc. . .	41	62	63	66	65	73	72	71
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. . .	14	14	11	12	10	10	9	8
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . .	27	25	22	20	22	19	20	20
XIV. Miscellaneous . . .	99	143	160	162	168	197	200	215
Total . . .	621	710	712	713	705	747	767	771

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	18,569	19,913	19,071	16,172	14,762	16,365	18,953	21,156
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	29,953	39,145	42,108	47,104	49,230	47,023	47,135	49,043
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	28,132	33,372	39,763	38,504	41,515	41,229	40,953	46,569
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	16,691	18,217	17,593	21,885	25,962	29,150	31,856	38,620
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	8,214	9,318	9,821	10,784	11,079	11,401	11,972	13,259
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	24,838	27,010	29,002	30,648	32,119	30,017	30,673	34,901
VII. Building . . .	25,609	31,544	36,593	37,739	36,255	34,772	35,761	37,301
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. . .	39,203	40,449	39,733	33,024	33,515	34,029	35,519	40,278
IX. Railway and Tramway Services . .	56,005	66,323	71,260	76,482	75,896	79,520	74,813	83,183
X. Other Land Transport . . .	14,550	18,369	17,687	17,208	15,719	14,728	14,487	15,903
XI. Shipping, etc. . .	35,000	40,913	44,536	42,903	45,868	51,746	50,433	48,598
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. . .	52,180	51,696	44,593	38,334	37,679	40,735	44,176	46,794
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . .	14,289	13,416	11,135	9,269	9,907	10,163	11,169	14,702
XIV. Miscellaneous . . .	69,991	88,240	100,376	107,975	117,050	123,309	133,855	137,378
Total . . .	433,224	497,925	523,271	528,031	546,556	564,187	581,755	627,685

**5. Percentage of Male and Female Members of Trade Unions.**

(i.) *Percentage of Male and Female Members of Trade Unions in each State and Commonwealth, 1919.* The results of the Census taken in 1911 shew the percentage of male and female employees, (i.e., persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population. Applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population in 1919, the estimated number of adult employees of each sex in 1919 is obtained. This is, of course, subject to some measure of uncertainty at a point of time—like the present—viz., 8-9 years after the date of the Census.

The following table shews separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated total number of employees of each sex, 20 years of age and over, in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b). It should be pointed out that the

*estimated total number of employees comprises all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed ; the estimate therefore includes a large number of adults who are either not eligible at all for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) or who, while eligible for membership in so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union embracing their particular trade or occupation. It is also proper to observe that the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and the sum of the groups 20 years of age and over is taken as more closely approximating to the average age of admission to membership than that of any other groups.*

**Percentage of Male and Female Members of Trade Unions on Estimated Total Number of Male and Female Employees, 20 years of Age and over, in all Professions, Trades, and Occupations, at end of Year 1919.\***

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'itory.	C'with.
<b>MALES.</b>								
No. of Members of Unions ..	236,165	137,959	89,918	52,030	34,568	12,441	1,181	564,262
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	399,123	268,645	145,840	82,956	80,278	38,345	1,960	1,017,147
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated Total No. Employees	59.2	51.4	61.7	62.7	43.1	32.4	60.3	55.5
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
No. of Members of Unions ..	19,734	26,624	7,460	4,849	3,601	1,115	40	63,423
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	88,293	82,225	28,433	20,216	13,634	7,906	100	240,807
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated Total No. Employees	22.4	32.4	26.2	24.0	26.4	14.1	40.0	26.3

\* Corresponding figures for 1912 will be found in Report No. 2, page 12; for 1913, in Report No. 5, page 10; for 1914 and 1915 in Report No. 6, page 11; for 1916 in Report No. 7, page 343, for 1917 in Report No. 8, page 13; and for 1918 in Report No. 9, page 14.

It may be seen that the male membership in 1919 was 564,262, and female membership 63,423, representing percentages upon the total membership of 89.9 and 10.1 respectively. Of the 63,423 female members of trade unions in 1919, 24,803, or 39.1 per cent., are included in Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), and 16,901, or 26.7 per cent., in Groups III. (Food, Drink, etc.), and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.).

(ii.) *Percentage of Male and Female Members of Trade Unions in the Commonwealth, 1912 to 1919.* The following table shews separately for males and females for the Commonwealth (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated total number of employees of each sex, 20 years and over, in all professions, trades and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b).

**Percentage of Male and Female Members of Trade Unions on Estimated Total Number of Male and Female Employees, 20 years of Age and over, in all Professions, Trades, and Occupations in the Commonwealth, 1912 to 1919.**

Particulars.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
MALES.								
No. of Members of Unions	415,554	477,721	500,686	499,160	506,981	518,582	531,090	564,262
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 yrs. of age & over	944,599	971,442	978,720	957,110	920,686	927,470	948,239	1,017,147
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total Number of Employees .. ..	44.0	49.2	51.2	52.2	55.0	55.9	56.0	55.5
FEMALES.								
No. of Members of Unions	17,670	20,204	22,585	28,871	39,575	45,605	50,665	63,423
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 yrs. of age & over	210,213	216,484	221,485	225,588	229,118	232,856	238,301	240,807
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total Number of Employees .. ..	8.4	9.3	10.2	12.8	17.2	19.6	21.3	26.3

**6. Classification of Trade Unions in Commonwealth according to Number of Members, 1912 to 1919.**—The following table shews the number and membership of all trade unions in the Commonwealth for the years 1912 to 1919 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, only counted once:—

**Classification of Trade Unions in Commonwealth according to Number of Members at end of Years 1912 to 1919.**

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.											
1912 ..	7	15	26	43	32	32	39	67	72	75	408
1913 ..	9	17	26	35	45	47	26	81	84	62	432
1914 ..	8	17	29	39	52	45	32	72	67	69	430
1915 ..	9	16	30	41	44	35	34	69	63	74	415
1916 ..	11	16	35	33	47	43	25	53	59	70	392
1917 ..	9	19	27	36	48	44	28	48	63	67	389
1918 ..	11	15	33	39	51	38	19	66	65	57	394
1919 ..	13	13	34	44	52	31	32	62	62	51	394

MEMBERSHIP.											
1912 ..	132,335	99,718	79,614	60,558	22,585	12,234	9,483	9,323	5,106	2,268	433,224
1913 ..	176,188	121,710	75,357	48,938	32,154	17,994	6,406	11,326	5,914	1,938	497,925
1914 ..	176,157	125,021	84,359	59,350	37,141	16,439	7,898	10,141	4,572	2,193	523,271
1915 ..	186,755	122,009	89,295	61,264	30,651	13,405	8,308	9,408	4,537	2,399	528,031
1916 ..	219,990	113,587	95,143	49,170	32,429	16,657	6,003	7,091	4,326	2,160	546,556
1917 ..	217,002	144,198	78,019	52,258	34,944	17,433	7,032	6,742	4,550	2,009	564,187
1918 ..	259,824	103,152	91,656	54,119	37,784	14,840	4,599	9,502	4,623	1,656	581,755
1919 ..	292,406	95,400	104,547	64,145	37,083	12,148	7,624	8,392	4,430	1,510	627,685

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.											
1912 ..	30.5	23.0	18.4	14.0	5.2	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.5	100.0
1913 ..	35.4	24.4	15.1	9.8	6.5	3.6	1.3	2.3	1.2	0.4	100.0
1914 ..	33.6	23.9	16.1	11.4	7.1	3.2	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.4	100.0
1915 ..	35.3	23.1	16.9	11.6	5.8	2.5	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.5	100.0
1916 ..	40.3	20.8	17.4	9.0	5.9	3.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.4	100.0
1917 ..	38.5	25.6	13.8	9.3	6.2	3.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.4	100.0
1918 ..	44.7	17.7	15.8	9.3	6.5	2.5	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.3	100.0
1919 ..	46.6	15.2	16.7	10.2	5.9	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.3	100.0



It will be seen that at the end of the year 1912 the seven largest unions (in the group 10,000 and over) comprised 132,335 members, or no less than 30.5 per cent. of the total membership of all unions. In 1913 there were nine unions; in 1914 eight unions, and in 1915 nine unions, in this group. In each of the years specified their membership comprised over 30.0 per cent. of the total membership of all unions. In 1916 the 11 unions in this group comprised no less than 40.3 per cent.; in 1917 the 9 unions comprised 38.5 per cent.; in 1918 the 11 unions comprised 44.7 per cent.; and in 1919 the 13 unions comprised 46.6 per cent. of the total membership of all unions.

The membership of the unions in the next group (5000, and under 10,000) comprised in each year specified, excepting 1918 and 1919, over 20 per cent. of the total membership of all unions. The percentage in in these two groups together amounted to 53.5 in 1912; 59.8 in 1913; 57.5 in 1914; 58.4 in 1915; 61.1 in 1916; 64.1 in 1917; 62.4 in 1918; and 61.8 in 1919, of the total membership in those years.

**7. Number and Membership of Interstate or Federated Trade Unions in Commonwealth at end of Years, 1912 to 1919.**—The following table gives particulars of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures given include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered:—

**Number and Membership of Interstate or Federated Trade Unions in Commonwealth at the end of Years 1912 to 1919.**

PARTICULARS.	UNIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	*6 States.	
Number of Unions, 1912	20	11	17	14	10	72
" " 1913	16	11	16	18	17	78
" " 1914	18	9	14	16	22	79
" " 1915	17	11	14	16	23	81
" " 1916	15	11	12	18	25	81
" " 1917	18	11	18	14	33	94
" " 1918	14	17	13	18	33	95
" " 1919	16	14	12	17	36	95
Number of Members, 1912	31,358	18,147	55,517	43,548	131,201	279,771
" " 1913	31,063	13,389	73,186	54,202	180,597	352,437
" " 1914	26,423	7,853	64,040	67,427	190,084	355,827
" " 1915	21,709	10,425	73,760	76,633	197,310	379,837
" " 1916	18,185	12,739	56,717	101,848	222,794	412,283
" " 1917	18,286	18,649	76,981	90,068	252,319	456,303
" " 1918	14,709	35,885	58,376	95,042	265,135	469,147
" " 1919	19,323	43,643	51,882	106,430	276,652	497,930

\* Four unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, a branch in the Northern Territory.

The development of trade union organisation of an inter-State character is reflected in the figures given in the above table. The number of organisations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 95 in 1919, and the percentage of the membership of such organisations on the total membership of all organisations has increased from 64.6 per cent. to 79.3 per cent. during the same period.

**8. Central Labour Organisations.**—In each of the metropolitan towns, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organisations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union.

In most of the towns where such central organisations exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated with the central organisation, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organisation extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Federation, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organisation is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council at the capital town of each State for the organisation of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table shews the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, in each State at the end of the years 1914 to 1919.

**Central Labour Organisations—Number and Unions Affiliated at the end of the Years 1914 to 1919.**

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
No. of Councils ..	1914	4	5	1	4	11	1	26
	1915	3	5	1	4	10	1	24
	1916	4	5	4	4	10	1	28
	1917	4	5	2	4	11	1	27
	1918	4	5	5	3	10	1	28
	1919	3	5	4	3	10	1	26
	1914	164	196	18	84	182	24	668
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	1915	150	198	26	89	183	22	668
	1916	169	205	67	90	181	20	732
	1917	163	192	46	82	171	18	672
	1918	143	188	58	80	159	18	646
	1919	127	175	50	76	168	19	615

The figures given in the above table as to number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated to the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organisation of unions may be classed certain State or district councils, organised on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

**9. Particulars of Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, classified according to Industrial Groups, at end of Year, 1919.**—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.\* The following table gives particulars of registered unions at the end of the year 1919. Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

**Particulars of Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, classified according to Industrial Groups, at end of Year 1919.**

Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Mem-ber-ship.	Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Mem-ber-ship.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	3	18,937	IX. Railway & Tramway Services	3	4,035
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	13	44,379	X. Other Land Transport . .	3	8,855
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	11	32,796	XI. Shipping, etc. . .	9	42,502
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	5	36,752	XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. . .	1	†
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	3	7,174	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . .	3	7,812
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	19	28,238	XIV. Miscellaneous . .	29	200,392
VII. Building . . . .	6	30,950			
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. . .	1	†	TOTAL . . . .	109	462,822

\* Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation, provided its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the service. † Not available for publication separately, included in Group XIV.

The figures given in the above table regarding unions registered under the Commonwealth Act are not comparable with those given in the table in paragraph 7 hereof regarding all inter-State and federated unions. A few federated unions included in the table in paragraph 7 are not registered under the Commonwealth Act, while, on the other hand, a number of purely State organisations registered under the Act are, of course, not included in the table in paragraph 7.

### SECTION III.—FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

1. **General.**—In Section IX of this Report, the method of index numbers is applied to trace variations in rates of wages in the Commonwealth since 1891, while in Sections IV., V., VI., and VII., variations in retail prices and purchasing-power of money, and in wholesale and import and export prices are shewn by a similar method. In order to elucidate further the progress of events, it is desirable to supplement that information, so far as practicable, by furnishing index-numbers which disclose the fluctuations in employment and unemployment.

Employment index-numbers serve not only to throw light upon the figures shewing the course of wages, prices, and purchasing-power of money, inasmuch as they indicate the relative loss of time through lack of employment, but also to furnish a useful measure of the fluctuations of industrial activity regarded as a whole. In this connection, it may be said that while export statistics relate only to the margin of national production which is sent overseas, statistics of employment measure, on the other hand, the relative activity or depression of the whole of the industries to which they relate, including, that is, production for the home market as well as for export.

2. Number Unemployed in Various Industries, Commonwealth, 1891 to 1919.—The following table shews for the end of each year, 1891 to 1912, and for each quarterly period of the years 1913 to 1919, the particulars specified hereunder:—

- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available.
- (b) The number of members of such unions.
- (c) The number of members unemployed, and
- (d) The percentage of the number of members unemployed (c) on the total membership (b).

Unemployment.—Commonwealth.—Number of Unions and Members Reporting, and Number and Percentage Unemployed, 1891 to 1919 (4th Quarter).

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Membership.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 .. .. .	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 .. .. .	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 .. .. .	39	8,710	574	6.6
1906 .. .. .	47	11,299	753	6.7
1907 .. .. .	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908 .. .. .	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909 .. .. .	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910 .. .. .	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911 .. .. .	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912 .. .. .	464	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913, 1st Quarter* ..	451	237,216	15,234	6.4
2nd " " " ..	458	243,523	17,854	7.3
3rd " " " ..	472	252,325	17,698	7.0
4th " " " ..	465	251,207	13,430	5.3
1914, 1st " " " ..	462	262,133	15,541	5.9
2nd " " " ..	467	279,318	15,856	5.7
3rd " " " ..	466	283,584	30,367	10.7
4th " " " ..	439	250,716	27,610	11.0
1915, 1st " " " ..	476	279,388	33,465	12.0
2nd " " " ..	456	273,190	26,015	9.5
3rd " " " ..	484	279,133	24,682	8.8
4th " " " ..	465	273,149	18,489	6.8
1916, 1st " " " ..	475	291,525	17,178	5.9
2nd " " " ..	476	298,675	15,741	5.3
3rd " " " ..	472	278,047	14,649	5.3
4th " " " ..	470	292,051	19,562	6.7
1917, 1st " " " ..	455	290,849	21,892	7.5
2nd " " " ..	453	303,507	19,257	6.3
3rd " " " ..	432	255,949	18,197	7.1
4th " " " ..	459	296,937	21,989	7.4
1918, 1st " " " ..	466	290,048	16,089	5.5
2nd " " " ..	478	294,725	18,385	6.2
3rd " " " ..	494	305,550	18,752	6.1
4th " " " ..	475	308,850	16,919	5.5
1919, 1st " " " ..	477	311,410	20,359	6.5
2nd " " " ..	462	303,468	25,768	8.5
3rd " " " ..	457	308,287	19,262	6.2
4th " " " ..	459	317,413	16,637	5.2

\* For years prior to 1913 the figures refer to the end of the year only, and not to separate quarters. The quarterly figures shew the number of persons who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter; they do not include persons out of work through strikes or lock-outs.

For reasons indicated on pages 16 to 18 of Labour Report No. 2 this table does not furnish a complete register of unemployment. Nevertheless for the purpose of making comparisons, and shewing tendencies over a period of years, the percentages returned as unemployed, though not exact, are the most satisfactory available. The significance of the figures shewing the percentage of unemployment may be better understood by reference to the graph on page 6.

**3. Employment Index-Numbers, Commonwealth, 1891 to 1919.**—For greater convenience of examination and comparison with other statistical data, the percentages of unemployed has been subtracted from 100, so as to shew the percentage of members *not returned as unemployed*, and the results computed in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base (= 1000).

**Percentage of Members of Trade Unions not Returned as Unemployed, and  
Employment Index-Numbers for the years specified from 1891 to 1919.**

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1908.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Percentage <i>not</i> returned as Unemployed	90.7	93.4	94.0	95.3	94.4	94.7	89.0	93.2	93.3	92.6	94.5	94.8
Employment Index-No., 1911=1000	952	980	986	1,000	991	994	934	978	979	972	992	995

As the year, 1913, was the first for which returns were collected each quarter, no comparisons can be made with previous years as to average unemployment or seasonal variations from year to year. The percentages for years prior to 1913 refer to the end of the year only, so that any comparisons made for the period, 1913 to 1919, with years prior to 1913, must necessarily be between the percentages for the last quarters of the years, 1913 to 1919, and not the average percentage for these years.

The figures given in the first line of the above table indicate the percentage of full time worked on the average in each year, on the assumption that the unemployment returns for the end of the year are representative of the state of unemployment throughout the year. The figures in the second line shew (on the same assumption) the relative state of employment in each year, compared with the year 1911, the state of employment being measured, of course, by the percentage of full time worked.

**4. Unemployment in Different Industries, Commonwealth, 1918 and 1919.**—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919 have been published in Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 18, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics, Nos. 70 to 79. The following table shews for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each of the four quarters of 1918 and 1919. The per-

centage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given. The figures do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

**Percentage of Unemployment\* in Different Industries in the Commonwealth at the end of 1912 and Quarterly for 1918 and 1919.†**

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	1912. End of Year.	1918.				1919.			
		1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June.)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct. to Dec.)	1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June.)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct. to Dec.)
I. Wood Furniture, etc. . . .	3.7	7.4	2.3	3.4	2.3	4.4	4.3	5.0	6.1
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	7.4	7.5	7.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	7.6	5.4	5.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	7.3	4.7	6.7	9.6	7.2	6.7	13.1	6.9	10.8
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	6.3	3.4	1.7	2.8	4.3	7.5	6.9	4.1	1.7
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	2.8	3.6	3.5	2.6	2.0	4.0	5.9	2.7	1.3
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	6.9	2.9	5.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	8.5	8.0	3.8
VII. Building . . . . .	5.5	6.0	4.2	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.6	4.1	2.8
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. .	5.6	7.7	11.6	12.2	5.9	6.0	9.6	10.2	6.3
X. Other Land Transport . .	1.1	4.0	3.5	2.1	1.5	2.2	3.0	3.3	2.6
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. Other and Miscellaneous . .	5.4	5.6	7.3	6.5	7.3	9.3	10.9	7.3	5.9
TOTAL . . . . .	5.6	5.5	6.2	6.1	5.5	6.5	8.5	6.2	5.2

\* Not including persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

† Figures for 1917 were given in Labour Report No. 9, p. 20.

5. Unemployment in each State, 1918 and 1919.—The following table shews for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1918 and 1919. The percentage unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given. In making any deductions from or drawing any comparisons between the results shewn in the following table, it must be borne in mind that the classes of industry in the several States for which data are obtained are not identical.

**Percentage of Unemployment\* in each State at the end of Year 1912 and Quarterly for 1918 and 1919.†**

STATE.	1912. end of Year.	1918.				1919.			
		1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June.)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct. to Dec.)	1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June.)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct. to Dec.)
New South Wales . . . .	5.0	5.0	4.9	6.5	3.6	5.6	8.4	5.6	5.0
Victoria . . . . .	6.7	6.1	7.3	6.4	6.2	6.0	7.2	5.2	4.3
Queensland . . . . .	4.6	8.0	10.4	7.0	11.6	12.4	14.2	9.3	8.5
South Australia . . . .	5.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.2	3.5	6.4	6.7	4.2
Western Australia . . . .	5.8	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.2	5.7	5.4	6.8	6.5
Tasmania . . . . .	3.4	3.4	2.0	2.6	1.7	4.0	3.3	9.9	3.6
COMMONWEALTH . . . .	5.6	5.5	6.2	6.1	5.5	6.5	8.5	6.2	5.2

\* Not including persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

† Figures for 1917, were given in Labour Report No. 9, p. 20.



6. **Causes of Unemployment, Commonwealth, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919.**—The following table gives, for the Commonwealth, the membership of the unions reporting, and the number and percentage of those unemployed under three main heads for the four quarters of 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919:—

**Unemployment in the Commonwealth according to Causes, in each Quarter of 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919\***

Particulars.	No. of Members of Unions reporting.	Number and Percentage Unemployed through—							
		Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		Total.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1916.									
1st quarter (Jan. to March) .. .. .	291,525	14,808	5.1	1,848	0.6	522	0.2	17,178	5.9
2nd quarter (April to June) .. .. .	279,909	12,178	4.4	1,936	0.7	606	0.2	14,720	5.3
3rd quarter (July to September) .. .. .	269,961	11,674	4.3	2,130	0.8	587	0.2	14,391	5.3
4th quarter (Oct. to December) .. .. .	278,759	15,307	5.5	2,211	0.8	1,533	0.5	19,051	6.8
1917.									
1st quarter (Jan. to March) .. .. .	286,594	19,378	6.8	1,805	0.6	471	0.2	21,654	7.6
2nd quarter (April to June) .. .. .	297,295	15,786	5.3	2,312	0.8	626	0.2	18,724	6.3
3rd quarter (July to September) .. .. .	234,836	14,443	6.1	1,665	0.7	429	0.2	16,537	7.0
4th quarter (Oct. to December) .. .. .	283,799	17,791	6.3	2,214	0.8	822	0.3	20,827	7.4
1918.									
1st quarter (Jan. to March) .. .. .	272,594	11,372	4.2	1,999	0.7	597	0.2	13,968	5.1
2nd quarter (April to June) .. .. .	272,962	11,839	4.3	2,143	0.8	587	0.2	14,569	5.3
3rd quarter (July to September) .. .. .	291,942	14,559	5.0	2,901	1.0	747	0.2	18,207	6.2
4th quarter (Oct. to December) .. .. .	303,528	12,871	4.2	2,889	1.0	886	0.3	16,646	5.5
1919.									
1st quarter (Jan. to March) .. .. .	302,727	14,167	4.7	4,771	1.6	839	0.2	19,777	6.5
2nd quarter (April to June) .. .. .	302,299	15,917	5.3	7,702	2.5	2,039	0.7	25,658	8.5
3rd quarter (July to September) .. .. .	284,317	11,777	4.1	4,154	1.5	850	0.3	16,781	5.9
4th quarter (Oct. to December) .. .. .	292,420	11,423	3.9	2,535	0.9	966	0.3	14,924	5.1

\* For the corresponding figures for 1915, see Report No. 7, p. 352.

It will be observed from the above table that during the first, second and third quarters of the year 1919, the number of persons reported as unemployed owing to sickness was very high in comparison with previous quarters. The heavy loss of employment during these periods on account of sickness was due to the influenza epidemic.

## SECTION IV.—RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.

1. **General.**—In normal circumstances properly computed index-numbers of food and groceries, and house-rent combined, form one of the best possible measures of those variations in the “purchasing-power of money” which affect the cost of living: in short, the variations of the cost of a “composite unit,” consisting of appropriate quantities of suitably chosen commodities, and including also house rent, reflect the variations in the cost of living. The main investigations carried out as to retail prices and purchasing-power of money are of a threefold nature and consist of:—

- (i.) Quarterly variations in the purchasing-power of money in thirty towns.
- (ii.) Annual variations in the purchasing-power of money in 150 towns.
- (iii.) Householders' Budget Inquiries.

It is principally with the first of these that this Section deals. In Report No. 2, issued in April 1913; Report No. 5, issued in December 1914; Report No. 6, issued in May 1916; Report No. 7, issued in June 1917; Report No. 8, issued in July 1918; and Report No. 9 issued in July, 1919, the results of comprehensive investigations into the subjects of Prices and Price-Indexes for past years were published, and an account was given of the methods used in the collection of the data and the computation of the results. A discussion of the theory upon which the calculation of the index-numbers is based was furnished in Appendixes to Report No 1, issued in December, 1912. In Appendix I. to Report No. 9, an endeavour was made to set forth the essentials of the problem and of its solution, with sufficient illustration to enable anyone who, being qualified to form a competent opinion, will give the matter serious attention.

For the computations of the index-numbers the “aggregate expenditure” method is adopted, i.e., the average price for each commodity included is multiplied by its respective “mass unit.” The “mass-unit” represents the relative extent to which each commodity is used or consumed, and is regarded as constant over the period under review. By taking the aggregate expenditure for any one year as base, the index-number for the relative aggregate expenditure for any other year is readily calculated. Certain aspects of this method, not dealt with in previous Reports, are discussed on pages 19 and 20 of Labour Report No. 6.

In order to illustrate clearly the method adopted it will be well to take a simple numerical example. Suppose that in 1901 the average price of butter was 1s. 3d. per lb., of bread was 3d. per 2 lb. loaf, of mutton was 3d. per lb., and of milk was 4d. per quart; and suppose that in 1911 the prices of these four commodities were 1s. 6d. for butter, 4d. for bread, 5d. for mutton, and 5d. for milk. Now the total quantities of each of these commodities consumed in Australia per annum are approximately 90 million lb. of butter, 470 million 2-lb. loaves of bread, 330 million lb. of mutton, and 300 million quarts of milk. Therefore, the actual expenditure of the people of Australia on these commodities in 1901 and 1911 respectively would be as follows:—

**Computation of Index-Numbers : Illustrative Example of Aggregate Expenditure Method.**

Particulars.	Unit.	Quantities consumed. (0,000,000 omitted.)	Prices.		Total Expenditure.	
			1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
			d.	d.	d. (0,000,000 omitted.)	d. (0,000,000 omitted.)
Butter ..	lb.	9	15	18	135	162
Bread ..	2lb. loaf	47	3	4	141	188
Mutton ..	lb.	33	3	5	99	165
Milk ..	quart	30	4	5	120	150
					495	665

The relative aggregate expenditure was 495 in 1901, and rose to 665 in 1911; in other words, the index-number in 1901, taking the expenditure in 1911 as the base ( $= 1000$ ) was  $\frac{495}{665} \times 1000 = 744$ , and the index-number in 1911, taking the expenditure in 1901 as the base ( $= 1000$ ) was  $\frac{665}{495} \times 1000 = 1343$ , which might, of course, have been obtained directly by taking the reciprocal of the result previously obtained. If now, instead of only four commodities, a representative group of fifty or more were treated in this way for a series of years, the numbers thus obtained would furnish a satisfactory index of the variations in price from year to year.

**2. Changes in Cost of Commodities, Standard of Living, and Expenditure on Living.**—A change in the “Cost of Living” may occur either in the *standard of living* or in the *purchasing-power of money*, or in both; both affect the expenditure on living, which expenditure itself depends on three things, viz.:—

- (i.) The *particular commodities* consumed;
- (ii.) The *relative quantities* of the commodities consumed; and
- (iii.) The *price* of these commodities.

To avoid confusion as to the significance of the results given in this section, the conception of what is meant by “cost of living” ought to be clearly apprehended, for evidently a change in any *one* of the above may produce a change in the *expenditure* on living. In order to obtain index-numbers which are independent of (arbitrary) variations of (i) and (ii.) above, and which unequivocally reflect the variations caused by *price* alone, it is necessary that the particular series of commodities selected, and the relative quantities of these, remain constant. This phase of the subject is dealt with more fully in Labour Report No. 1, Appendix VIII.; in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 17-18; in Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46; in Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130; and in Part II. of Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9. In the places indicated it has been shewn that in order to avoid all confusion between “changes in the regimen” (i.e., change in the standard of living) which is at the disposal of the individual, and “changes in prices,” which are not at his disposal, it is necessary to adopt the “aggregate expenditure” method; that is, to ascertain the cost of a definite regimen or what may be called the cost of a definite “composite unit.” To be of the highest *general* value, the “composite unit” must be one applicable to the *whole* community. It has also been shewn that what has been called the method of “aggregate expenditures,” i.e., the estimation of the cost of this composite unit, as the basis of the

method, is, as said, the only unequivocal method, and technically is perfectly satisfactory, while any other method is technically less satisfactory, or introduces some change of regimen. Variations in quantity or in the items of the composite unit introduce ambiguity, for the resulting change in the price of the composite unit is partly due to change of the unit and partly due to change of the prices of its constituent items.

Notwithstanding the very explicit statement of the purpose and scope of these investigations given in the various Labour Reports, evidence is continually coming to hand that misunderstanding in regard thereto is still prevalent. Many persons, having noticed the obvious fact that a different regimen gives a very different aggregate cost, have imagined that deductions as to the "purchasing-power of money" vary enormously with change of regimen. This phase of the matter has been dealt with fully in previous publications of the Labour and Industrial Branch, and in particular in Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130, published in October, 1916. It is there demonstrated, by basing the deductions upon various widely differing regimens, that the mode of investigating the purchasing-power of money adopted is not vitiated by employing a fixed regimen; on the contrary, it has reached a high degree of precision as compared with any alternative which has been suggested. Again, it should be observed that any proposed change of regimen must be freed from the effect of a change in the standard of living, otherwise the results are confused, that is, they embody two things, viz.: (a) change in price, and (b) change in standard of living. The conclusion therein arrived at may be repeated here, viz.: That once a standard of living, or living wage, has been fixed, the tables published by the Commonwealth Statistician can be legitimately used as shewing the variations in the cost of living. The only appropriate criticism which could be applicable would be that the regimen used as a basis for estimation has ceased to be representative of the usage of the community to such an extent that the calculations founded on it are misleading. If then, under these circumstances a change is made, certain safeguards are necessary which have been indicated in Labour Report No. 1, Appendixes VIII. and IX., and which have further been dealt with in Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9.

**3. Commodities and Requirements Included.**—The 47 items of expenditure included are divided into four groups, viz., (i.) groceries and bread, (ii.) dairy produce, (iii.) meat, and (iv.) house-rent. These items cover about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family. There are very cogent reasons for the restriction of the inquiry to the items mentioned. If the comparisons are to be satisfactory, confusion must not arise between changes in standard of living and changes arising from a variation of the purchasing-power of money. In order to avoid such confusion the items selected are such as are sensibly identical and identifiable in the various localities. The most important group of expenditure which is not included is clothing, the cost of which amounts to about 13 per cent. of the total expenditure. Owing to influences of individual taste, fashion, and the great variety of production, articles included in this group are practically not readily comparable nor identifiable. As regards fuel and light, the cost of which amounts to about 4 per cent. of total expenditure, while these commodities are comparable and identifiable, the usage or relative consumption in the towns included in the inquiries varies

to such an extent that their inclusion on an assumed constant regimen would tend to produce a fictitious result in so far as relative cost of living is concerned. Thus the prices of clothing and of fuel and light cannot be unequivocally compared. While it is true that insurance premiums and contributions to benefit societies have probably not increased, it must be borne in mind that the purchasing-power of money-benefits to be derived is reduced in accordance with the general depreciation in the purchasing-power of money, and in order to obtain benefits of the same net value as before, the premiums and contributions would have to be increased *pro rata*. In view of the many inquiries received at the Bureau as to the variation in the cost of these various items of expenditure it is proposed to investigate further in this direction.

It will be seen, therefore, that notwithstanding the exclusion of various items of expenditure, the results obtained based on the four groups referred to, can be vitiated only in an abnormal state of affairs, and ordinarily only to a very slight extent. It is to be remembered also that prices of commodities which cannot be included because they do not lend themselves to exact specification, tend, *on the whole*, to move in the same direction as those included, and approximately to the same extent. Thus, as a matter of fact, a more reliable result is obtained than would be the case if the investigation endeavoured to cover the whole of the items of expenditure. In short, this method of measuring the variations in the purchasing-power of money, though *theoretically* subject to obvious limitations, is *practically* the best general measure.

The question of procedure in abnormal circumstances was sufficiently referred to in Report No. 6, pp. 20 to 22.

The following tabular statement gives particulars of the commodities and items included, the units of measurement for which prices are collected, and the mass-units shewing the relative extent to which each item is used or consumed.

**Retail Prices.—Table shewing Commodities, etc., included in Investigation, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."**

Commodity.	Unit.	"Mass Unit."	Commodity.	Unit.	"Mass Unit."
GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD).			GROUP III.—MEAT.		
1. Bread .. ..	2 lb. loaf	468	26. Beef, sirloin .. ..	lb.	67
2. Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb. bags	11	27. " rib .. ..	"	82
3. Tea .. ..	lb.	30	28. " flank .. ..	"	12
4. Coffee .. ..	"	2	29. " shin .. ..	"	14
5. Sugar .. ..	"	460	30. " steak, rump .. ..	"	24
6. Rice .. ..	"	50	31. " " shoulder .. ..	"	53
7. Sago .. ..	"	73	32. " " stewing .. ..	"	53
8. Jam .. ..	"	35	33. " corned round .. ..	"	39
9. Oatmeal .. ..	"	35	34. " brisket, with bone ..	"	11
10. Raisins .. ..	"	14	35. " " without bone ..	"	32
11. Currants .. ..	"	1	36. Mutton, leg .. ..	"	92
12. Starch .. ..	"	1	37. " shoulder .. ..	"	62
13. Blue .. ..	doz. sqs.	1	38. " loin .. ..	"	30
14. Candles .. ..	lb.	16	39. " neck .. ..	"	40
15. Soap .. ..	"	64	40. " chops, loin .. ..	"	62
16. Potatoes .. ..	14 lbs.	64	41. " leg .. ..	"	15
17. Onions .. ..	lb.	68	42. " " neck .. ..	"	31
18. Kerosene .. ..	gallon	17	43. Pork, leg .. ..	"	9½
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.			44. " loin .. ..	"	8½
19. Milk .. ..	quart	300	45. " belly .. ..	"	10½
20. Butter .. ..	lb.	95	46. " chops .. ..	"	8½
21. Cheese .. ..	"	15	GROUP IV.—HOUSE RENT.		
22. Eggs .. ..	dozen	18			
23. Bacon, middles ..	lb.	16	47. House Rent. .. ..	per week	46½
24. " shoulder .. ..	"	16			
25. Ham .. ..	"	8			

It may here be pointed out that both in the collection of the data and computation of the results great care is exercised, and that there is reason to believe that the price-indexes are based upon more extensive data than any which have been obtained in similar investigations in other parts of the world.

In order to give some idea of the thorough manner in which the work has been performed, it may be mentioned that with regard to the 46 commodities and house rent included in this inquiry, nearly 11,000 prices and quotations are received and tabulated for the 30 towns dealt with each month. This amounts to 130,000 per annum. The complete scheme in regard to the determination of the price-indexes shewing the purchasing-power of money provides for the collection and analysis of over 150,000 separate prices and quotations each year, but owing to the difficulty in getting in all the returns regularly it was necessary to provide for a larger number of returns than was actually required.

When it is understood that this inquiry goes back for the capital towns as far as 1901, and the wholesale price inquiry (80 commodities) as far as 1871, some idea may be gathered as to the magnitude of the work involved. All the returns received are carefully examined, and in cases where the accuracy of any price or quotation is open to doubt, special inquiries are made from the person furnishing the quotation. Each return as received is compared with the previous return from the same dealer and with all other returns received for the same period. It is believed, therefore, that a high degree of accuracy is obtained in the investigations, and it is evident that personal impressions or results, not based upon an equally systematic and equally extensive inquiry, cannot be allowed weight.

#### 4. Other Investigations as to Price-Indexes and Cost of Living.—

While this report is concerned principally with variations in price-indexes on the lines indicated in the preceding paragraphs, it will not be out of place to refer briefly to other cognate investigations which have been carried out. These consist, as already indicated, of (i.) Annual Variations in the price index-numbers for 150 Towns, (ii.) the cost of living according to Householders' Budget Inquiries, and (iii.) special inquiries as to the cost of food, groceries and house rent in various towns and localities in the several States.

(i.) *Price-Indexes in 150 Towns.*—The investigation as to variation in price-indexes in 100 towns was carried out for the months of November 1913 and November 1914. For subsequent years the number of towns from which returns are collected annually has been increased from 100 to 150. The results of the November 1913 investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5, pp. 26 to 33; of the November 1914 investigation in Labour Bulletin No. 8, pp. 231 to 240; of the November 1915 investigation in Labour Bulletin No. 12, pp. 352 to 361; of the November 1916 investigation in Labour Report No. 7, pp. 393 to 402; of the November 1917 investigation in Labour Report No. 8, pp. 47 to 57; of the November 1918 investigation in Labour Report No. 9, pp. 52 to 62; and of November 1919 in present issue, pp. 55 to 65. Prior to 1912 investigations were made concerning the price-indexes in the capital towns only, but during 1912 and subsequent years these investigations have been extended to 30 towns. On page 64 hereinafter comparisons are made to test the accuracy with which the results obtained from these inquiries reflect the conditions obtaining throughout the States and Commonwealth.

It will be seen on examination that the table reveals the fact that there is but little variation in the results obtained from the different sources



indicated. This approximation between the various results indicates that the index-numbers published for the capital towns only, for the years prior to 1912 and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years, probably reflect, with a substantial degree of accuracy, the variations in the purchasing-power of money, not only in each State separately, but also throughout the Commonwealth as a whole.

(ii.) *Householders' Budget Inquiries.*—The first of these was held in 1910-11, and covered a period of twelve months. The results of that investigation were published in December, 1911.\* A second was held during 1913 for the month of November only. The results of this second investigation are given in a special report, entitled "Labour Report, No. 4, Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913." In September 1917 the Government of Western Australia appointed a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the cost of the necessities of life in that State. Under the authority of this Commission a budget inquiry was instituted, and steps were taken to obtain from householders, budgets shewing their weekly expenditure in detail. The Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. G. H. Knibbs) was requested to undertake the necessary analysis of the returns, and the budgets were accordingly forwarded by the Commission to this Bureau. The report, when completed, was forwarded to the Western Australian Government, and at the request of that Government was published in Labour Report No. 9, pp. 63-71.

(iii.) *Special Investigations as to the cost of Food, Groceries and House Rent in Towns and Localities not included in the 150 Towns Investigation.*—During the year 1919 the question of the cost of living in certain country towns and districts in the several States, as compared with the cost in the towns ordinarily covered by the investigations of the Bureau, arose in connection with Arbitration Court proceedings. In order to furnish reliable information special inquiries as to the cost of food, groceries and house rent were made. Forms were issued direct from the Bureau to retailers and house agents situated in considerably over 100 towns and localities in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. From the data collected, index-numbers were computed, and the results were submitted to the tribunals concerned. The principal inquiry of this special nature during the year covered districts in which timber workers are mainly employed.

**5. Purchasing-Power of Money. General Results of Investigation in each Metropolitan Town, 1901 to 1919.**—Index-numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities (and for house-rent) included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, are shewn for the capital town of each State in the tables given hereinafter. In these tables the weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the capital towns in 1911 is taken as base (= 1,000), and the figures for that year (as well as other years) for the individual towns shew the relative purchasing-power of money as between the respective towns. The result is that the index-numbers given herein are comparable in all respects, that is to say, they shew not only the variations from year to year in each town, but they also furnish comparisons as to the relative cost in the different towns, either in any given year or as between one year and another and one town and another.

\* See Report on an "Inquiry into the Cost of Living in Australia, 1910-11," by G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., etc., December, 1911. Owing to the small number of budgets returned, the deductions and tabulations based thereon are necessarily restricted.

## Retail Price Index-Numbers\*\* in Metropolitan Towns, 1901 to 1919.†

It is, of course, obvious that the index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to shew the relative cost of (say) house-rent, and groceries and food, since the weighted average cost for the six towns taken together in 1911 in each case is made equal to 1000, although the cost is of course not the same.

TOWN.	1901.	1907.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES.													
Sydney ..	876	904	1,015	1,028	1,018	1,151	1,106	1,112	1,281	1,329	1,320	1,393	1,710
Melbourne ..	897	817	895	939	924	1,061	953	996	1,222	1,210	1,188	1,263	1,626
Brisbane ..	1,011	969	1,039	1,054	1,087	1,195	1,110	1,076	1,331	1,315	1,323	1,406	1,795
Adelaide ..	949	903	991	972	958	1,138	1,039	1,061	1,310	1,274	1,210	1,344	1,592
Perth ..	1,006	1,013	1,033	1,095	1,276	1,186	1,073	1,113	1,351	1,345	1,329	1,394	1,618
Hobart ..	935	888	1,018	1,011	1,003	1,169	1,061	1,070	1,250	1,236	1,263	1,341	1,582
Weighted Average*	912	885	974	997	1,000	1,124	1,043	1,062	1,272	1,279	1,261	1,342	1,631

GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.													
Sydney ..	881	932	1,038	976	971	1,098	1,095	1,110	1,221	1,291	1,319	1,358	1,578
Melbourne ..	969	967	989	976	959	1,077	1,019	1,075	1,350	1,338	1,271	1,325	1,454
Brisbane ..	833	837	906	973	983	1,055	1,008	995	1,277	1,287	1,294	1,334	1,573
Adelaide ..	975	928	1,028	1,017	1,103	1,203	1,167	1,194	1,360	1,283	1,228	1,315	1,487
Perth ..	1,290	1,200	1,251	1,238	1,241	1,320	1,262	1,244	1,475	1,434	1,406	1,427	1,617
Hobart ..	931	955	1,017	982	994	1,102	1,109	1,177	1,439	1,334	1,313	1,365	1,540
Weighted Average*	945	955	1,023	998	1,000	1,115	1,080	1,108	1,307	1,316	1,295	1,345	1,526

GROUP III.—MEAT.													
Sydney ..	1,025	994	982	977	959	1,107	1,213	1,280	1,778	2,091	2,154	2,020	2,125
Melbourne ..	1,077	1,067	998	978	929	1,123	1,149	1,270	1,800	2,027	1,949	1,963	1,956
Brisbane ..	1,026	1,024	967	936	935	991	965	1,169	1,549	1,706	1,667	1,819	1,905
Adelaide ..	1,221	1,059	1,081	1,032	1,037	1,130	1,206	1,502	1,930	2,240	2,079	2,169	2,187
Perth ..	1,378	1,511	1,479	1,535	1,577	1,643	1,607	1,688	1,722	1,997	1,913	1,708	2,200
Hobart ..	1,225	1,279	1,303	1,276	1,221	1,321	1,400	1,493	1,789	2,217	2,274	2,427	2,256
Weighted Average*	1,101	1,074	1,040	1,024	1,000	1,144	1,198	1,323	1,781	2,056	2,022	1,992	2,063

## GROUPS I., II., AND III. COMBINED.—GROCERIES AND FOOD.

Sydney ..	917	936	1,012	1,000	989	1,124	1,131	1,156	1,396	1,520	1,540	1,549	1,783
Melbourne ..	965	925	949	960	935	1,082	1,024	1,091	1,411	1,462	1,412	1,466	1,620
Brisbane ..	965	947	983	1,000	1,018	1,102	1,042	1,078	1,373	1,426	1,406	1,495	1,762
Adelaide ..	1,028	951	1,025	1,001	1,020	1,154	1,119	1,215	1,487	1,532	1,445	1,554	1,719
Perth ..	1,184	1,197	1,212	1,251	1,346	1,345	1,267	1,302	1,483	1,542	1,505	1,486	1,772
Hobart ..	1,011	1,010	1,093	1,073	1,058	1,190	1,164	1,212	1,445	1,523	1,544	1,635	1,748
Weighted Average*	972	955	1,006	1,005	1,000	1,129	1,095	1,144	1,416	1,495	1,472	1,514	1,716

## GROUP IV.—HOUSE RENT.

Sydney ..	858	911	955	988	1,090	1,183	1,246	1,279	1,220	1,212	1,215	1,252	1,289
Melbourne ..	733	804	842	916	970	1,016	1,089	1,126	1,085	1,089	1,124	1,180	1,283
Brisbane ..	468	575	662	700	767	804	863	882	859	847	859	905	983
Adelaide ..	629	812	940	1,018	1,112	1,160	1,125	1,040	932	930	959	1,022	1,108
Perth ..	801	684	667	696	810	880	928	914	848	869	874	885	916
Hobart ..	667	708	749	776	805	829	887	914	928	928	951	956	1,134
Weighted Average*	751	816	867	919	1,000	1,063	1,118	1,135	1,081	1,081	1,098	1,143	1,215

## ALL GROUPS COMBINED.—GROCERIES, FOOD, AND HOUSE RENT.

Sydney ..	893	926	989	995	1,031	1,148	1,178	1,206	1,323	1,394	1,406	1,427	1,580
Melbourne ..	870	875	905	942	950	1,055	1,051	1,105	1,277	1,309	1,294	1,349	1,481
Brisbane ..	769	794	851	877	915	979	969	997	1,162	1,188	1,181	1,262	1,442
Adelaide ..	864	894	990	1,008	1,058	1,157	1,121	1,143	1,259	1,285	1,245	1,335	1,468
Perth ..	1,027	986	988	1,023	1,126	1,154	1,128	1,143	1,222	1,266	1,246	1,239	1,420
Hobart ..	869	886	952	951	954	1,042	1,053	1,090	1,233	1,278	1,301	1,358	1,496
Weighted Average*	880	897	948	970	1,000	1,101	1,104	1,140	1,278	1,324	1,318	1,362	1,510

Note.—As to basis of index-numbers, see remarks on previous page.

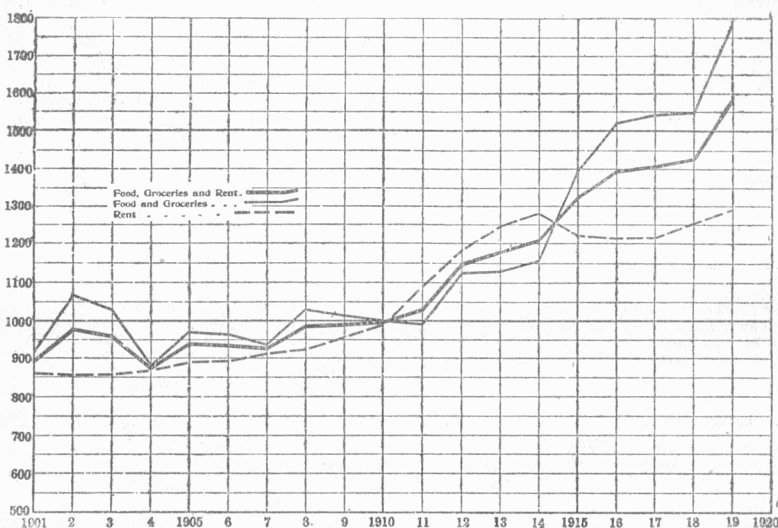
\* For all capital towns.

† Index-numbers for years 1902-8 are given in Labour Report No 6, p. 26.

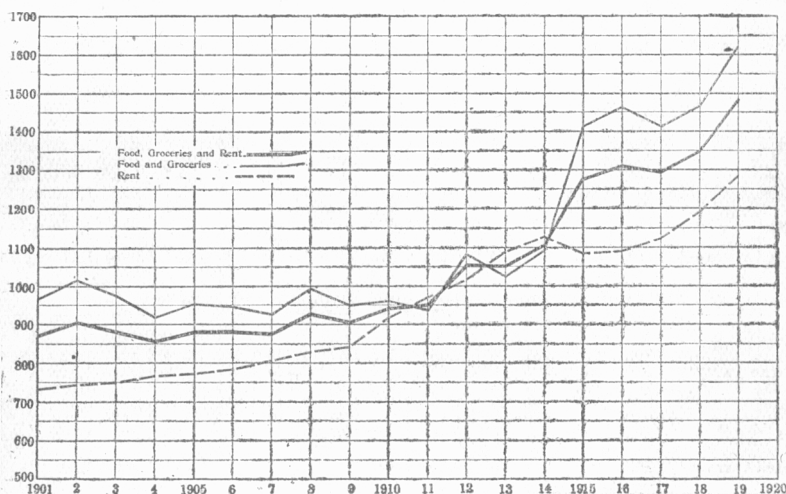
\*\* As the price index-number increases, the purchasing-power of money diminishes.

The index-numbers for the last three groups (groceries and food, house rent, and groceries, food, and house rent combined) are shewn for each capital town, together with the weighted average for all six towns combined in the graphs on pages 30 to 33. The paragraphs on pages 33 to 35 briefly indicate the general nature of the variations in each group.

GRAPHS SHEWING THE PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY,\* METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1901 to 1919.  
SYDNEY.



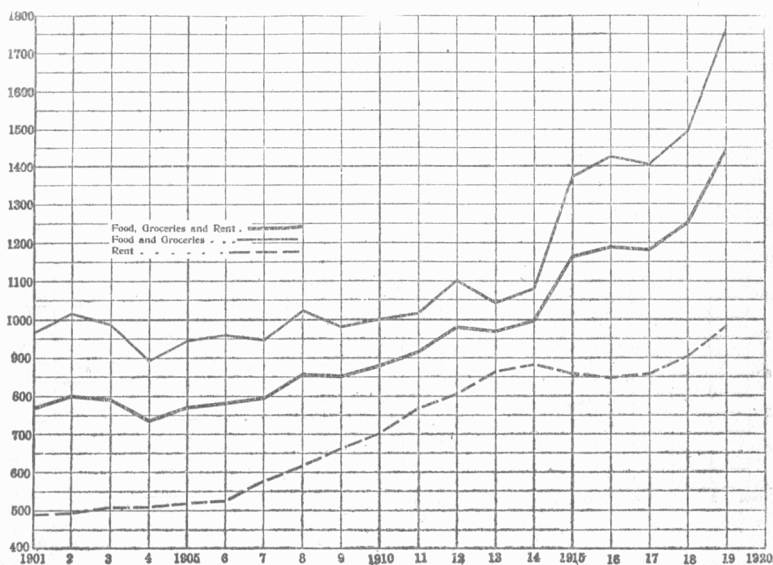
MELBOURNE.



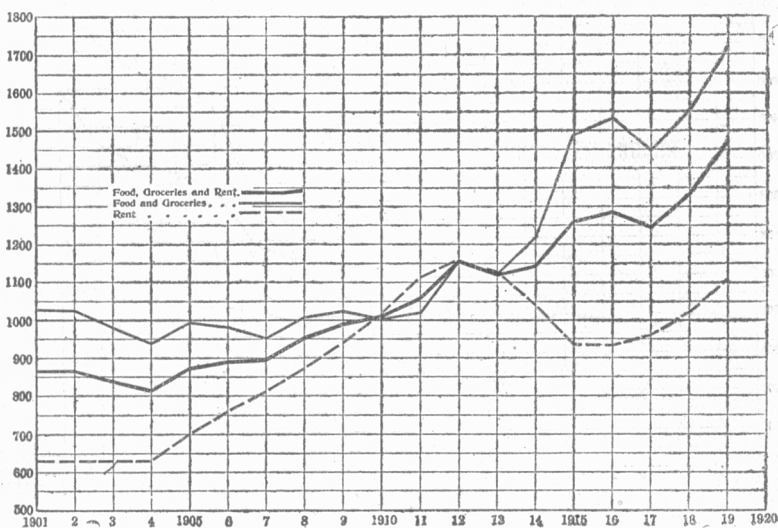
\* Based upon a constant "composite unit."

GRAPHS SHEWING PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY, METROPOLITAN TOWNS,  
1901 TO 1919.

BRISBANE.



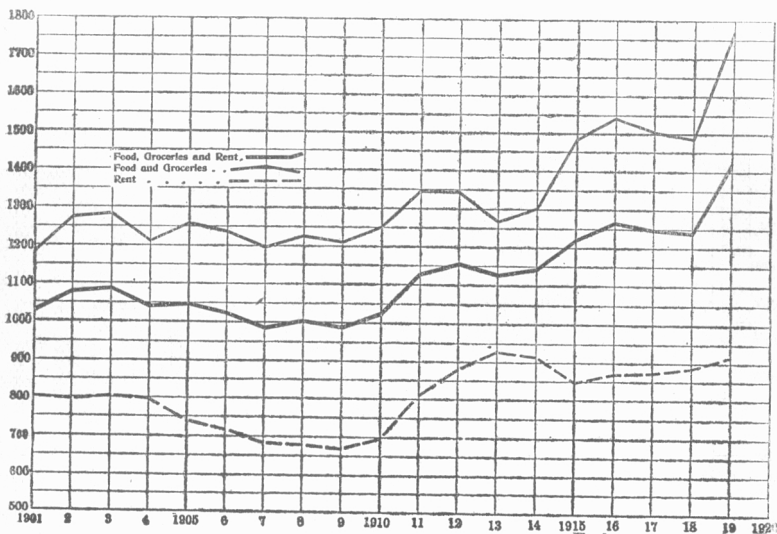
ADELAIDE.



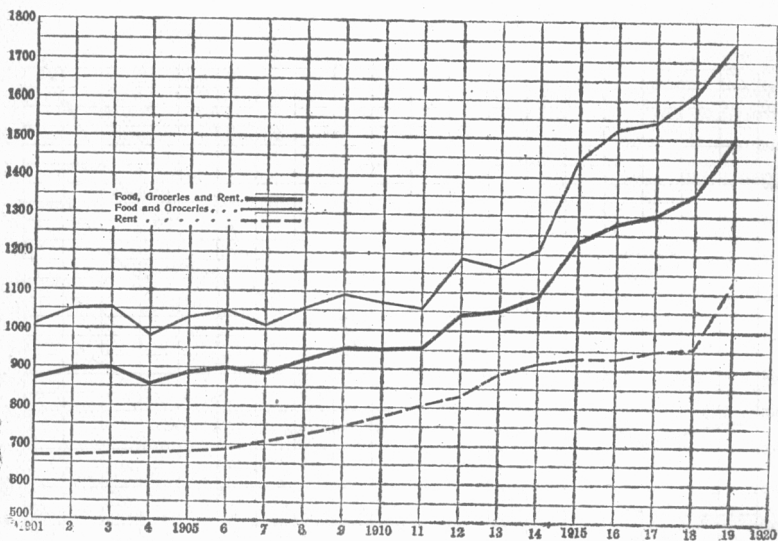
See footnote previous page.

GRAPHS SHEWING PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY, METROPOLITAN TOWNS  
1901 TO 1919.

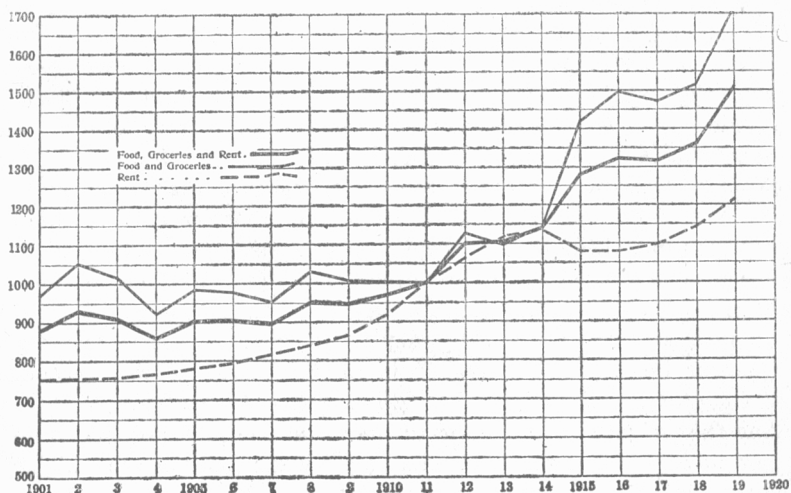
PERTH.



HOBART.



See footnote p. 30.

PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.—WEIGHTED AVERAGE SIX CAPITAL TOWNS  
1901 to 1919.

See footnote p. 30.

(i.) *Groceries (18 Commodities).*—It may be seen that the index-number for this Group was higher in 1919 than in 1918 in all the capital towns, the aggregate effect upon the weighted average index-number shewing an increase. The increase in the weighted average index-number for all towns in 1919 compared with 1918 amounts to 21.5 per cent., compared with 1911 to 63.1 per cent., and compared with 1901 to 78.8 per cent. The average cost in 1919 of the commodities included in this group was greatest in Brisbane and least in Melbourne.

(ii.) *Dairy Produce (7 Commodities).*—The index-numbers for this group were higher for 1919 than for 1918 in all the towns. The weighted average index-number for all towns in 1919 was 13.5 per cent. higher than in 1918, 52.6 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 61.5 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost in 1919 of the commodities in this group was highest in Perth and lowest in Melbourne.

(iii.) *Meat (21 Cuts or Joints of Butcher's Meat).*—The index-numbers for this group were higher in 1919 than in 1918 in all the capital towns except Melbourne and Hobart. The weighted average index-number for all towns taken together in 1919 was 3.6 per cent. higher than in 1918; 106.3 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 87.4 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost of the commodities included in this group for 1919 was greatest in Hobart and least in Brisbane.



(iv.) *Groceries and Food (Groups I., II., and III. combined).*\*—

The index-numbers for this combined group shew the aggregate effect upon the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers of movements in prices of commodities, apart from variations in house rent. There was an increase in 1919 compared with the immediately preceding year in all the towns. During the whole of the period covered by the table on page 29 the index-numbers were higher in Perth than in any other capital town up to and including 1914. The disparity between that town and the remaining towns was greater in the earlier years of the period, and less in the later years, and for 1915 the index-number for Perth, while still higher than for all the towns except Adelaide, shews less divergence from the weighted average than for any other year. In 1916 the index-number for Perth was again higher than for any other town, but in 1917 it was lower in that town than in Sydney or Hobart. In 1918 the index-number for Perth was lower than in all the towns except Melbourne, and in 1919 was higher than in all the towns except Sydney. Taking the weighted average for all the towns the prices of the 46 items of food and groceries specified on page 26 were 13.3 per cent. higher in 1919 than in 1918, 71.6 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 76.5 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost of these items for 1919 was greatest in Sydney and least in Melbourne.

(v.) *House Rent.*—Except in Adelaide, where rents remained stationary from 1901 to 1904, and declined in 1913, and in Perth, where they decreased from 1903 to 1907, and again in 1908-9 and 1914, there was a uniform increase in each of the metropolitan towns from 1901 to 1914. The abnormal conditions arising out of the war has resulted in entirely changed conditions for the years 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919. It will be seen that for 1915 there was a decrease in the cost of housing accommodation in all the towns except Hobart, where there was a small increase. In 1916 Melbourne and Perth shew slight increases, Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide slight decreases, while the index-number for Hobart was the same for 1916 as for 1915. In 1917 and in 1918 there was an increase in the average rentals in all the towns, and in 1919 there was a further increase. The weighted average index-number for 1919 is 6.3 per cent. higher than for 1918, 21.5 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 61.8 per cent. higher than in 1901. The greatest increase since 1901 has occurred in Brisbane (101.4 per cent.), followed in the order named by Adelaide (76.2 per cent.), Melbourne (75.0 per cent.), Hobart (70.0 per cent.), Sydney (50.2 per cent.), and Perth (14.4 per cent.).

(vi.) *Price Index-numbers for Food, Groceries and House Rent combined.*—The weighted average index-numbers for the combined expenditure upon the 46 items of food and groceries and housing accommoda-

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\* That is the "composite unit" upon which these index-numbers are computed.

tion shew an increase of 10.9 per cent. in 1919 compared with 1918, and 51.0 compared with 1911, and 71.6 compared with 1901. Reference to the graph on page 33 will shew that the weighted average price index-number was lower in 1904 than in any other year during the period covered by the investigations. The index-number rose in 1905 and 1906, and fell in 1907. There was a substantial rise in 1908, followed by a slight decline in 1909. Further rises occurred in 1910 and 1911, and again in 1912, when the increase was very considerable (10.1 per cent.). The index-number for 1913 was practically the same as for 1912, but in 1914 there was a rise of 3.2 per cent., in 1915 of 12.1 per cent., and a further rise in 1916 of 3.6 per cent. The index-number for 1917 was 0.5 per cent. lower than for 1916, but in 1918 there was a rise of 3.3 per cent. The index-number for 1919 shews a rise of 10.9 per cent., and is the highest recorded.

Compared with 1911, the base year of the period, the weighted average purchasing-power-of-money index-number shews an increase of 51.0 per cent. for 1919. It may further be seen that, except for the year 1909, from 1901 to 1912 inclusive, the index-number for Perth was higher than for any other capital town. In 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919 the index-number for Sydney was the highest, and for 1919 the index-number for Perth was lower than for any other town. Attention has already been drawn in the quarterly Labour Bulletins to the fact that the increase in prices of food and groceries during 1915 was considerably less in Perth than in the remaining towns. The result of this is to alter the relative cost of food, groceries, and house-rent combined in the several towns

**6. Index-numbers Shewing Variations in Cost of Food, Groceries and House-rent, 1912 to 1919.**—In the following tables, index-numbers are given shewing variations in the cost of food and groceries (46 commodities), in thirty of the more important towns throughout the Commonwealth at yearly and quarterly periods from 1912 to 1919. Index-numbers for food and groceries are also given for each month of 1919. In addition, index-numbers shewing for these years the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries and house-rent, are given. As explained on pp. 31 and 32 of Labour Report No. 6, these are now computed to the same base as the index-numbers relating to the six capital cities, which go back to the year 1901 :—

**Food and Groceries (46 Commodities), Price Index-Numbers\* for Each of Thirty Towns,  
with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).**

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulbura.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
1912	1,124	1,134	1,352	1,128	1,083	1,134	1,082	1,110	1,112	1,086	1,057	1,086
1913	1,131	1,127	1,343	1,151	1,053	1,139	1,024	1,028	1,057	1,049	1,043	1,028
1914	1,156	1,142	1,383	1,174	1,094	1,164	1,091	1,086	1,098	1,099	1,074	1,091
1915	1,396	1,389	1,642	1,388	1,336	1,404	1,411	1,443	1,429	1,393	1,425	1,414
1916	1,520	1,508	1,810	1,532	1,466	1,530	1,462	1,466	1,453	1,464	1,466	1,462
1917	1,540	1,537	1,778	1,490	1,483	1,548	1,412	1,401	1,407	1,419	1,429	1,412
1918	1,549	1,564	1,752	1,526	1,504	1,557	1,466	1,441	1,443	1,445	1,493	1,463
1919	1,783	1,803	1,900	1,781	1,681	1,788	1,620	1,587	1,558	1,688	1,604	1,612
1912 1st Qtr.	1,036	1,062	1,295	1,033	995	1,048	988	1,001	998	1,002	976	990
2nd "	1,090	1,099	1,328	1,070	1,056	1,100	1,069	1,056	1,102	1,056	1,042	1,069
3rd "	1,195	1,195	1,375	1,154	1,136	1,201	1,156	1,170	1,176	1,132	1,115	1,157
4th "	1,176	1,180	1,410	1,258	1,144	1,187	1,113	1,211	1,175	1,154	1,097	1,125
1913 1st Qtr.	1,136	1,124	1,329	1,189	1,060	1,143	1,036	1,055	1,101	1,085	1,051	1,043
2nd "	1,153	1,147	1,381	1,189	1,083	1,166	1,040	1,049	1,093	1,072	1,067	1,046
3rd "	1,128	1,124	1,321	1,118	1,036	1,134	1,021	1,013	1,037	1,030	1,037	1,022
4th "	1,104	1,112	1,343	1,109	1,034	1,114	999	996	999	1,009	1,018	999
1914 1st Qtr.	1,150	1,110	1,340	1,134	1,065	1,153	1,028	1,029	1,043	1,038	1,034	1,030
2nd "	1,163	1,153	1,423	1,201	1,121	1,173	1,118	1,090	1,115	1,133	1,073	1,116
3rd "	1,154	1,143	1,393	1,177	1,095	1,163	1,101	1,113	1,109	1,099	1,089	1,102
4th "	1,156	1,154	1,375	1,184	1,092	1,164	1,115	1,113	1,126	1,126	1,100	1,116
1915 1st Qtr.	1,231	1,233	1,488	1,222	1,182	1,241	1,186	1,202	1,201	1,178	1,162	1,187
2nd "	1,286	1,293	1,605	1,299	1,254	1,300	1,382	1,411	1,389	1,348	1,377	1,383
3rd "	1,536	1,506	1,721	1,518	1,453	1,540	1,584	1,627	1,634	1,557	1,628	1,590
4th "	1,530	1,522	1,753	1,512	1,455	1,537	1,491	1,531	1,493	1,489	1,533	1,494
1916 1st Qtr.	1,566	1,532	1,784	1,538	1,454	1,570	1,510	1,503	1,504	1,499	1,502	1,509
2nd "	1,517	1,496	1,827	1,545	1,479	1,528	1,483	1,501	1,479	1,506	1,484	1,485
3rd "	1,510	1,509	1,816	1,532	1,468	1,523	1,448	1,449	1,417	1,449	1,468	1,447
4th "	1,485	1,494	1,817	1,511	1,462	1,500	1,407	1,412	1,411	1,400	1,408	1,407
1917 1st Qtr.	1,499	1,518	1,804	1,522	1,467	1,513	1,395	1,400	1,395	1,405	1,415	1,396
2nd "	1,506	1,528	1,809	1,481	1,471	1,520	1,412	1,403	1,425	1,438	1,435	1,414
3rd "	1,588	1,548	1,743	1,460	1,487	1,587	1,419	1,392	1,415	1,418	1,435	1,417
4th "	1,566	1,555	1,754	1,496	1,506	1,571	1,422	1,408	1,395	1,416	1,430	1,419
1918 1st Qtr.	1,553	1,562	1,783	1,481	1,502	1,561	1,447	1,433	1,434	1,453	1,448	1,446
2nd "	1,549	1,574	1,828	1,526	1,521	1,561	1,478	1,450	1,483	1,475	1,506	1,477
3rd "	1,514	1,522	1,705	1,509	1,487	1,522	1,449	1,422	1,427	1,426	1,501	1,445
4th "	1,579	1,599	1,692	1,589	1,508	1,585	1,490	1,459	1,429	1,426	1,515	1,482
1919 1st Qtr.	1,702	1,727	1,789	1,737	1,619	1,707	1,566	1,530	1,498	1,528	1,555	1,557
2nd "	1,770	1,774	1,849	1,743	1,656	1,772	1,574	1,533	1,526	1,541	1,562	1,567
3rd "	1,766	1,812	1,900	1,756	1,683	1,774	1,605	1,583	1,560	1,582	1,607	1,599
4th "	1,893	1,901	2,060	1,887	1,765	1,899	1,734	1,701	1,648	1,699	1,693	1,724
1919												
January ..	1,671	1,693	1,787	1,735	1,595	1,677	1,561	1,521	1,486	1,518	1,550	1,552
February ..	1,703	1,744	1,781	1,741	1,616	1,710	1,561	1,542	1,506	1,537	1,554	1,555
March ..	1,731	1,743	1,799	1,734	1,647	1,734	1,576	1,527	1,500	1,530	1,550	1,566
April ..	1,766	1,759	1,834	1,738	1,653	1,788	1,586	1,535	1,528	1,532	1,559	1,576
May ..	1,768	1,776	1,827	1,746	1,663	1,770	1,564	1,530	1,522	1,541	1,567	1,558
June ..	1,777	1,786	1,887	1,745	1,652	1,780	1,573	1,534	1,528	1,549	1,559	1,566
July ..	1,777	1,817	1,784	1,746	1,675	1,783	1,594	1,563	1,562	1,575	1,581	1,589
August ..	1,767	1,812	1,903	1,757	1,687	1,775	1,607	1,590	1,554	1,587	1,612	1,601
September ..	1,753	1,807	1,923	1,764	1,687	1,764	1,613	1,596	1,565	1,585	1,628	1,608
October ..	1,857	1,881	2,030	1,855	1,771	1,865	1,733	1,693	1,641	1,675	1,687	1,721
November..	1,919	1,919	2,075	1,890	1,787	1,923	1,743	1,715	1,638	1,723	1,703	1,734
December	1,902	1,902	2,076	1,916	1,737	1,908	1,726	1,696	1,666	1,699	1,689	1,719

Index-numbers for each of the months of 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915 are given on pp. 33-35 of Labour Report No. 6 ; for 1916 on pp. 371-3 of Labour Report, No. 7 ; for 1917 on pp. 32-4, Labour Report No. 8 ; and for 1918 on pp. 33-35 of Labour Report No. 9.

\* As the price index-numbers increase, the purchasing-power of money diminishes.

Food and Groceries (46 Commodities), Price Index-Numbers\* for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000)—*cont.*

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Petersburg.	Weighted Average, S.A.
1912	1,102	1,100	1,142	1,292	1,144	1,123	1,154	1,154	1,195	1,031	1,160	1,152
1913	1,042	1,045	1,067	1,212	1,073	1,060	1,119	1,139	1,161	1,021	1,103	1,119
1914	1,078	1,088	1,145	1,266	1,088	1,102	1,215	1,210	1,247	1,082	1,268	1,212
1915	1,373	1,405	1,429	1,546	1,372	1,396	1,487	1,506	1,560	1,382	1,504	1,480
1916	1,426	1,432	1,530	1,599	1,422	1,452	1,532	1,583	1,604	1,467	1,593	1,537
1917	1,405	1,390	1,427	1,574	1,413	1,420	1,445	1,535	1,579	1,422	1,552	1,467
1918	1,495	1,496	1,523	1,700	1,563	1,517	1,553	1,569	1,628	1,487	1,590	1,556
1919	1,762	1,800	1,827	1,979	1,897	1,792	1,719	1,706	1,744	1,580	1,731	1,716
1912 1st Qtr.	1,095	1,115	1,166	1,295	1,132	1,122	1,100	1,108	1,162	976	1,125	1,100
2nd "	1,095	1,100	1,148	1,294	1,156	1,119	1,147	1,147	1,202	1,017	1,134	1,145
3rd "	1,105	1,088	1,125	1,283	1,159	1,122	1,192	1,178	1,201	1,063	1,190	1,188
4th "	1,111	1,095	1,132	1,299	1,128	1,128	1,177	1,193	1,213	1,069	1,193	1,176
1913 1st Qtr.	1,036	1,018	1,064	1,233	1,079	1,055	1,123	1,140	1,155	1,018	1,109	1,122
2nd "	1,060	1,047	1,074	1,231	1,116	1,076	1,145	1,161	1,183	1,037	1,118	1,144
3rd "	1,040	1,054	1,052	1,192	1,058	1,056	1,117	1,137	1,162	1,039	1,117	1,118
4th "	1,035	1,058	1,078	1,191	1,041	1,055	1,090	1,119	1,142	989	1,088	1,091
1914 1st Qtr.	1,044	1,078	1,110	1,218	1,090	1,070	1,147	1,146	1,161	1,030	1,166	1,144
2nd "	1,058	1,056	1,125	1,255	1,073	1,082	1,250	1,252	1,255	1,066	1,291	1,246
3rd "	1,085	1,069	1,161	1,252	1,076	1,105	1,229	1,231	1,283	1,067	1,319	1,228
4th "	1,124	1,151	1,186	1,338	1,114	1,151	1,233	1,209	1,289	1,084	1,294	1,231
1915 1st Qtr.	1,193	1,228	1,261	1,423	1,221	1,223	1,315	1,328	1,402	1,189	1,353	1,317
2nd "	1,318	1,360	1,361	1,553	1,360	1,347	1,506	1,522	1,553	1,395	1,515	1,506
3rd "	1,450	1,483	1,466	1,549	1,422	1,463	1,602	1,624	1,673	1,498	1,607	1,603
4th "	1,531	1,549	1,630	1,660	1,484	1,552	1,526	1,552	1,612	1,445	1,540	1,529
1916 1st Qtr.	1,551	1,554	1,663	1,678	1,523	1,572	1,550	1,591	1,648	1,481	1,598	1,536
2nd "	1,456	1,453	1,580	1,645	1,440	1,484	1,574	1,610	1,643	1,512	1,630	1,578
3rd "	1,356	1,383	1,447	1,530	1,373	1,383	1,521	1,579	1,565	1,461	1,584	1,525
4th "	1,341	1,338	1,431	1,539	1,353	1,367	1,469	1,548	1,561	1,426	1,568	1,477
1917 1st Qtr.	1,349	1,308	1,384	1,542	1,335	1,364	1,476	1,564	1,583	1,419	1,560	1,485
2nd "	1,373	1,352	1,409	1,570	1,374	1,391	1,469	1,572	1,605	1,441	1,586	1,482
3rd "	1,419	1,404	1,440	1,575	1,440	1,433	1,402	1,494	1,552	1,408	1,521	1,416
4th "	1,480	1,498	1,473	1,610	1,502	1,492	1,432	1,511	1,575	1,419	1,539	1,444
1918 1st Qtr.	1,447	1,406	1,483	1,662	1,493	1,466	1,514	1,571	1,630	1,463	1,596	1,522
2nd "	1,482	1,448	1,503	1,681	1,529	1,499	1,607	1,584	1,647	1,513	1,603	1,605
3rd "	1,488	1,515	1,506	1,699	1,588	1,513	1,538	1,552	1,602	1,488	1,566	1,541
4th "	1,562	1,614	1,599	1,758	1,642	1,589	1,554	1,567	1,633	1,485	1,594	1,557
1919 1st Qtr.	1,707	1,790	1,773	1,888	1,779	1,739	1,652	1,647	1,710	1,533	1,684	1,651
2nd "	1,709	1,756	1,782	1,939	1,770	1,742	1,702	1,668	1,722	1,544	1,702	1,696
3rd "	1,730	1,754	1,782	2,041	1,773	1,765	1,708	1,686	1,713	1,580	1,712	1,703
4th "	1,899	1,898	1,972	2,047	1,904	1,919	1,817	1,825	1,833	1,664	1,825	1,813
1919												
January ..	1,706	1,768	1,809	1,831	1,790	1,736	1,649	1,638	1,709	1,529	1,671	1,648
February ..	1,720	1,770	1,783	1,901	1,775	1,748	1,654	1,645	1,709	1,532	1,692	1,653
March ..	1,696	1,831	1,725	1,932	1,771	1,734	1,652	1,659	1,714	1,537	1,688	1,652
April ..	1,718	1,756	1,792	1,940	1,771	1,749	1,674	1,659	1,715	1,535	1,687	1,671
May ..	1,704	1,755	1,797	1,911	1,770	1,738	1,703	1,661	1,726	1,543	1,699	1,697
June ..	1,704	1,756	1,755	1,966	1,770	1,738	1,727	1,683	1,724	1,554	1,719	1,719
July ..	1,721	1,735	1,723	2,113	1,774	1,756	1,703	1,657	1,703	1,553	1,696	1,696
August ..	1,741	1,760	1,795	2,107	1,764	1,780	1,712	1,691	1,720	1,580	1,720	1,708
September ..	1,730	1,767	1,829	1,904	1,782	1,759	1,708	1,709	1,715	1,607	1,719	1,705
October ..	1,816	1,846	1,896	1,975	1,847	1,842	1,818	1,807	1,816	1,641	1,830	1,812
November ..	1,911	1,879	1,976	2,064	1,898	1,927	1,810	1,819	1,835	1,659	1,827	1,807
December ..	1,970	1,969	2,044	2,103	1,966	1,989	1,822	1,848	1,846	1,692	1,819	1,802

Index-numbers for each of the months of 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 are given on pp. 33-5 of Labour Report No. 6; for 1916 on pp. 371-3, Labour Report No. 7; for 1917 on pp. 32-4, Labour Report No. 8; and for 1918 on pp. 33-35, Labour Report No. 9.

\* See footnote on preceding page.

Food and Groceries (46 Commodities), Price Index-Numbers\* for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000)—*cont.*

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns.	Weighted Average of 30 Towns, & Wealth.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Midland Junction and Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeelan.	Reaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		
1912	1,345	1,677	1,370	1,403	1,410	1,418	1,190	1,125	1,302	1,201	1,289	1,182	1,129	1,140
1913	1,267	1,607	1,301	1,352	1,386	1,344	1,164	1,073	1,268	1,181	1,291	1,149	1,095	1,106
1914	1,302	1,654	1,323	1,393	1,453	1,382	1,212	1,130	1,290	1,205	1,305	1,196	1,144	1,155
1915	1,483	1,809	1,516	1,580	1,650	1,559	1,445	1,406	1,571	1,512	1,581	1,450	1,416	1,428
1916	1,542	1,823	1,570	1,666	1,652	1,608	1,523	1,504	1,652	1,611	1,661	1,535	1,495	1,506
1917	1,505	1,790	1,520	1,626	1,571	1,571	1,544	1,510	1,638	1,615	1,647	1,548	1,472	1,481
1918	1,486	1,784	1,479	1,592	1,598	1,553	1,635	1,575	1,732	1,625	1,729	1,626	1,514	1,523
1919	1,772	2,039	1,737	1,851	1,761	1,827	1,748	1,708	1,855	1,732	1,883	1,749	1,716	1,722
1912 1st Qtr.	1,301	1,659	1,310	1,365	1,338	1,378	1,093	1,021	1,225	1,082	1,192	1,083	1,049	1,065
2nd "	1,408	1,730	1,435	1,441	1,439	1,477	1,145	1,110	1,276	1,159	1,272	1,149	1,111	1,125
3rd "	1,368	1,671	1,406	1,433	1,435	1,435	1,235	1,171	1,329	1,237	1,341	1,226	1,186	1,194
4th "	1,303	1,650	1,364	1,373	1,429	1,382	1,288	1,189	1,378	1,327	1,352	1,267	1,160	1,176
1913 1st Qtr.	1,275	1,595	1,298	1,349	1,384	1,346	1,158	1,062	1,259	1,182	1,280	1,142	1,100	1,113
2nd "	1,299	1,621	1,334	1,370	1,407	1,372	1,188	1,090	1,287	1,205	1,331	1,171	1,117	1,129
3rd "	1,248	1,622	1,298	1,359	1,387	1,334	1,170	1,086	1,266	1,194	1,289	1,157	1,091	1,101
4th "	1,245	1,590	1,274	1,328	1,368	1,323	1,139	1,051	1,259	1,143	1,262	1,125	1,070	1,082
1914 1st Qtr.	1,245	1,580	1,260	1,330	1,399	1,320	1,162	1,075	1,245	1,149	1,285	1,146	1,104	1,115
2nd "	1,296	1,617	1,315	1,373	1,429	1,368	1,231	1,133	1,280	1,193	1,312	1,206	1,158	1,168
3rd "	1,336	1,693	1,356	1,431	1,482	1,417	1,212	1,143	1,294	1,232	1,311	1,201	1,151	1,163
4th "	1,330	1,727	1,362	1,440	1,503	1,420	1,243	1,170	1,342	1,245	1,311	1,230	1,161	1,174
1915 1st Qtr.	1,420	1,747	1,473	1,483	1,596	1,496	1,293	1,225	1,377	1,302	1,404	1,283	1,235	1,248
2nd "	1,508	1,796	1,531	1,596	1,688	1,576	1,413	1,348	1,510	1,431	1,523	1,405	1,364	1,378
3rd "	1,546	1,832	1,571	1,654	1,711	1,623	1,541	1,528	1,713	1,647	1,679	1,559	1,554	1,563
4th "	1,460	1,812	1,488	1,586	1,641	1,542	1,534	1,523	1,684	1,668	1,717	1,555	1,512	1,524
1916 1st Qtr.	1,504	1,823	1,532	1,610	1,678	1,578	1,593	1,544	1,692	1,628	1,687	1,590	1,540	1,549
2nd "	1,564	1,825	1,557	1,654	1,676	1,623	1,555	1,539	1,690	1,652	1,701	1,569	1,510	1,523
3rd "	1,580	1,861	1,622	1,737	1,656	1,644	1,489	1,475	1,635	1,605	1,654	1,507	1,479	1,492
4th "	1,520	1,794	1,568	1,656	1,598	1,584	1,452	1,456	1,593	1,559	1,600	1,474	1,446	1,459
1917 1st Qtr.	1,500	1,755	1,526	1,648	1,609	1,560	1,493	1,491	1,599	1,597	1,596	1,507	1,448	1,459
2nd "	1,555	1,780	1,572	1,725	1,631	1,609	1,481	1,487	1,610	1,564	1,622	1,503	1,461	1,473
3rd "	1,485	1,790	1,496	1,671	1,620	1,557	1,533	1,503	1,632	1,629	1,662	1,540	1,487	1,493
4th "	1,480	1,834	1,485	1,562	1,643	1,559	1,670	1,560	1,709	1,670	1,708	1,640	1,491	1,500
1918 1st Qtr.	1,480	1,825	1,482	1,572	1,628	1,557	1,659	1,582	1,707	1,663	1,712	1,640	1,501	1,511
2nd "	1,535	1,792	1,526	1,657	1,634	1,593	1,645	1,584	1,748	1,636	1,720	1,635	1,527	1,536
3rd "	1,472	1,750	1,463	1,599	1,571	1,535	1,594	1,554	1,729	1,579	1,726	1,596	1,491	1,501
4th "	1,457	1,769	1,443	1,540	1,560	1,525	1,641	1,580	1,744	1,624	1,758	1,634	1,538	1,545
1919 1st Qtr.	1,540	1,811	1,521	1,588	1,594	1,598	1,693	1,609	1,797	1,637	1,839	1,679	1,639	1,644
2nd "	1,841	2,081	1,779	1,841	1,749	1,885	1,686	1,654	1,813	1,678	1,849	1,692	1,692	1,696
3rd "	1,913	2,145	1,866	2,034	1,874	1,961	1,730	1,710	1,850	1,713	1,872	1,738	1,709	1,718
4th "	1,791	2,116	1,781	1,939	1,828	1,863	1,884	1,860	1,961	1,900	1,973	1,886	1,823	1,829
1919														
January	1,485	1,775	1,477	1,533	1,570	1,548	1,692	1,592	1,796	1,598	1,830	1,670	1,622	1,627
February	1,531	1,808	1,512	1,581	1,584	1,590	1,685	1,605	1,793	1,647	1,835	1,673	1,639	1,645
March	1,605	1,850	1,573	1,651	1,628	1,656	1,704	1,631	1,801	1,667	1,852	1,693	1,657	1,661
April	1,706	1,930	1,660	1,723	1,723	1,751	1,705	1,637	1,804	1,658	1,843	1,695	1,684	1,686
May	1,891	2,188	1,837	1,895	1,745	1,946	1,678	1,645	1,804	1,678	1,842	1,684	1,690	1,696
June	1,925	2,126	1,841	1,905	1,779	1,958	1,675	1,681	1,831	1,697	1,863	1,697	1,701	1,706
July	1,897	2,126	1,828	2,002	1,836	1,942	1,697	1,681	1,824	1,689	1,854	1,708	1,706	1,714
August	1,946	2,166	1,895	2,033	1,899	1,990	1,712	1,710	1,852	1,714	1,887	1,729	1,723	1,713
September	1,895	2,143	1,877	2,066	1,886	1,949	1,781	1,740	1,872	1,736	1,874	1,727	1,707	1,718
October	1,893	2,164	1,879	2,094	1,894	1,953	1,857	1,807	1,937	1,882	1,931	1,851	1,808	1,814
November	1,765	2,126	1,754	1,903	1,822	1,843	1,867	1,891	1,951	1,892	1,968	1,880	1,834	1,839
December	1,717	2,058	1,710	1,819	1,769	1,791	1,934	1,891	1,996	1,927	2,020	1,928	1,827	1,834

Index-numbers for each of the months of 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 are given on pp. 33-5 of Labour Report, No. 6; for 1916 on pp. 371-3 of Labour Report No. 7; for 1917 on pp. 32-4, Labour Report No. 8; and for 1918 on pp. 33-5 of Labour Report No. 9

\* See footnote on page 36.

## House Rents. Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.*	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
1912	1,183	699	689	918	683	1,112	1,016	634	659	868	759	957
1913	1,246	785	775	995	802	1,179	1,089	630	674	860	778	1,017
1914	1,279	783	617	1,067	835	1,201	1,126	644	670	887	795	1,048
1915	1,220	800	292	1,110	771	1,140	1,085	638	653	878	772	1,013
1916	1,212	778	524	1,090	765	1,140	1,089	637	639	901	784	1,017
1917	1,216	771	651	1,120	777	1,148	1,124	628	642	937	794	1,046
1918	1,252	846	703	1,125	788	1,187	1,180	628	703	929	788	1,095
1919	1,289	1,048	731	1,156	853	1,238	1,283	640	723	1,002	891	1,185
1912 1st Qtr.	1,115	670	631	927	659	1,050	985	669	645	844	766	932
2nd "	1,169	670	648	927	659	1,097	1,002	677	664	873	766	949
3rd "	1,230	714	714	889	706	1,153	1,031	607	657	888	736	968
4th "	1,218	743	752	931	708	1,148	1,047	582	670	867	769	978
1913 1st Qtr.	1,222	773	755	939	755	1,155	1,069	626	669	859	780	999
2nd "	1,241	792	770	1,020	774	1,175	1,086	632	671	859	776	1,014
3rd "	1,246	792	796	1,010	836	1,180	1,099	632	675	865	776	1,025
4th "	1,275	783	780	1,010	843	1,204	1,105	630	679	859	779	1,030
1914 1st Qtr.	1,273	783	779	1,057	857	1,203	1,120	644	673	829	804	1,041
2nd "	1,286	783	780	1,058	845	1,214	1,144	644	678	906	810	1,064
3rd "	1,285	783	741	1,060	834	1,212	1,147	644	678	908	784	1,067
4th "	1,271	783	169	1,093	806	1,176	1,093	643	650	905	781	1,021
1915 1st Qtr.	1,228	811	222	1,093	772	1,144	1,092	638	654	879	786	1,019
2nd "	1,219	811	293	1,098	772	1,140	1,087	638	657	880	789	1,015
3rd "	1,219	793	293	1,098	772	1,138	1,079	634	649	879	758	1,008
4th "	1,213	785	360	1,151	767	1,136	1,081	634	651	876	757	1,009
1916 1st Qtr.	1,208	779	393	1,048	767	1,131	1,088	640	644	902	774	1,016
2nd "	1,214	779	454	1,100	763	1,139	1,085	638	644	901	784	1,013
3rd "	1,214	784	621	1,115	766	1,146	1,088	638	633	901	788	1,015
4th "	1,214	770	626	1,098	763	1,145	1,097	634	635	901	788	1,022
1917 1st Qtr.	1,213	771	630	1,107	763	1,144	1,115	628	621	937	794	1,037
2nd "	1,213	770	645	1,124	781	1,147	1,111	628	635	937	793	1,035
3rd "	1,213	771	660	1,124	782	1,146	1,129	628	639	937	794	1,049
4th "	1,223	771	669	1,125	782	1,156	1,143	628	673	937	794	1,064
1918 1st Qtr.	1,238	778	676	1,125	782	1,169	1,152	628	686	926	784	1,071
2nd "	1,255	805	698	1,125	782	1,186	1,157	628	699	926	781	1,075
3rd "	1,251	888	714	1,125	782	1,190	1,181	628	713	929	790	1,096
4th "	1,262	914	724	1,125	804	1,203	1,230	628	713	936	799	1,136
1919 1st Qtr.	1,272	988	731	1,126	843	1,218	1,249	628	714	979	840	1,154
2nd "	1,278	998	731	1,137	856	1,224	1,274	633	718	995	849	1,176
3rd "	1,291	1,059	731	1,180	856	1,242	1,282	633	721	1,014	867	1,183
4th "	1,316	1,148	731	1,180	856	1,270	1,327	667	737	1,022	1,008	1,226

\* See remarks re House Rent on page, 48.





House Rents. Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000)—*cont.*

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average of 30 Towns, C'wealth.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Midland Junction and Gulford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeehan.	Beaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		
1912	880	843	757	674	1,033	866	829	819	450	291	557	769	1,063	994
1913	928	786	814	696	1,077	892	887	826	442	264	557	804	1,118	1,042
1914	914	770	790	707	1,117	879	914	847	335	251	614	820	1,135	1,054
1915	848	809	757	641	995	834	928	879	299	244	673	839	1,081	1,006
1916	869	838	732	567	970	851	928	893	296	208	686	843	1,080	1,008
1917	874	836	708	537	953	852	951	895	288	200	627	852	1,098	1,026
1918	885	833	706	502	929	857	956	930	303	202	617	865	1,143	1,068
1919	916	836	705	533	944	881	1,134	981	313	205	603	975	1,215	1,137
1912 1st Qtr.	850	865	721	675	1,009	847	812	821	450	301	562	761	1,025	963
2nd "	859	865	727	675	1,009	854	817	821	450	301	562	764	1,056	986
3rd "	900	830	785	670	1,083	879	841	810	450	287	553	772	1,089	1,018
4th "	913	814	796	677	1,029	884	847	824	451	273	549	779	1,088	1,014
1913 1st Qtr.	914	839	811	682	1,063	891	902	823	461	264	558	809	1,102	1,028
2nd "	924	773	815	691	1,082	886	888	825	461	264	556	802	1,117	1,041
3rd "	930	774	815	697	1,080	891	884	827	461	264	552	800	1,120	1,045
4th "	947	760	814	715	1,084	900	901	828	383	264	563	806	1,135	1,055
1914 1st Qtr.	921	764	795	712	1,130	883	904	834	375	264	560	809	1,135	1,056
2nd "	923	770	795	724	1,151	886	911	843	348	248	622	817	1,148	1,088
3rd "	917	770	795	702	1,177	882	919	856	312	248	638	825	1,147	1,067
4th "	896	770	775	690	1,011	862	924	856	305	244	636	827	1,110	1,027
1915 1st Qtr.	869	806	756	693	1,019	851	923	856	300	244	636	827	1,088	1,010
2nd "	843	817	753	658	992	833	929	887	300	244	686	843	1,081	1,006
3rd "	839	804	759	641	987	826	929	887	300	244	686	843	1,078	1,003
4th "	842	807	759	572	981	827	931	887	297	244	686	844	1,077	1,003
1916 1st Qtr.	870	838	738	569	978	852	920	892	290	210	686	838	1,077	1,004
2nd "	869	837	734	569	969	851	941	893	291	210	686	841	1,078	1,006
3rd "	868	839	736	570	972	851	928	893	301	210	686	843	1,080	1,010
4th "	868	839	719	559	959	849	940	891	301	210	686	843	1,084	1,014
1917 1st Qtr.	872	835	711	542	959	851	945	892	301	198	628	848	1,092	1,021
2nd "	872	837	707	542	950	851	951	893	290	199	628	851	1,092	1,021
3rd "	875	837	707	536	950	852	953	895	280	199	626	852	1,099	1,027
4th "	875	837	708	526	952	853	956	899	280	205	626	855	1,109	1,036
1918 1st Qtr.	883	827	708	495	928	854	941	906	292	198	621	849	1,121	1,047
2nd "	884	834	704	495	928	856	941	917	293	198	616	852	1,133	1,058
3rd "	884	834	705	494	928	856	968	940	313	205	616	875	1,146	1,073
4th "	889	836	705	524	932	861	972	958	313	207	616	883	1,170	1,094
1919 1st Qtr.	913	836	705	510	926	877	1,061	964	314	207	616	932	1,189	1,113
2nd "	913	836	705	508	942	878	1,087	979	314	210	598	950	1,204	1,126
3rd "	913	836	705	538	954	879	1,173	982	312	200	598	996	1,216	1,139
4th "	926	838	705	577	954	889	1,214	999	312	202	598	1,023	1,248	1,171

Purchasing-Power of Money. (Food, Groceries and House Rent Combined).  
Price Index-Numbers\* for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average for  
Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.†	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
1912	1,148	955	1,080	1,042	919	1,125	1,055	914	926	996	935	1,033
1913	1,178	986	1,110	1,087	950	1,155	1,051	865	900	972	934	1,023
1914	1,206	994	1,068	1,130	987	1,179	1,105	904	922	1,012	959	1,073
1915	1,323	1,147	1,087	1,274	1,104	1,295	1,277	1,111	1,110	1,182	1,157	1,249
1916	1,394	1,208	1,282	1,350	1,178	1,370	1,309	1,126	1,118	1,233	1,185	1,279
1917	1,407	1,222	1,315	1,338	1,193	1,383	1,294	1,083	1,093	1,221	1,168	1,262
1918	1,427	1,269	1,321	1,362	1,210	1,406	1,349	1,107	1,139	1,233	1,203	1,311
1919	1,580	1,493	1,419	1,524	1,340	1,562	1,481	1,198	1,215	1,347	1,311	1,436
<hr/>												
1912 1st Qtr.	1,069	901	1,022	989	857	1,049	987	865	853	937	890	966
2nd "	1,123	923	1,049	1,011	893	1,099	1,041	901	922	981	929	1,020
3rd "	1,209	997	1,103	1,045	959	1,181	1,105	939	962	1,031	959	1,083
4th "	1,194	1,000	1,140	1,123	965	1,171	1,086	952	968	1,036	963	1,065
<hr/>												
1913 1st Qtr.	1,171	980	1,093	1,086	935	1,148	1,049	878	923	992	940	1,025
2nd "	1,192	1,001	1,130	1,120	956	1,170	1,059	878	920	984	947	1,033
3rd "	1,176	988	1,105	1,074	954	1,153	1,053	857	886	962	930	1,023
4th "	1,174	977	1,111	1,069	956	1,151	1,043	846	867	947	920	1,012
<hr/>												
1914 1st Qtr.	1,201	976	1,109	1,102	979	1,174	1,066	870	891	952	940	1,034
2nd "	1,214	1,001	1,158	1,142	1,008	1,190	1,128	907	936	1,040	965	1,095
3rd "	1,208	998	1,125	1,129	988	1,183	1,120	920	932	1,020	964	1,088
4th "	1,203	1,001	879	1,146	975	1,169	1,106	920	930	1,035	969	1,077
<hr/>												
1915 1st Qtr.	1,229	1,060	968	1,169	1,013	1,201	1,147	970	976	1,055	1,008	1,118
2nd "	1,259	1,095	1,066	1,217	1,056	1,234	1,261	1,094	1,088	1,155	1,135	1,232
3rd "	1,406	1,213	1,134	1,346	1,173	1,375	1,377	1,219	1,230	1,278	1,271	1,351
4th "	1,400	1,219	1,181	1,364	1,172	1,372	1,322	1,162	1,147	1,237	1,214	1,295
<hr/>												
1916 1st Qtr.	1,419	1,233	1,212	1,336	1,172	1,389	1,337	1,148	1,151	1,254	1,203	1,306
2nd "	1,393	1,202	1,263	1,362	1,185	1,368	1,310	1,146	1,136	1,258	1,196	1,291
3rd "	1,388	1,212	1,325	1,361	1,180	1,368	1,300	1,116	1,095	1,224	1,189	1,269
4th "	1,374	1,197	1,327	1,341	1,175	1,354	1,280	1,092	1,092	1,195	1,153	1,249
<hr/>												
1917 1st Qtr.	1,381	1,211	1,322	1,352	1,178	1,361	1,280	1,083	1,077	1,213	1,159	1,249
2nd "	1,386	1,217	1,331	1,334	1,188	1,366	1,288	1,084	1,100	1,232	1,171	1,258
3rd "	1,434	1,229	1,298	1,322	1,197	1,406	1,300	1,078	1,096	1,134	1,172	1,266
4th "	1,425	1,233	1,308	1,344	1,208	1,400	1,308	1,087	1,098	1,219	1,169	1,273
<hr/>												
1918 1st Qtr.	1,424	1,239	1,328	1,335	1,206	1,400	1,326	1,102	1,126	1,237	1,175	1,292
2nd "	1,428	1,258	1,364	1,361	1,217	1,407	1,346	1,112	1,161	1,250	1,208	1,312
3rd "	1,406	1,261	1,351	1,351	1,198	1,386	1,339	1,096	1,134	1,222	1,209	1,302
4th "	1,449	1,317	1,294	1,399	1,219	1,428	1,383	1,118	1,135	1,225	1,221	1,340
<hr/>												
1919 1st Qtr.	1,525	1,423	1,354	1,486	1,300	1,506	1,436	1,159	1,176	1,302	1,261	1,392
2nd "	1,568	1,455	1,390	1,494	1,327	1,547	1,451	1,163	1,194	1,317	1,289	1,406
3rd "	1,571	1,503	1,419	1,519	1,343	1,555	1,472	1,193	1,215	1,349	1,303	1,423
4th "	1,656	1,591	1,514	1,596	1,391	1,641	1,567	1,276	1,274	1,421	1,412	1,519

\* See footnote on page 36.

† See remarks *re* House Rent on page 48

**Purchasing-Power of Money. (Food, Groceries and House Rent Combined.)**  
**Price Index-Numbers\* for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average for Six**  
**Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (=1000).—cont.**

CAPITAL TOWNS IN 1911 AND 1912 (1909).													
	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.†	Mt. Gambier.	Petersburg.	Weighted Average, S.A.	
1912	979	977	962	1,008	1,004	981	1,157	917	1,004	874	1,014	1,126	
1913	969	924	940	957	928	959	1,121	913	1,006	880	1,024	1,096	
1914	997	950	988	988	912	988	1,143	960	1,055	923	1,126	1,122	
1915	1,162	1,133	1,154	1,151	1,067	1,155	1,259	1,139	1,172	1,109	1,234	1,243	
1916	1,188	1,133	1,216	1,182	1,102	1,182	1,285	1,204	1,261	1,165	1,251	1,275	
1917	1,181	1,116	1,163	1,187	1,124	1,172	1,245	1,193	1,269	1,132	1,226	1,239	
1918	1,252	1,208	1,224	1,277	1,240	1,247	1,335	1,231	1,320	1,176	1,253	1,323	
1919	1,442	1,402	1,408	1,454	1,398	1,424	1,468	1,330	1,424	1,222	1,369	1,449	
1912 1st Qtr.	975	998	970	1,014	995	980	1,127	895	982	838	993	1,096	
2nd "	976	989	960	1,009	995	979	1,157	918	1,006	862	999	1,126	
3rd "	984	954	955	1,001	1,058	981	1,183	935	1,009	894	1,032	1,146	
4th "	984	966	967	1,010	965	982	1,164	943	1,017	904	1,030	1,135	
1913 1st Qtr.	956	920	934	968	949	951	1,133	907	992	874	1,000	1,104	
2nd "	978	930	945	969	966	969	1,146	927	1,014	889	1,026	1,118	
3rd "	966	923	932	947	917	955	1,116	912	1,013	888	1,043	1,092	
4th "	976	922	948	945	879	962	1,092	904	1,005	868	1,025	1,069	
1914 1st Qtr.	977	939	965	959	908	969	1,118	913	1,022	896	1,072	1,094	
2nd "	990	928	973	983	898	979	1,176	989	1,086	925	1,147	1,153	
3rd "	1,005	943	999	978	912	993	1,156	981	1,103	932	1,164	1,137	
4th "	1,018	992	1,014	1,029	930	1,013	1,122	957	1,009	940	1,120	1,102	
1915 1st Qtr.	1,053	1,026	1,058	1,079	977	1,051	1,162	1,024	1,075	993	1,152	1,145	
2nd "	1,132	1,111	1,116	1,155	1,060	1,128	1,267	1,136	1,164	1,117	1,248	1,250	
3rd "	1,208	1,183	1,173	1,153	1,096	1,194	1,325	1,220	1,235	1,177	1,304	1,310	
4th "	1,255	1,212	1,269	1,218	1,133	1,245	1,282	1,174	1,212	1,148	1,234	1,268	
1916 1st Qtr.	1,259	1,216	1,289	1,227	1,156	1,252	1,295	1,205	1,253	1,171	1,253	1,283	
2nd "	1,205	1,144	1,247	1,209	1,107	1,201	1,309	1,220	1,282	1,192	1,272	1,299	
3rd "	1,147	1,090	1,169	1,142	1,065	1,141	1,278	1,202	1,256	1,162	1,245	1,260	
4th "	1,140	1,083	1,160	1,149	1,077	1,135	1,257	1,188	1,251	1,134	1,231	1,249	
1917 1st Qtr.	1,146	1,065	1,138	1,163	1,068	1,137	1,261	1,200	1,269	1,128	1,231	1,253	
2nd "	1,163	1,095	1,153	1,181	1,096	1,154	1,257	1,216	1,285	1,142	1,246	1,252	
3rd "	1,189	1,126	1,171	1,189	1,142	1,180	1,221	1,171	1,254	1,122	1,208	1,216	
4th "	1,225	1,179	1,190	1,215	1,191	1,215	1,242	1,183	1,267	1,134	1,219	1,236	
1918 1st Qtr.	1,216	1,133	1,197	1,244	1,188	1,208	1,295	1,231	1,302	1,160	1,252	1,287	
2nd "	1,237	1,168	1,214	1,256	1,220	1,229	1,364	1,239	1,315	1,191	1,259	1,348	
3rd "	1,254	1,234	1,215	1,286	1,257	1,251	1,332	1,220	1,303	1,177	1,238	1,319	
4th "	1,301	1,297	1,270	1,321	1,294	1,299	1,349	1,232	1,359	1,175	1,265	1,336	
1919 1st Qtr.	1,398	1,386	1,372	1,400	1,379	1,393	1,418	1,282	1,405	1,194	1,330	1,402	
2nd "	1,401	1,369	1,380	1,430	1,374	1,397	1,459	1,303	1,411	1,200	1,356	1,439	
3rd "	1,423	1,373	1,380	1,450	1,382	1,418	1,463	1,326	1,405	1,221	1,362	1,444	
4th "	1,543	1,479	1,499	1,496	1,455	1,526	1,531	1,409	1,476	1,271	1,429	1,513	

\* See footnote on page 36.

 † See remarks *re* House Rent on page 48.

**Purchasing-Power of Money. (Food, Groceries and House Rent Combined.) Price Index-Numbers\* for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (=1000)—cont.**

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.							Weighted Average 8 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Cape Town.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Midland Junction and Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeehan.	Beaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.			
1912	1,154	1,334	1,123	1,104	1,255	1,191	1,042	999	952	827	988	1,012	1,101	1,080	
1913	1,128	1,270	1,101	1,082	1,259	1,158	1,053	971	928	804	989	1,007	1,104	1,080	
1914	1,143	1,291	1,104	1,111	1,315	1,175	1,090	1,014	898	813	1,021	1,041	1,140	1,113	
1915	1,222	1,398	1,204	1,194	1,386	1,261	1,233	1,190	1,048	991	1,208	1,199	1,278	1,255	
1916	1,266	1,418	1,226	1,214	1,372	1,297	1,278	1,253	1,095	1,034	1,260	1,251	1,324	1,301	
1917	1,246	1,398	1,186	1,193	1,349	1,275	1,301	1,258	1,083	1,034	1,228	1,261	1,318	1,294	
1918	1,239	1,393	1,161	1,144	1,323	1,267	1,356	1,310	1,145	1,040	1,272	1,313	1,362	1,336	
1919	1,420	1,545	1,313	1,309	1,425	1,418	1,496	1,409	1,222	1,105	1,357	1,431	1,510	1,481	
1912 1st Qtr.	1,116	1,333	1,068	1,082	1,203	1,160	978	939	907	761	933	951	1,038	1,023	
2nd "	1,184	1,373	1,146	1,126	1,266	1,222	1,010	991	937	806	980	991	1,087	1,068	
3rd "	1,176	1,326	1,150	1,120	1,291	1,210	1,073	1,023	968	846	1,017	1,040	1,146	1,120	
4th "	1,143	1,306	1,130	1,087	1,265	1,177	1,107	1,039	997	894	1,022	1,066	1,130	1,110	
1913 1st Qtr.	1,126	1,284	1,098	1,075	1,252	1,159	1,053	964	931	805	983	1,005	1,101	1,078	
2nd "	1,145	1,272	1,121	1,091	1,273	1,172	1,064	981	947	819	1,012	1,019	1,117	1,093	
3rd "	1,118	1,274	1,100	1,087	1,261	1,152	1,053	979	935	812	986	1,010	1,103	1,078	
4th "	1,123	1,249	1,085	1,076	1,251	1,149	1,041	959	899	782	975	994	1,096	1,071	
1914 1st Qtr.	1,112	1,245	1,069	1,076	1,288	1,141	1,056	976	887	785	987	1,008	1,117	1,090	
2nd "	1,143	1,269	1,101	1,106	1,314	1,170	1,099	1,014	897	804	1,029	1,046	1,154	1,127	
3rd "	1,164	1,314	1,125	1,131	1,357	1,197	1,091	1,025	891	828	1,034	1,046	1,150	1,124	
4th "	1,152	1,334	1,121	1,131	1,301	1,191	1,112	1,041	916	834	1,034	1,064	1,140	1,118	
1915 1st Qtr.	1,193	1,361	1,178	1,158	1,359	1,231	1,141	1,073	934	867	1,088	1,095	1,174	1,151	
2nd "	1,235	1,394	1,211	1,211	1,402	1,270	1,214	1,159	1,012	938	1,179	1,174	1,247	1,226	
3rd "	1,255	1,439	1,237	1,238	1,413	1,296	1,290	1,265	1,132	1,071	1,271	1,264	1,358	1,333	
4th "	1,206	1,399	1,188	1,170	1,370	1,248	1,286	1,262	1,114	1,083	1,293	1,262	1,333	1,310	
1916 1st Qtr.	1,243	1,418	1,206	1,182	1,390	1,280	1,317	1,276	1,116	1,045	1,276	1,281	1,350	1,325	
2nd "	1,278	1,419	1,219	1,208	1,386	1,305	1,296	1,274	1,115	1,059	1,284	1,270	1,333	1,310	
3rd "	1,287	1,435	1,258	1,257	1,375	1,318	1,259	1,236	1,087	1,032	1,256	1,234	1,316	1,294	
4th "	1,252	1,402	1,219	1,206	1,335	1,282	1,242	1,224	1,062	1,005	1,224	1,217	1,300	1,276	
1917 1st Qtr.	1,242	1,377	1,191	1,194	1,342	1,269	1,268	1,245	1,066	1,004	1,198	1,236	1,302	1,279	
2nd "	1,274	1,393	1,217	1,239	1,351	1,297	1,263	1,243	1,068	1,021	1,213	1,235	1,309	1,287	
3rd "	1,234	1,399	1,171	1,204	1,345	1,267	1,295	1,253	1,076	1,041	1,236	1,257	1,328	1,301	
4th "	1,232	1,424	1,166	1,136	1,359	1,269	1,377	1,289	1,122	1,068	1,264	1,317	1,334	1,310	
1918 1st Qtr.	1,235	1,415	1,164	1,129	1,341	1,268	1,364	1,304	1,125	1,061	1,264	1,315	1,345	1,320	
2nd "	1,268	1,398	1,188	1,179	1,344	1,290	1,356	1,310	1,150	1,045	1,266	1,313	1,365	1,339	
3rd "	1,230	1,373	1,152	1,145	1,307	1,256	1,337	1,302	1,147	1,014	1,270	1,300	1,349	1,325	
4th "	1,223	1,386	1,140	1,123	1,302	1,252	1,366	1,324	1,156	1,041	1,289	1,325	1,387	1,359	
1919 1st Qtr.	1,283	1,410	1,186	1,145	1,319	1,302	1,434	1,344	1,187	1,049	1,336	1,372	1,454	1,426	
2nd "	1,459	1,570	1,338	1,293	1,417	1,471	1,440	1,376	1,197	1,075	1,335	1,387	1,491	1,462	
3rd "	1,502	1,607	1,389	1,419	1,496	1,516	1,501	1,411	1,218	1,092	1,348	1,433	1,506	1,480	
4th "	1,436	1,591	1,339	1,379	1,469	1,463	1,609	1,506	1,284	1,203	1,408	1,532	1,587	1,558	

\* See footnote on page 36.

(i.) *Food and Groceries (46 commodities).*—Information as to variations in prices of Group I. (Groceries), Group II. (Dairy Produce), and Group III. (Meat) are collected monthly, and in the tables on pp. 36 to 38 the index-numbers for the combined expenditure on the three groups are given at yearly, quarterly, and monthly intervals.

(ii.) *House Rent.*—Information as to variations in housing accommodation is collected quarterly, and index-numbers at yearly and quarterly periods are given in the tables on pp. 39 to 41.

(iii.) *Food, Groceries, and House Rent combined.*—The tables on pp. 42 to 44 furnish comparisons in the form of index-numbers of the variations in the combined expenditure on the 46 items of food and groceries and housing accommodation at yearly and quarterly periods for 1912 to 1919 inclusive. It should be observed that the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect in so far as they relate to the capital towns with those given on page 29 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period are of course identical in both tables. Thus for the years 1912 to 1919 inclusive, the index-numbers for the six capital towns are (as they should be) the same in both sets of tables.

The last columns in each of the above tables refer to the weighted average for the thirty towns. The method of computing these weighted average index-numbers is explained in Report No. 1, page 35. The population weights used in the computations are as follows —

**Population Weights used in Computation of Index-Numbers in different towns in order to arrive at the Weighted Average for each State and for the Commonwealth, with Weighted Average for all Towns as Base.**

Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney ...	633	Melbourne	590	Brisbane	140	Adelaide	190	Perth, etc.	105	Hobart	42
Newcastle	62	Ballarat	53	T'woomba	20	Kadina, etc	12	Kalg'lie, etc	31	Launceston	25
Br'ken Hill	31	Bendigo	44	R'k'h'mton	21	Pt. Pirie	11	Mid. Jn., etc	7	Q'ntown	5
Goulburn	13	Geelong	34	Chtrs Twrs	17	Mt. Gamb'r	7	Bunbury	4	Zeehan	4
Bathurst	9	W'nambol	9	Warwick	6	Peterbor'gh	3	Geraldton	4	Beac'nsfield	3

(iv.) *Care to Avoid Erroneous Comparisons.*—It is, of course, obvious that the index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with each other, in order to shew the relative cost of (say) house rent and groceries and food, since the weighted average cost in 1911 is in each case made equal to 1000, although the cost is, of course, not the same.

**7. Relative Cost of Food and Groceries and Housing Accommodation in Different Towns, 1919.**—The figures given in the following table shew the relative index-numbers for 1919 in the thirty towns for which particulars are regularly collected. The index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and further, it will be observed that the index-numbers in the last column of the table are identical for each town with



those given in the table on pages 42 to 44 for the year 1919. The first column gives the relative expenditure on groceries and food. The second, third, fourth, and fifth columns give comparative information with regard to expenditure on house rent for houses of four, five, and six rooms, and for all houses respectively, while the remaining columns give similar information for food and groceries, combined with house rent of each class of house indicated.

1919.—Index-Numbers, shewing Relative Cost in each of Thirty Towns, of Food and Groceries and House Rent (including 4, 5, and 6-roomed Houses, and all Houses), compared with Weighted Average Expenditure on Groceries, Food and Rent (all Houses) in the Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).

TOWN.	Groceries and Food.	HOUSE RENT.				GROCERIES, FOOD AND RENT, INCLUDING HOUSES HAVING—			
		Four-roomed Houses only.	Five-roomed Houses only.	Six-roomed Houses only.	All Houses Weighted Average.	Four Rooms.	Five Rooms.	Six Rooms.	All Houses Weighted Average.
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney .. ..	1,050	414	499	590	530	1,464	1,549	1,640	1,580
Newcastle .. ..	1,062	334	440	537	431	1,396	1,502	1,599	1,493
Broken Hill*	1,119	281	353	438	300	1,400	1,472	1,557	1,419
Goulburn .. ..	1,049	300	399	552	475	1,349	1,448	1,601	1,524
Bathurst .. ..	990	235	299	398	350	1,225	1,289	1,388	1,340
Weighted Average ..	1,053	398	484	577	509	1,451	1,537	1,630	1,562
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne .. ..	954	381	485	594	527	1,335	1,439	1,548	1,481
Ballarat .. ..	935	147	221	295	263	1,082	1,156	1,230	1,198
Bendigo .. ..	918	195	276	362	297	1,113	1,194	1,280	1,215
Geelong .. ..	935	264	380	464	412	1,199	1,315	1,399	1,347
Warrnambool ..	945	268	349	423	366	1,213	1,294	1,368	1,311
Weighted Average ..	950	346	446	550	486	1,296	1,396	1,500	1,436
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane .. ..	1,038	263	337	445	404	1,301	1,375	1,483	1,442
Toowoomba .. ..	1,060	205	264	332	342	1,265	1,324	1,392	1,402
Rockhampton ..	1,076	211	265	357	332	1,287	1,341	1,433	1,408
Charters Towers ..	1,166	225	301	351	288	1,391	1,467	1,517	1,454
Warwick .. ..	1,064	211	287	355	334	1,275	1,351	1,419	1,398
Weighted Average ..	1,055	247	318	414	379	1,302	1,373	1,469	1,434
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide .. ..	1,013	338	448	574	455	1,351	1,461	1,587	1,468
Moonta, etc. ..	1,005	237	314	414	325	1,242	1,319	1,419	1,330
Port Pirie* .. ..	1,028	354	421	454	396	1,382	1,449	1,482	1,424
Mt. Gambier .. ..	931	207	295	355	291	1,138	1,196	1,286	1,222
Peterborough ..	1,020	264	357	410	349	1,284	1,377	1,430	1,369
Weighted Average ..	1,011	328	432	551	438	1,339	1,443	1,561	1,449
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—									
Perth, etc. .. ..	1,044	320	396	479	376	1,364	1,440	1,523	1,420
Kalgoorlie, etc. ..	1,201	361	434	514	344	1,562	1,635	1,715	1,545
Mid. Junction, etc. ..	1,023	231	307	365	290	1,254	1,330	1,388	1,313
Bunbury .. ..	1,090	223	291	310	219	1,313	1,381	1,400	1,309
Geraldton .. ..	1,037	359	455	554	388	1,396	1,492	1,591	1,425
Weighted Average ..	1,076	323	398	478	362	1,399	1,474	1,554	1,438
TASMANIA—									
Hobart .. ..	1,030	339	440	518	466	1,369	1,470	1,548	1,496
Launceston .. ..	1,006	232	302	459	403	1,288	1,398	1,465	1,409
Zeehan .. ..	1,093	134	173	215	129	1,227	1,266	1,308	1,222
Beaconsfield .. ..	1,021	67	90	103	84	1,087	1,110	1,123	1,105
Queenstown .. ..	1,109	266	329	361	248	1,375	1,438	1,470	1,357
Weighted Average ..	1,030	296	391	459	401	1,326	1,421	1,489	1,431
Commonwealth Weighted Average 30 Towns .. ..	1,014	350	440	538	467	1,364	1,454	1,552	1,481

\* See Remarks on page 48 with reference to house rents.

The weighted average for all houses is obtained separately for each of the thirty towns by "weighting" the rent paid for each class of house by the number of houses in each respective class in each town. If houses of only one particular size are included, different results may be obtained. This is evident when it is remembered that the distribution of houses according to number of rooms is substantially different in some of the towns; that is to say, there are a greater number of large, and therefore of relatively more expensive, houses in some towns than in others, and *vice versa*, and consequently the weighted average rents in the former class of town refer to a larger size of house than in the latter class. Separate results are accordingly given for the several classes of houses specified in the table.

The figures in the last four columns furnish results for expenditure on groceries and food, combined with expenditure on rent, for each of the three classes of houses indicated, and also for the weighted average for all houses.

Some few words as to the proper interpretation of the preceding table may not be out of place. The total expenditure in each town for food and groceries, as well as the average rental paid, is multiplied by a number representing the population of the town, and a weighted average expenditure for all towns is thus computed. The weights used are given on page 45. The relative expenditure in each town for (a) food and groceries, (b) house rents, and (c) food, groceries, and house rent combined, is shewn, the base of the table being the weighted average expenditure in the six capital towns for 1911 = 1000. Thus in each horizontal line the sum of the index-number for food and groceries and that for rent of houses of each specified size is equal to the index-number for food, groceries, and house rent combined, taking the corresponding house-rent group. The table is comparable in all respects, and in addition shews the proportionate cost of food and groceries and of rent. For example, taking the last line in the table on the preceding page, it may be seen that taking the weighted average expenditure for all the towns on food, groceries, and average rents to be £1481, the expenditure on food and groceries alone is £1014 (1st column), and the average rental £467 (5th column), the sum of the two latter amounts being £1481. Again, if it be desired to ascertain the relative expenditure for food and groceries and rent of four-roomed houses, it will be found the figures are £1014 and £350, which, together amount to £1364 (6th column). In addition to shewing the relative cost of food and groceries and house rent (for different classes of houses) in each town individually, the table also furnishes comparisons as to the relative cost of these items as between the several towns. Thus taking food and groceries only (1st column), it may be seen that commodities which would cost £1050 in Sydney can be purchased for £954 in Melbourne, or £1013 in Adelaide. Again, taking the combined expenditure on food, groceries, and house rent for houses of five rooms (7th column), it will be seen that an expenditure of £1439 in Melbourne is equivalent to an expenditure of £1549 in Sydney, £1461 in Adelaide, £1635 in Kalgoorlie, or £1492 in Geraldton.

The index-numbers are reversible, and may be used for comparisons as to purchasing-power of money as between any of the towns included. Thus if it be ascertained that the average rental of five-roomed

houses in Melbourne is, say, 18s. 5d. weekly, and the average rental of the same class of house in Sydney is required, all that is necessary is to multiply the rental in Melbourne by the index-number for five-roomed houses in Sydney and divide by the index-number for Melbourne (3rd column), 18s. 5d.  $\times \frac{429}{488} = 18s. 11d.$ , which will be found to be the average rental of five-roomed houses in Sydney (see Appendix II.).

(i.) *Food and Groceries.*—As regards food and groceries it may be seen that the weighted average of the five towns was above the weighted average for all towns for 1919 in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and lower in the remaining States. The most expensive towns are Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, and Charters Towers in Queensland, Kalgoorlie being 18.4 per cent., and Charters Towers 15.0 per cent. above the weighted average for all towns.

(ii.) *House Rent.*—It will be seen that for house rents of four-roomed houses, Sydney, Melbourne and Kalgoorlie are the most expensive towns. For rentals of five-roomed houses, Sydney, Melbourne and Geraldton are highest, while for six-roomed houses, rentals are highest in Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide. Taking the weighted average of all houses, Sydney, Melbourne and Goulburn are the most expensive towns, and comparing house-rents of any size of house given or of the weighted average of all houses, Beaconsfield and Zeehan, in Tasmania, are the cheapest.

With reference to house-rents in Broken Hill and Port Pirie, it is necessary to observe that for some time after the outbreak of war a number of houses were occupied at purely nominal or reduced rentals by families of which the wage-earner was out of employment. It was not until the latter half of 1916 that enquiries elicited the fact that normal conditions again obtained. In 1919 industrial troubles in Broken Hill caused similar conditions to obtain as in 1914-15. It must be borne in mind, therefore, that for the years 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1919 the average rents in these towns have been computed in accordance with special investigations which have been made each quarter.

(iii.) *Food and Groceries and House Rent combined.*—The last column in the foregoing table shews the relative cost according to average prices of the commodities and housing accommodation in each town during 1919. It may be seen that the average cost was greatest in Sydney, followed by Kalgoorlie, Goulburn and Hobart. The index-number for Sydney was 6.7 per cent., Kalgoorlie 4.3 per cent., Goulburn, 2.9 per cent., and Hobart, 1.0 per cent. above the weighted average cost for all towns. The cost was least in Beaconsfield and Ballarat, 25.4 and 19.1 per cent. respectively below the weighted average cost for all towns.

8. *Purchasing-Power of Money.*—In the following table the average cost for the six capital towns in the year 1911 has again been taken as base. This base has been taken as equal to 20s. instead of 1000 as in the former tables. The figures shew the variations in purchasing-power of money from year to year in each town separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several towns in each year (in the horizontal lines). It may be seen, for instance, that 20s. 7d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 18s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 19s. 1d. in Hobart; or that 29s. 1d. in Melbourne for the second quarter of 1919 was equivalent to 15s. 5d. in Brisbane in 1901, or 22s. 6d. in Perth in 1913.

Measurement of Change in the Purchasing-Power of Money.—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1920 (1st Quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.\*

Year,		Sydney.	Mel'b'rne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901	.. ..	17 10	17 5	15 5	17 3	20 6	17 5	17 7
1902	.. ..	19 7	18 1	16 0	17 3	21 7	17 10	18 7
1903	.. ..	19 2	17 7	15 9	16 9	21 8	17 11	18 2
1904	.. ..	17 5	17 1	14 8	16 3	20 10	17 1	17 2
1905	.. ..	18 9	17 7	15 5	17 6	20 11	17 9	18 0
1906	.. ..	18 8	17 7	15 7	17 10	20 5	18 0	18 0
1907	.. ..	18 6	17 6	15 11	17 11	19 9	17 9	17 11
1908	.. ..	19 9	18 6	17 1	19 1	20 0	18 5	19 0
1909	.. ..	19 9	18 1	17 0	19 10	19 9	19 0	19 0
1910	.. ..	19 11	18 10	17 6	20 2	20 6	19 0	19 5
1911	.. ..	20 7	19 0	18 4	21 2	22 6	19 1	20 0†
1912	.. ..	22 11	21 1	19 7	23 2	23 1	20 10	22 0
1913	.. ..	23 7	21 0	19 5	22 5	22 6	21 1	22 1
1914	.. ..	24 1	22 1	19 11	22 10	22 10	21 10	22 10
1915	.. ..	26 6	25 6	23 3	25 2	24 5	24 8	25 7
1916	.. ..	27 10	26 2	23 9	25 8	25 4	25 7	26 6
1917	.. ..	28 1	25 11	23 7	24 11	24 11	26 0	26 4
1918	.. ..	28 6	27 0	25 1	26 8	24 9	27 1	27 3
1919	.. ..	31 7	29 7	28 10	29 4	28 5	29 11	30 2
1912	1st Quarter	21 4	19 9	19 6	22 6	22 4	19 7	20 9
	2nd "	22 5	20 10	19 6	23 2	23 8	20 2	21 9
	3rd "	24 1	22 1	19 8	23 8	23 6	21 5	22 11
	4th "	23 10	21 8	19 8	23 3	22 10	22 2	22 7
1913	1st "	23 5	21 0	19 1	22 8	22 6	21 1	22 0
	2nd "	23 10	21 2	19 7	22 11	22 11	21 3	22 4
	3rd "	23 6	21 1	19 4	22 4	22 4	21 1	22 1
	4th "	23 6	20 10	19 6	21 10	22 5	20 10	21 11
1914	1st "	24 0	21 4	19 7	22 4	22 3	21 1	22 4
	2nd "	24 3	22 7	19 9	23 6	22 10	22 0	23 1
	3rd "	24 2	22 5	20 1	23 2	23 3	21 10	23 0
	4th "	24 1	22 1	20 4	22 5	23 0	22 3	22 10
1915	1st "	24 7	22 11	21 1	23 3	23 10	22 10	23 6
	2nd "	25 2	25 3	22 8	25 4	24 8	24 3	24 11
	3rd "	28 1	27 6	24 2	26 6	25 1	25 10	27 2
	4th "	28 0	26 5	25 1	25 8	24 1	25 9	26 8
1916	1st "	28 4	26 9	25 2	25 11	24 10	26 4	27 0
	2nd "	27 10	26 5	24 1	26 2	25 7	25 11	26 8
	3rd "	27 9	26 0	22 11	25 7	25 9	25 2	26 4
	4th "	27 6	25 7	22 10	25 2	25 1	24 10	26 0
1917	1st "	27 7	25 7	22 11	25 3	24 10	25 4	26 0
	2nd "	27 9	25 9	23 3	25 2	25 6	25 3	26 2
	3rd "	28 8	26 0	23 9	24 5	24 8	25 11	26 7
	4th "	28 6	26 2	24 6	24 10	24 8	27 6	26 8
1918	1st "	28 6	26 6	24 4	25 11	24 8	27 3	26 11
	2nd "	28 7	26 11	24 9	27 3	25 4	27 1	27 4
	3rd "	28 1	26 9	25 1	26 8	24 7	26 9	27 0
	4th "	29 0	27 8	26 0	27 0	24 6	27 4	27 9
1919	1st "	30 6	28 9	27 11	28 4	25 8	28 8	29 1
	2nd "	31 4	29 1	28 1	29 2	29 2	28 10	29 10
	3rd "	31 5	29 5	28 6	29 3	30 1	30 0	30 2
	4th "	33 1	31 4	30 10	30 8	28 9	32 2	31 9
1920	1st "	34 8	31 5	32 3	31 8	30 4	33 6	32 9

\* These results are based upon the regimen referred to on pp. 20-2 Labour Report No. 6, which includes food, groceries, and housing accommodation. † Basis of Table.

(i.) *Groceries and Food only.*—The following table has been computed in the same manner as that indicated above, but relates to groceries and food (46 items) only. The average expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 has again been taken as the basis of the table (=20s.), and the figures are, of course, comparable throughout.

Measurement of Change in the Purchasing-Power of Money.—Groceries and Food only.—Amount necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1920 1st Quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.\*

Year	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 ..	18 4	19 4	19 4	20 7	23 8	20 3	19 4
1902 ..	21 4	20 4	20 4	20 6	25 6	21 0	21 1
1903 ..	20 7	19 6	19 9	19 8	25 8	21 1	20 4
1904 ..	17 6	18 4	17 10	18 10	24 3	19 8	18 5
1905 ..	19 5	19 1	18 11	19 10	25 2	20 7	19 8
1906 ..	19 3	18 11	19 2	19 8	24 9	20 11	19 7
1907 ..	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
1908 ..	20 7	19 11	20 6	20 2	24 6	21 1	20 7
1909 ..	20 3	19 0	19 8	20 6	24 3	21 10	20 1
1910 ..	20 0	19 2	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 6	20 1
1911 ..	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	20 0†
1912 ..	22 6	21 8	22 0	23 1	26 11	23 10	22 6
1913 ..	22 8	20 6	20 10	22 5	25 4	23 3	21 11
1914 ..	23 1	21 10	21 7	24 4	26 0	24 3	22 11
1915 ..	27 11	28 3	27 6	29 9	29 8	28 11	28 4
1916 ..	30 5	29 3	28 6	30 8	30 10	30 5	29 11
1917 ..	30 10	28 3	28 2	28 11	30 1	30 11	29 5
1918 ..	31 0	29 4	29 11	31 1	29 9	32 8	30 3
1919 ..	35 8	32 5	35 3	34 5	35 5	35 0	34 4
1919 { 1st Qtr	20 9	19 9	21 11	22 0	26 0	21 10	21 0
1912 { 2nd "	21 10	21 5	21 11	22 11	28 2	22 11	22 3
1912 { 3rd "	23 11	23 2	22 1	23 10	27 4	24 8	23 9
1912 { 4th "	23 6	22 3	22 3	23 6	26 1	25 9	23 2
1913 { 1st "	22 9	20 9	20 9	22 5	25 6	23 2	22 0
1913 { 2nd "	23 2	20 10	21 2	22 11	26 0	23 9	22 4
1913 { 3rd "	22 7	20 5	20 10	22 4	25 0	23 5	21 10
1913 { 4th "	22 1	20 0	20 8	21 10	24 11	22 9	21 5
1914 { 1st "	23 0	20 7	20 11	22 11	24 11	23 3	22 1
1914 { 2nd "	23 3	22 4	21 2	25 0	25 11	24 7	23 2
1914 { 3rd "	23 1	22 0	21 8	24 7	26 9	24 3	23 0
1914 { 4th "	23 1	22 4	22 6	24 8	26 7	24 10	23 3
1915 { 1st "	24 7	23 9	23 11	26 4	28 5	25 10	24 8
1915 { 2nd "	25 9	27 8	26 4	30 2	30 2	28 3	27 3
1915 { 3rd "	30 9	31 8	29 0	32 0	30 11	30 10	31 1
1915 { 4th "	30 7	29 10	30 8	30 6	29 2	30 8	30 3
1916 { 1st "	31 4	30 2	31 0	31 0	30 1	31 10	30 10
1916 { 2nd "	30 4	29 8	29 1	31 6	31 3	31 1	30 2
1916 { 3rd "	30 2	29 0	27 1	30 5	31 7	29 9	29 7
1916 { 4th "	29 8	28 2	26 10	29 8	30 5	29 1	28 11
1917 { 1st "	30 0	27 11	27 0	29 6	30 0	29 10	28 11
1917 { 2nd "	30 1	28 3	27 6	29 4	31 1	29 8	29 3
1917 { 3rd "	31 9	28 5	28 5	28 1	29 8	30 8	29 9
1917 { 4th "	31 4	28 5	29 7	28 8	29 7	33 5	29 10
1918 { 1st "	31 1	28 11	28 11	30 3	29 7	33 2	30 0
1918 { 2nd "	31 0	29 7	29 8	32 2	30 8	32 11	30 6
1918 { 3rd "	30 3	29 0	29 9	30 9	29 5	31 11	29 10
1918 { 4th "	31 7	29 10	31 3	31 1	29 2	32 10	30 9
1919 { 1st "	34 0	31 3	34 2	33 0	30 10	33 10	32 9
1919 { 2nd "	35 5	31 6	34 2	34 0	36 10	33 9	33 10
1919 { 3rd "	35 4	32 1	34 7	34 2	38 3	34 7	34 2
1919 { 4th "	37 10	34 8	38 0	36 4	35 10	37 8	36 6
1920 1st "	39 10	34 4	40 4	37 9	38 2	38 8	37 7

\* These results are based upon the regimen referred to on pp. 20-2 Labour Report No. 6.  
† Basis of Table.

(ii.) *House Rent Only.*—The following table gives similar particulars for *house rent only*, the average for the six towns in 1911 being again taken as the basis of the table (= 20s.):—

Measurement of Change in the Purchasing-Power of Money.—House Rent.—Amount payable on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1920 (1st Quarter) for House Rent in each Capital Town, compared with a Rent of £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Mel'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 .. ..	17 3	14 8	9 9	12 7	16 0	13 4	15 1
1902 .. ..	17 3	14 11	9 10	12 7	15 11	13 5	15 2
1903 .. ..	17 4	14 11	10 1	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 3
1904 .. ..	17 5	15 3	10 2	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 4
1905 .. ..	17 10	15 5	10 5	14 0	14 9	13 7	15 8
1906 .. ..	17 11	15 8	10 6	15 3	14 4	13 9	15 11
1907 .. ..	18 4	16 1	11 6	16 3	13 8	14 2	16 4
1908 .. ..	18 7	16 7	12 4	17 5	13 7	14 7	16 10
1909 .. ..	19 2	16 10	13 3	18 10	13 4	15 0	17 5
1910 .. ..	19 10	18 4	14 0	20 4	13 11	15 6	18 5
1911 .. ..	21 10	19 5	15 4	22 3	16 3	16 1	20 0*
1912 .. ..	23 8	20 4	16 1	23 2	17 7	16 7	21 3
1913 .. ..	24 11	21 10	17 3	22 6	18 7	17 10	22 4
1914 .. ..	25 7	22 6	17 8	20 10	18 3	18 3	22 8
1915 .. ..	24 5	21 8	17 2	18 8	17 0	18 7	21 7
1916 .. ..	24 3	21 9	17 0	18 7	17 4	18 7	21 7
1917 .. ..	24 3	22 6	17 5	19 2	17 5	19 0	22 0
1918 .. ..	25 0	23 7	18 1	20 5	17 8	19 1	22 10
1919 .. ..	25 9	25 8	19 8	22 2	18 4	22 8	24 4
1912 { 1st Qtr	22 4	19 8	16 0	23 3	17 0	16 3	20 6
1912 { 2nd "	23 4	20 0	16 1	23 5	17 2	16 4	21 1
1912 { 3rd "	24 7	20 7	16 2	23 5	18 0	16 10	21 10
1912 { 4th "	24 4	20 11	16 0	22 11	18 3	16 11	21 7
1913 { 1st "	24 5	21 4	16 10	22 11	18 3	18 0	22 0
1913 { 2nd "	24 10	21 9	17 2	22 11	18 6	17 9	22 4
1913 { 3rd "	24 11	22 0	17 3	22 3	18 7	17 8	22 5
1913 { 4th "	25 6	22 1	17 10	21 10	18 11	18 0	22 8
1914 { 1st "	25 6	22 5	17 8	21 6	18 5	18 1	22 8
1914 { 2nd "	25 9	22 10	17 10	21 5	18 5	18 3	23 0
1914 { 3rd "	25 8	22 11	17 10	21 1	18 4	18 5	22 11
1914 { 4th "	25 5	21 10	17 4	19 3	17 11	18 6	22 2
1915 { 1st "	24 7	21 10	17 1	18 10	17 5	18 6	21 9
1915 { 2nd "	24 5	21 9	17 4	18 6	16 11	18 7	21 7
1915 { 3rd "	24 5	21 7	17 2	18 7	16 10	18 7	21 7
1915 { 4th "	24 3	21 7	17 2	18 7	16 10	18 7	21 6
1916 { 1st "	24 2	21 9	16 10	18 7	17 5	18 5	21 6
1916 { 2nd "	24 3	21 8	16 11	18 7	17 5	18 6	21 7
1916 { 3rd "	24 3	21 9	17 0	18 7	17 4	18 7	21 7
1916 { 4th "	24 3	21 11	17 2	18 8	17 4	18 10	21 8
1917 { 1st "	24 3	22 3	17 10	19 1	17 5	18 11	21 10
1917 { 2nd "	24 3	22 3	17 3	19 1	17 5	19 0	21 10
1917 { 3rd "	24 2	22 7	17 3	19 2	17 6	19 1	22 0
1917 { 4th "	24 6	22 10	17 2	19 5	17 6	19 1	22 2
1918 { 1st "	24 9	23 1	17 8	19 8	17 8	18 10	22 5
1918 { 2nd "	25 1	23 2	17 9	20 4	17 8	18 10	22 8
1918 { 3rd "	25 0	23 8	18 5	20 9	17 8	19 4	22 11
1918 { 4th "	25 3	24 7	18 6	21 1	17 9	19 5	23 5
1919 { 1st "	25 5	25 0	19 1	21 8	18 3	21 3	23 9
1919 { 2nd "	25 7	25 6	19 2	22 3	18 3	21 9	24 1
1919 { 3rd "	25 10	25 8	19 8	22 3	18 3	23 6	24 4
1919 { 4th "	26 4	26 7	20 8	22 6	18 6	24 3	25 0
1920 1st "	27 4	27 2	20 8	23 1	19 3	26 1	25 8

\* Basis of Table.

9. Monthly Fluctuations in Retail Prices of Food and Groceries, July, 1914, to May, 1920.—The following table has been prepared in order to shew the variations in retail prices of food and groceries since July, 1914, the last month prior to the outbreak of war. Particulars for each town are given in the form of index-numbers for food and groceries in each of the months specified. In the last column the percentage



increase is shewn for each town in May, 1920, compared with July, 1914. It is necessary to observe that the index-numbers given in the following table are computed to the same base as those given in the preceding tables in this section, referring to food and groceries only, viz., the weighted average expenditure in the six capital towns for 1911 of food and groceries (46 commodities) is made equal to 1000.

Retail Price Index-Numbers\*\* (Food and Groceries), for each of Thirty Towns for the Months specified, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (=1000).†

Particulars.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.		1920.		Per cent. increase from July, 1914, to May, 1920.
	July.	May.	May.	May.	May.	April.	May.	April.	May.	
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES—</b>										%
Sydney .. ..	1,153	1,268	1,509	1,499	1,546	1,766	1,768	2,060	2,052	78.0
Newcastle .. ..	1,147	1,285	1,507	1,527	1,576	1,759	1,776	2,071	2,079	81.3
Broken Hill .. ..	1,468	1,575	1,817	1,814	1,848	1,834	1,827	2,286	2,378	62.0
Goulburn .. ..	1,183	1,312	1,550	1,476	1,523	1,738	1,746	2,033	2,067	74.7
Bathurst .. ..	1,097	1,243	1,479	1,473	1,521	1,653	1,663	2,002	2,016	83.8
* Weighted Average ..	1,165	1,283	1,522	1,514	1,560	1,768	1,770	2,069	2,068	77.5
<b>VICTORIA—</b>										
Melbourne .. ..	1,106	1,386	1,485	1,409	1,486	1,586	1,564	1,917	2,007	81.5
Ballarat .. ..	1,103	1,424	1,506	1,406	1,459	1,535	1,530	1,933	2,037	84.7
Bendigo .. ..	1,107	1,340	1,482	1,432	1,487	1,528	1,522	1,874	1,937	75.0
Geelong .. ..	1,089	1,350	1,514	1,432	1,481	1,532	1,541	1,858	1,935	77.7
Warrnambool .. ..	1,087	1,404	1,493	1,436	1,514	1,559	1,567	1,849	1,945	78.9
* Weighted Average ..	1,105	1,388	1,488	1,412	1,484	1,576	1,558	1,912	2,001	81.1
<b>QUEENSLAND—</b>										
Brisbane .. ..	1,057	1,326	1,491	1,375	1,480	1,718	1,704	2,017	2,060	94.9
Toowoomba .. ..	1,041	1,371	1,457	1,360	1,440	1,756	1,755	1,973	2,001	92.2
Rockhampton .. ..	1,156	1,378	1,613	1,404	1,501	1,792	1,797	2,010	2,068	78.9
Charters Towers .. ..	1,246	1,588	1,644	1,582	1,684	1,940	1,911	2,148	2,082	67.1
Warwick .. ..	1,083	1,379	1,462	1,369	1,520	1,771	1,770	1,999	2,045	88.3
* Weighted Average ..	1,082	1,359	1,512	1,394	1,496	1,749	1,738	2,022	2,056	90.0
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA—</b>										
Adelaide .. ..	1,250	1,485	1,584	1,480	1,620	1,674	1,703	2,028	2,114	69.1
Kadina, Moonta, Wallaroo .. ..	1,230	1,488	1,612	1,573	1,595	1,659	1,661	1,988	2,045	66.3
Port Pirie .. ..	1,291	1,530	1,643	1,603	1,657	1,715	1,726	2,029	2,056	59.3
Mt. Gambler .. ..	1,064	1,382	1,504	1,445	1,523	1,535	1,543	1,861	1,913	79.8
Peterborough .. ..	1,340	1,536	1,622	1,584	1,611	1,687	1,699	1,987	2,125	58.6
* Weighted Average ..	1,247	1,485	1,586	1,491	1,618	1,671	1,697	2,020	2,101	68.5
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA—</b>										
Perth and Fremantle .. ..	1,340	1,502	1,550	1,586	1,524	1,706	1,891	2,083	2,121	58.3
Kalgoorlie and Boulder .. ..	1,664	1,806	1,814	1,799	1,791	1,930	2,188	2,334	2,311	38.9
Mid. Junc. & Guildford .. ..	1,354	1,532	1,534	1,598	1,524	1,660	1,837	2,083	2,138	57.9
Bunbury .. ..	1,418	1,593	1,608	1,753	1,656	1,723	1,895	2,079	2,100	48.1
Geraldton .. ..	1,445	1,689	1,675	1,630	1,633	1,723	1,745	2,088	2,112	46.2
* Weighted Average ..	1,412	1,573	1,608	1,636	1,585	1,751	1,946	2,134	2,160	53.0
<b>TASMANIA—</b>										
Hobart .. ..	1,211	1,401	1,551	1,471	1,648	1,705	1,678	2,025	2,095	73.0
Launceston .. ..	1,144	1,345	1,538	1,478	1,588	1,637	1,645	1,922	2,034	77.8
Zeehan .. ..	1,292	1,531	1,683	1,610	1,758	1,804	1,804	2,108	2,188	69.3
Beaconsfield .. ..	1,230	1,436	1,647	1,587	1,617	1,658	1,678	1,907	2,038	65.7
Queenstown .. ..	1,315	1,519	1,697	1,625	1,722	1,843	1,842	2,085	2,132	62.1
* Weighted Average ..	1,201	1,399	1,566	1,494	1,638	1,695	1,684	1,996	2,080	73.2
† Weighted Aver. for Cwth.	1,164	1,372	1,524	1,473	1,539	1,686	1,696	2,008	2,054	76.5

\* Average for the five towns.

† Average for thirty towns.

‡ See remarks on page 31 of Labour Report No. 6 with reference to change of base period.

\*\* As the price index-number increases the purchasing power of money diminishes.

NOTE.—Corresponding index-numbers for the intervening months are given in Labour Reports Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9, in Labour Bulletins Nos. 17 and 18, and in the Quarterly Summaries of Statistics Nos. 76 to 80.

**10. Tables of Prices and House Rents, 1919.**—While the summarised results of price-movements are published quarterly, the actual data from which such results are obtained are published in full only annually. In appendixes to Report No. 1, particulars were given of prices and house rents in the metropolitan towns in each year from 1901 to 1911, and in appendixes to Report No. 2, particulars were given of average prices and house rents in 1912 for each of the thirty towns from which returns are collected. In Appendixes I. and II. of Report No. 5 similar particulars were given for the year 1913; in Appendixes I. and III. to Report No. 6 particulars were given of average prices for 1914 and 1915; in Appendixes II. and IV. of the same Report similar information was given in regard to house rents. In Appendixes Nos. I and II. of Report No. 7; in Appendixes Nos. I. and II. of Report No. 8; in Appendixes Nos. IV. and V. of Report No. 9; and in Appendixes Nos. I. and II. hereof, information is given in regard to average prices and house rents respectively for the years 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919.

**11. Increase in Cost of Food and Groceries and House Rent, 1919, compared with previous years.**—The following tables have been prepared in order to shew for each capital town (i.) the total increase (or decrease) in the cost of food, groceries, and house rent combined in 1919 compared with each preceding year since 1901, and (ii.) amount of the percentage increase (or decrease) due to variations (a) in prices of food and groceries, and (b) in house rent. The sum of the percentages for any year and town in the last two parts of the table must, of course, equal the corresponding total percentage in the first part of the table. Thus the total percentage of increase in cost of food, groceries, and house rent in Sydney for 1919 compared with 1904 is 81.1 per cent., of which 61.2 per cent. is due to increased cost of food and groceries, and 19.9 per cent. to increase in house rents. In any case where there has been a decrease (*i.e.*, where the cost of food and groceries and house rent combined or of either separately was less in 1919 than in preceding years) the fact is indicated by a negative sign:—

Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Price Index-Numbers in 1919 compared with previous Years 1901 to 1918.

Year.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average for 6 Capital Towns.
1901 .. ..	76.9	70.3	87.3	69.9	38.3	72.0	71.7
1902 .. ..	61.3	63.9	80.1	70.1	31.8	67.4	62.4
1903 .. ..	64.9	68.2	82.5	75.4	30.8	66.6	65.9
1904 .. ..	81.1	73.5	96.3	80.7	36.4	74.9	76.0
1905 .. ..	68.8	68.8	87.3	68.1	35.9	68.7	67.5
1906 .. ..	69.1	68.7	84.7	64.7	38.8	66.4	67.4
1907 .. ..	70.6	69.2	81.5	64.2	44.0	68.8	68.3
1908 .. ..	60.3	59.9	68.4	54.0	41.9	62.5	58.9
1909 .. ..	59.8	63.7	69.4	48.2	43.7	57.1	59.3
1910 .. ..	58.8	57.3	64.4	45.6	38.8	57.2	55.8
1911 .. ..	53.2	56.0	57.6	38.8	26.1	56.8	51.0
1912 .. ..	37.6	40.4	47.2	26.9	23.1	43.6	37.1
1913 .. ..	34.0	40.9	48.8	30.9	25.9	42.1	36.7
1914 .. ..	31.0	34.0	44.5	28.5	24.3	37.2	32.4
1915 .. ..	19.4	16.0	24.1	16.6	16.2	21.3	18.1
1916 .. ..	13.4	13.2	21.3	14.3	12.2	17.0	14.0
1917 .. ..	12.3	14.5	22.1	17.9	14.0	15.0	14.5
1918 .. ..	10.7	9.8	15.1	9.9	14.6	10.3	10.9

**Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Price  
Index-Numbers in 1919 compared with previous years 1901 to 1918—cont.**

Year.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average for 6 Capital Towns.
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**PERCENTAGE DUE TO VARIATIONS IN COST OF FOOD AND GROCERIES.**

1901 ..	57.1	44.3	61.0	47.1	33.7	50.0	50.0
1902 ..	43.1	39.4	54.9	47.3	27.2	46.0	42.0
1903 ..	46.4	43.2	57.8	51.9	26.5	45.5	45.2
1904 ..	61.2	48.5	69.7	56.5	31.8	52.8	54.5
1905 ..	51.1	44.8	62.5	49.0	28.9	47.7	47.8
1906 ..	51.6	45.3	60.6	48.7	30.8	45.9	48.2
1907 ..	53.9	46.7	60.4	50.6	34.3	49.1	50.1
1908 ..	45.0	39.7	50.8	43.9	32.1	44.3	42.7
1909 ..	45.9	43.7	53.9	41.3	33.3	40.5	44.3
1910 ..	46.4	41.3	51.2	42.0	30.0	41.8	43.3
1911 ..	45.3	42.5	47.9	40.0	22.2	42.6	42.2
1912 ..	33.8	30.0	39.7	28.8	21.8	31.6	31.5
1913 ..	32.5	33.4	43.7	31.6	26.4	32.7	33.1
1914 ..	30.6	28.2	40.4	26.0	24.2	29.0	29.5
1915 ..	17.2	9.6	19.7	10.9	13.9	14.5	13.8
1916 ..	11.1	7.1	16.6	8.6	10.7	10.4	9.8
1917 ..	10.2	9.5	17.8	13.0	12.6	9.2	10.9
1918 ..	9.6	6.7	12.6	7.3	13.6	4.9	8.7

**PERCENTAGE DUE TO VARIATION IN HOUSE RENTS.**

1901 ..	19.8	26.0	26.3	22.8	4.6	22.0	21.7
1902 ..	18.2	24.5	25.2	22.8	4.6	21.4	20.4
1903 ..	18.5	25.0	24.7	23.5	4.3	21.1	20.7
1904 ..	19.9	25.0	26.6	24.2	4.6	22.1	21.5
1905 ..	17.7	24.0	24.8	19.1	7.0	21.0	19.7
1906 ..	17.5	23.4	24.1	16.0	8.0	20.5	19.2
1907 ..	16.7	22.5	21.1	13.6	9.7	19.7	18.2
1908 ..	15.3	20.2	17.6	10.1	9.8	18.2	16.2
1909 ..	13.9	20.0	15.5	6.9	10.4	16.6	15.0
1910 ..	12.4	16.0	13.2	3.6	8.8	15.4	12.5
1911* ..	7.9	13.5	9.7	-0.2	3.9	14.2	8.8
1912* ..	3.8	10.4	7.5	-1.9	1.3	12.0	5.6
1913* ..	1.5	7.5	5.1	-0.7	-0.5	9.4	3.6
1914 ..	0.4	5.8	4.1	2.5	0.1	8.2	2.9
1915 ..	2.2	6.4	4.4	5.7	2.3	6.8	4.3
1916 ..	2.3	6.1	4.7	5.7	1.5	6.6	4.2
1917 ..	2.1	5.0	4.3	4.9	1.4	5.8	3.6
1918 ..	1.1	3.1	2.5	2.6	1.0	5.4	2.2

\* The negative sign indicates a decrease.

## SECTION V.—INVESTIGATIONS INTO VARIATIONS IN PURCHASING-POWER-OF-MONEY PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS IN 150 TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

1. **Introduction.**—In order to supplement the information as to variations in the purchasing-power of money, which is collected each month for the 30 towns specified in the preceding Section, a special investigation was initiated in November, 1913, as to purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers in 70 additional towns in the Commonwealth. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November, 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120, and it is intended to carry it out in that month each year, thus making information available annually in all for 150 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33), where some description was given of the methods adopted in making the investigation and in computing the index-numbers. The results of the second investigation (November, 1914) were published in Labour Bulletin No. 8 (Section IV., pages 231 to 240); of the third in Labour Bulletin No. 12 (Section IV., pages 356 to 361); of the fourth in Report No. 7 (Section V., pages 393 to 403), of the fifth in Report No. 8 (Section V., pages 47 to 57), and of the sixth in Report No. 9 (Section VI., pages 52 to 61).

2. **Price Index-Numbers shewing relative Purchasing-Power of Money.**—The results of the investigation made in November, 1919, are set out in the tables on pages 56 to 59. *The basis for the whole of this table is the weighted average aggregate expenditure for the 150 towns on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses, in November, 1919.* (See end of last column on page 59). This weighted average aggregate expenditure is made equal to 1000, and the aggregate expenditure on these items for each individual town is shewn in the last column in the form of index-numbers relative to this average. In the preceding column similar index-numbers are shewn for food, groceries, and rent of four-roomed houses, and these index-numbers are again computed to the same base indicated above. That is to say, that while the index-number 1000 (see page 59) represents the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses, 940 represents the average weighted expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of four-roomed houses. Similarly, in the remaining three columns, if 1000 represents the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses (page 59), the index-number 717 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on food and groceries only, the index-number 223 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on rent of four-roomed houses, and 283 the expenditure on rent of five-roomed houses. It follows, therefore, that the figures given in the table are comparable throughout. Thus, taking the average weighted expenditure for all 150 towns on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses as equal to 1000, the expenditure on the same items in Melbourne is 996, while if four-roomed houses were substituted for five-roomed, the expenditure in Melbourne would be represented by 921,

of which 674 would be the expenditure on food and groceries, and the remaining 247 the expenditure on house rent. Again, the expenditure in Sydney on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses is 1074, or 7.4 per cent. above the weighted average, and that number is made up of 742, the relative expenditure on food and groceries, and 332 the relative expenditure on rent of five-roomed houses. The expenditure on the same items in Grafton is represented by 947, of which 735 represents the expenditure on food and groceries and 212 that on rent.

In the following table, the first column shews the index-numbers for food and groceries only, while the second and third shew the index-numbers for the rent of houses having four and five rooms respectively. The fourth column shews the aggregate index-numbers for food and groceries combined with the rent of four-roomed houses, and the last column the index-numbers for food and groceries combined with the rent of five-roomed houses :—

**Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms as Base (=1000), November, 1919.\***

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms Index No.
<b>New South Wales—</b>					
Sydney .. ..	742	277	332	1,019	1,074
Newcastle .. ..	742	233	319	975	1,061
Broken Hill .. ..	802	185	231	987	1,033
Goulburn .. ..	730	196	263	926	993
Bathurst .. ..	691	153	199	844	890
Adelong .. ..	673	87	104	760	777
Albury .. ..	695	232	290	927	985
Armidale .. ..	741	182	235	923	976
Bega .. ..	727	143	186	864	907
Bourke .. ..	783	114	151	897	934
Bowral .. ..	761	203	253	944	1,014
Casino .. ..	742	143	225	885	967
Cobar .. ..	806	69	100	875	906
Cooma .. ..	769	157	214	926	983
Coonamble .. ..	782	173	259	955	1,041
Cootamundra .. ..	708	244	300	952	1,008
Corrimal .. ..	758	121	155	879	913
Cowra .. ..	749	238	315	987	1,064
Deniliquin .. ..	691	166	219	857	910
Dubbo .. ..	726	227	281	953	1,007
Forbes .. ..	720	184	242	904	962
Glen Innes .. ..	705	173	238	878	943
Grafton .. ..	735	181	212	916	947
Grenfell .. ..	751	231	334	982	1,085
Gunnedah .. ..	753	170	233	923	986
Hay .. ..	723	140	229	863	952
Inverell .. ..	797	226	266	1,023	1,063
Junee .. ..	733	214	286	947	1,019
Katoomba .. ..	745	255	324	1,000	1,069
Kempsey .. ..	718	134	196	852	914
Lismore .. ..	758	215	281	973	1,039
Lithgow .. ..	738	211	250	949	988

\* These results are based upon the regimen referred to on pages 20-22 Labour Report No. 6.

Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms as Base (=1000), November, 1919—cont.

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms, Index No.
<b>New South Wales—cont.</b>					
Maitland .. ..	724	188	231	912	955
Moree .. ..	806	233	276	1,039	1,082
Moss Vale .. ..	728	233	298	961	1,026
Mudgee .. ..	743	199	225	942	968
Narrabri .. ..	807	192	272	999	1,079
Nowra .. ..	757	212	268	969	1,025
Orange .. ..	721	164	254	885	975
Parkes .. ..	737	194	259	931	996
Queanbeyan .. ..	748	167	214	915	962
Tamworth .. ..	760	191	234	951	994
Temora .. ..	724	205	274	929	998
Wagga Wagga .. ..	689	234	302	923	991
Wellington .. ..	749	182	236	931	985
Wollongong .. ..	751	196	235	947	986
Wyalong .. ..	760	184	238	944	998
Yass .. ..	785	185	225	970	1,010
Young .. ..	738	194	242	932	980
Weighted Average for State .. ..	743	252	309	995	1,052
<b>Victoria—</b>					
Melbourne .. ..	674	247	322	921	996
Ballarat .. ..	663	102	152	765	815
Bendigo .. ..	633	132	184	765	817
Geelong .. ..	666	168	241	834	907
Warrnambool .. ..	658	200	258	858	916
Ararat .. ..	691	138	190	829	881
Bairnsdale .. ..	712	144	182	856	894
Beechworth .. ..	646	123	150	769	796
Benalla .. ..	661	162	225	823	886
Bright .. ..	695	112	155	807	850
Camperdown .. ..	660	162	220	822	880
Castlemaine .. ..	681	132	188	813	869
Colac .. ..	686	171	209	857	895
Creswick .. ..	689	59	86	748	775
Daylesford .. ..	695	95	132	790	827
Dunolly .. ..	633	91	117	724	750
Echuca .. ..	667	112	151	779	818
Euroa .. ..	650	145	171	795	821
Hamilton .. ..	657	187	233	844	890
Horsham .. ..	688	186	250	874	938
Korumburra .. ..	652	159	204	811	856
Kyneton .. ..	644	143	99	787	843
Maldon .. ..	649	78	95	727	744
Maryborough .. ..	669	110	147	779	816
Mildura .. ..	720	268	314	988	1,034
Nhill .. ..	669	167	185	836	854
Omeo .. ..	739	69	113	808	852
Orbost .. ..	699	160	232	859	931
Portland .. ..	693	148	212	841	905
St. Arnaud .. ..	683	162	202	845	885
Sale .. ..	657	148	195	805	852
Shepparton .. ..	693	155	242	848	935
Stawell .. ..	706	132	192	838	898



**Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms as Base (=1000), November, 1919—cont.**

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms, Index No.
<b>Victoria—cont.</b>					
Swan Hill ..	672	222	292	894	964
Walhalla ..	702	43	60	745	762
Wandiligong ..	697	69	86	766	783
Wangaratta ..	691	167	204	858	895
Warracknabeal ..	647	176	210	823	857
Wonthaggi ..	700	216	259	916	959
Yackandandah ..	657	121	149	778	806
Weighted Average for State ..	671	215	284	886	955
<b>Queensland—</b>					
Brisbane ..	739	183	237	922	976
Toowoomba ..	727	145	187	872	914
Rockhampton ..	764	141	177	905	941
Charters Towers ..	798	150	199	948	997
Warwick ..	734	140	184	874	918
Bundaberg ..	739	134	173	873	912
Cairns ..	822	247	302	1,069	1,124
Charleville ..	809	259	317	1,068	1,126
Chillagoe ..	824	69	86	893	910
Cloncurry ..	965	250	317	1,215	1,282
Cooktown ..	826	78	98	904	924
Cunnamulla ..	772	147	199	919	971
Goondiwindi ..	740	160	199	900	939
Gympie ..	773	157	193	930	966
Hamilton ..	787	259	311	1,046	1,098
Hughenden ..	869	302	389	1,171	1,258
Ipswich ..	757	183	243	940	1,000
Longreach ..	800	181	259	981	1,059
Mackay ..	782	205	257	987	1,039
Maryborough ..	740	109	143	849	883
Mt. Morgan ..	737	164	208	901	945
Roma ..	756	216	268	972	1,024
Townsville ..	802	270	341	1,072	1,143
Winton ..	870	259	345	1,129	1,215
Weighted Average for State ..	754	177	227	931	981
<b>South Australia—</b>					
Adelaide ..	700	225	299	925	999
Moonta & Kadina ..	703	157	212	860	915
Port Pirie ..	709	231	277	940	986
Mt. Gambier ..	641	136	174	777	815
Peterborough ..	706	175	238	881	944
Gawler ..	687	164	213	851	900
Kapunda ..	681	104	134	785	815
Murray Bridge ..	665	212	248	877	913
Pt. Augusta ..	765	227	288	992	1,053
Pt. Lincoln ..	733	156	190	889	923
Pt. Victor (Victor Harbour) ..	692	220	302	912	994
Renmark ..	710	274	313	984	1,023
Weighted Average for State ..	699	216	286	915	985

**Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms as Base (=1000), November, 1919—cont.**

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms, Index No.
<b>Western Australia—</b>					
Perth & Fremantle	682	213	263	895	945
Kalgoorlie & Boulder	822	237	285	1,059	1,107
Midland Junction & Guildford ..	678	151	202	829	880
Bunbury .. ..	736	163	207	899	943
Geraldton .. ..	704	240	299	944	1,003
Albany .. ..	741	205	253	946	994
Broome .. ..	806	*	*	*	*
Carnarvon .. ..	762	253	307	1,015	1,069
Cue .. ..	796	117	141	913	937
Katanning .. ..	641	240	275	881	916
Leonora .. ..	895	173	216	1,068	1,111
Menzies .. ..	952	86	104	1,038	1,056
Northam .. ..	696	201	262	897	958
Ravensthorpe ..	912	86	130	998	1,042
Weighted Average for State ..	717	212	261	929	978
<b>Tasmania—</b>					
Hobart .. ..	720	241	316	961	1,036
Launceston .. ..	727	187	266	914	993
Zeehan .. ..	754	86	115	840	869
Beaconsfield ..	731	43	60	774	791
Queenstown .. ..	761	173	216	934	977
Burnie .. ..	730	201	259	931	989
Campbelltown ..	697	81	143	778	840
Devonport .. ..	704	210	251	914	955
Franklin .. ..	704	155	207	859	911
Oatlands .. ..	684	73	99	757	783
Scottsdale .. ..	653	138	155	791	808
Weighted Average for State ..	723	200	266	923	989
Weighted Average Commonwealth	717	223	283	940	1,000 †

\* Not available. † Basis of Tables.

3. **Food and Groceries.**—Comparing the index-numbers for food and groceries alone (column I.), it will be observed that, taking the weighted average for all the towns in each State, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania are above the average for the Commonwealth, Western Australia is the same, while Victoria and South Australia are below. Queensland is the most expensive State (5.2 per cent. above the average), and Victoria the cheapest (6.4 per cent. below). Of the other States New South Wales is 3.6 per cent., and Tasmania 0.8 per cent. above the average, while the index-number for South Australia is 2.5 per cent., below the average. In all the States except Queensland some of the towns are

above and some below the average for the Commonwealth. In New South Wales the most expensive town is Narrabri 12.6, per cent. above the weighted average for the 150 towns, while the cheapest town is Adelong, which is 6.1 per cent. below the average. In Victoria, Omeo is the most expensive town, 3.1 per cent. above, and Bendigo and Dunolly are the cheapest, 11.7 per cent. below the average. In Queensland the most expensive town is Cloncurry, 34.6 per cent. above, and the cheapest Toowoomba, 1.4 per cent. above the average. In South Australia the most expensive town is Port Augusta, 6.7 per cent. above, and the cheapest Mt. Gambier, 10.6 per cent. below the average. In Western Australia, Menzies is the most expensive town, 32.8 per cent. above, and Katanning the cheapest, 10.6 per cent. below the weighted average for all towns. Queenstown is the most expensive town in Tasmania, being 6.1 per cent. above, while Scottsdale is the cheapest, being 8.9 per cent. below the average for the 150 towns.

4. **House Rents.**—There is a far greater divergence between the relative expenditure on house rents in the various towns than on food and groceries. As might naturally be expected, the general tendency appears to be that the cost of housing accommodation is greater in places where there is great centralisation of people than in sparsely-populated districts. That this is not always the case, however, is at once apparent on comparing the index-numbers for Sydney with its 828,000 inhabitants and such towns as Hughenden and Townsville in Queensland and Geraldton and Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

Comparing the weighted average of the towns in each State, it will be seen that, in the case of four-roomed houses, New South Wales is 13.0 per cent. above the average for the whole of the towns, while the other States are below the average; Queensland 20.6 per cent.; Tasmania 10.3 per cent.; Western Australia 4.9 per cent.; Victoria 3.6 per cent.; and South Australia 3.1 per cent. Turning now to houses having 5 rooms, it will be seen that again New South Wales is above the average for the whole of the towns, by 9.2 per cent. Of the remaining States, South Australia 1.1 per cent., and Victoria 0.4 per cent. are above the average for the whole of the towns, while Queensland 19.8 per cent., Western Australia 7.8 per cent., and Tasmania 6.0 per cent., are below the average for the 150 towns.

Comparing individual towns it may be seen that in New South Wales, Sydney has the highest index-number for houses of four and five rooms, 24.2 per cent. for the former and 17.3 per cent. for the latter, above the average for the 150 towns considered as a whole. Cobar has the lowest index-number for both kinds of houses, being 69.1 per cent. for 4 rooms, and 64.7 per cent. for 5 rooms, below the average. In Victoria, Mildura is the highest for houses of 4 rooms, 20.2 per cent. above the average, and Melbourne is the highest for houses of 5 rooms, 13.8 per cent. above the average. Walhalla has the lowest index-number in both cases, 80.7 per cent. below the average for houses having 4 rooms and 78.8 per cent. below for houses having 5 rooms. In Queensland, Hughenden has the highest index-number for houses of 4 rooms and 5 rooms, being 21.1 per cent. for the former and 37.5 per cent. for the latter above the average for all towns. Chillagoe has the lowest

index-number in both cases, being 69.1 per cent. for 4 rooms, and 69.6 per cent. for 5 rooms below the average. In South Australia, Renmark has the highest index-number for house rents for houses of 4 and 5 rooms, being 22.9 per cent. for the former, and 10.6 per cent. for the latter above the average, while Kapunda has the lowest index-number, 53.4 per cent. for houses of 4 rooms, and 52.7 per cent. for houses of 5 rooms below the average. In Western Australia, Carnarvon has the highest index-number for both 4 and 5 roomed houses, being 13.5 per cent. for the former and 8.5 per cent. for the latter above the average. For houses of 4 rooms, Menzies is 61.4 per cent., and for houses of 5 rooms 63.3 per cent. below the average for the 150 towns. With regard to rent for houses having 4 rooms, the index-number for Ravensthorpe is the same as for Menzies. Hobart has the highest index-numbers for Tasmania in both cases, being 8.1 per cent. above the average for houses of 4 rooms, and 11.7 above the average for houses of 5 rooms. Beaconsfield has the lowest index-numbers in both cases, being 80.7 per cent. for 4 rooms, and 78.8 per cent. for 5 rooms below the average for the 150 towns considered as a whole.

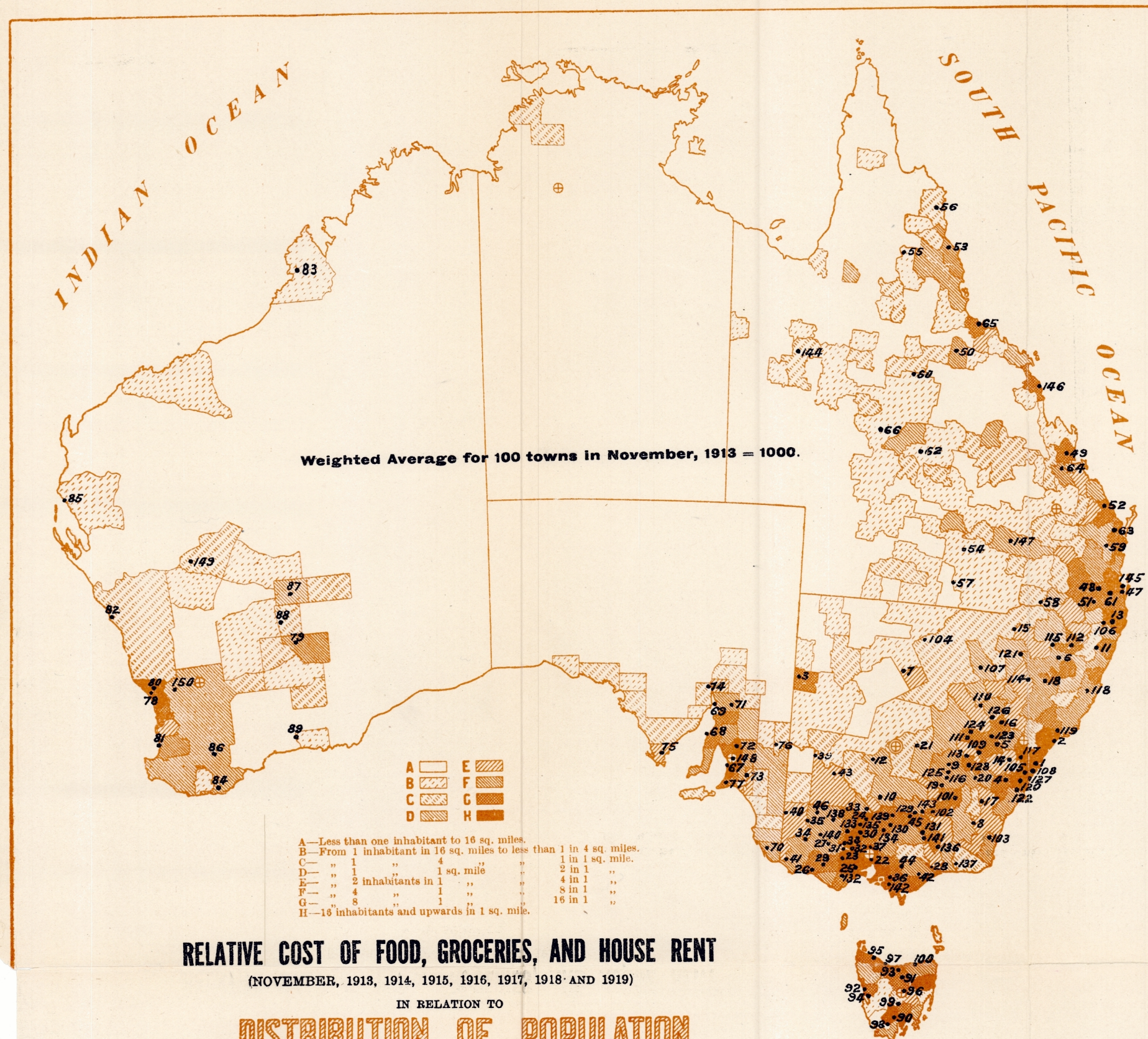
5. **Food, Groceries and House Rent.**—The index-numbers in the last two columns of the table on pages 56 to 59 shew the relative cost of food and groceries combined with rent of the two classes of houses indicated. The general order and arrangement, both of the separate States and of individual towns, as regards relative cost of the commodities and house rent included, is the same whether the rent included refers to four or to five-roomed houses. Taking the combined expenditure in the case of four rooms and five rooms, the weighted average index-numbers for New South Wales are above the weighted average for all towns, while the index-numbers are below in the remaining States. Taking combined expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of four-roomed houses, New South Wales is 5.9 per cent., above the weighted average for the Commonwealth, while the remaining States are below the average; Victoria 5.7 per cent., South Australia 2.7 per cent., Tasmania 1.8 per cent., Western Australia 1.2 per cent., and Queensland 1.0 per cent. For combined expenditure on food, groceries and houses having five rooms, the index-number for New South Wales is 5.2 per cent. above the weighted average for all towns, while the index-number for Victoria is 4.5 per cent., for Western Australia 2.2 per cent., for Queensland 1.9 per cent., for South Australia 1.5 per cent., and for Tasmania 1.1 per cent. below the average.

Comparing individual towns, it may be seen that in New South Wales the index-number for the combined expenditure on food, groceries and rent of four-roomed houses is greatest in Moree, being 10.5 per cent. above the average, while the combined expenditure on food, groceries and rent of five-roomed houses is greatest in Grenfell, being 8.5 per cent. above the average. The index-number is lowest in Adelong, whether the comparison be made with four or five rooms. In the former case it is 19.1 per cent., and in the latter 22.3 per cent. below the average. In Victoria, Mildura has the highest combined index-number in both cases, 5.1 per cent. and 3.4 per cent. above the respective weighted average index-numbers. Dunolly has the lowest combined index-number for four rooms, being 23.0 per cent. below the average, while Maldon has

the lowest combined index-number for five rooms being 25.6 per cent. below the weighted average for the Commonwealth. In Queensland, Cloncurry has the highest index-number, whether the combined expenditure include four or five rooms. The index-number for Cloncurry is 29.3 per cent. for four rooms, and 28.2 per cent. for five rooms, above the Commonwealth averages, while Maryborough has the lowest index-number for four and five rooms, being 9.7 per cent. for the former and 11.7 per cent. for the latter below the average. In South Australia, Port Augusta has the highest, and Mt. Gambier the lowest index-number in both cases. The index-number for Port Augusta is 5.5 per cent. for four rooms, and 5.3 per cent. for five rooms above, and for Mt. Gambier 17.3 per cent. for four rooms, and 18.5 per cent. for five rooms below the weighted averages for the Commonwealth. With regard to the combined expenditure on five-roomed houses, the index-number for Kapunda is the same as that for Mt. Gambier. In Western Australia, Leonora has the highest combined index-number for houses of both four and five rooms, being 13.6 per cent. for the former, and 11.1 per cent. for the latter, above the average. Midland Junction has the lowest combined index-number for both four and five rooms. In the former case it is 11.8 per cent., and in the latter 12.0 per cent. below the Commonwealth average. Hobart has the highest combined index-numbers in Tasmania, being 2.2 per cent. for four rooms, and 3.6 per cent. for five rooms above the average. Oatlands has the lowest combined index-numbers, being 19.5 per cent. below the average, when combined expenditure for four rooms is taken, and 21.7 per cent. below the average for five rooms.

**6. Variation in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers, 1913 to 1919.**—On the map facing page 63, index-numbers are given which represent the relative purchasing-power-of-money in each of the 100 towns in 1913 and 1914, and also shew the increase or decrease in 100 towns between November, 1913, and the same month in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919. In these index-numbers the *weighted average expenditure in 1913* on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses is taken as base (= 1000, see end of first column). The second column represents the proportional expenditure in each town on food and groceries only, so that the difference between the index-number in the first column and that in the second column for any town represents the relative expenditure on rent in November, 1913. In the third and fourth columns shewing purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers for November, 1914, the same base is retained, with the result that the figures shew not only the relative cost in that month, but also the increase or decrease in cost during the periods indicated. Similarly, the index-numbers in the fifth and sixth, seventh and eighth, ninth and tenth, eleventh, and twelfth and thirteenth and fourteenth columns are again computed to the original base, so that they shew both the relative cost of food and groceries as between the several towns, and the variation in cost in each individual town since November, 1913. Thus it may be seen that in Sydney the purchasing-power-of-money index-number increased from 1109 to 1586, a rise of 23.7 per cent., between November, 1913, and November, 1919. The figures shew, moreover, that the purchasing-power-of-money index-number in Sydney (1109) was 10.9 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1000) in November, 1913, while twelve months later the index-number (1124)





REFERENCE TO NUMBERS ON MAP.													
1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.	
A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1 SYDNEY ..	1,109	634	1,124	651	1,321	861	1,395	851	1,352	895	1,572	1,096	994
2 Newcastle ..	980	837	972	648	1,228	847	1,173	856	1,229	888	1,579	1,036	1,027
3 Broken Hill ..	1,118	768	849	773	1,192	1,013	1,341	1,042	1,319	954	1,526	1,185	1,065
4 Goulburn ..	974	629	1,035	667	1,271	854	1,247	864	1,237	853	1,467	1,079	1,156
5 Bathurst ..	892	583	909	608	1,102	825	1,109	832	1,111	858	1,314	1,020	1,124
6 Armidale ..	875	601	948	618	1,148	863	1,150	834	1,237	886	1,263	1,091	1,097
7 Cobar ..	987	661	881	742	996	907	1,159	909	1,167	928	1,389	1,191	1,247
8 Cooma ..	881	638	975	662	1,221	962	1,131	884	1,154	881	1,195	1,085	1,136
9 Cootamundra ..	977	632	990	653	1,290	892	1,228	864	1,227	876	1,353	1,045	1,045
10 Deniliquin ..	836	606	943	675	1,199	924	1,148	874	1,173	894	1,436	1,020	1,020
11 Grafton ..	919	632	922	654	1,181	913	1,164	830	1,255	935	1,288	1,086	1,086
12 Hay ..	931	695	1,042	723	1,213	860	1,183	942	1,299	949	1,353	1,120	1,120
13 Lismore ..	915	628	938	625	1,227	894	1,212	884	1,229	906	1,263	1,090	1,090
14 Lithgow ..	981	681	1,041	696	1,256	927	1,285	906	1,375	928	1,406	1,190	1,190
15 Moree ..	824	569	895	640	1,131	863	1,162	878	1,165	878	1,175	1,088	1,088
16 Mudgee ..	1,052	650	980	635	1,213	906	1,169	873	1,204	928	1,194	1,105	1,105
17 Queanbeyan ..	902	599	1,068	649	1,231	874	1,306	876	1,255	901	1,247	1,122	1,122
18 Tamworth ..	967	584	949	670	1,172	834	1,207	818	1,262	841	1,315	1,018	1,018
19 Wagga Wagga ..	943	637	1,040	676	1,251	948	1,201	899	1,239	927	1,239	1,159	1,159
20 Yass ..	966	631	952	669	1,130	890	1,177	906	1,229	910	1,472	1,123	1,123
21 West Wyalong ..	966	631	952	669	1,130	890	1,177	906	1,229	910	1,472	1,123	1,123
N. S. Wales—													
101 Adelong ..	1,110	922	1,016	837	996	855	1,046	874	1,147	994	1,147	994	994
102 Albury ..	1,174	868	1,169	847	1,235	874	1,261	888	1,455	1,027	1,455	1,027	1,027
103 Bega ..	1,137	873	1,100	864	1,183	892	1,150	879	1,339	1,065	1,339	1,065	1,065
104 Bourke ..	1,146	920	1,198	914	1,282	931	1,271	956	1,380	1,156	1,380	1,156	1,156
105 Bowral ..	1,135	841	1,152	859	1,252	869	1,247	909	1,497	1,124	1,497	1,124	1,124
106 Casino ..	1,165	884	1,102	822	1,192	930	1,171	929	1,428	1,097	1,428	1,097	1,097
107 Coonamble ..	1,202	883	1,268	944	1,284	937	1,338	988	1,538	1,155	1,538	1,155	1,155
108 Corralmore ..	1,078	854	1,118	901	1,139	915	1,135	905	1,349	1,119	1,349	1,119	1,119
109 Cowra ..	1,217	854	1,228	872	1,234	870	1,280	917	1,572	1,107	1,572	1,107	1,107
110 Dubbo ..	1,190	887	1,188	853	1,232	872	1,278	898	1,488	1,073	1,488	1,073	1,073
111 Forbes ..	1,131	886	1,083	834	1,136	871	1,215	908	1,421	1,064	1,421	1,064	1,064
112 Glen Innes ..	1,101	859	1,114	827	1,184	878	1,246	895	1,392	1,041	1,392	1,041	1,041
113 Grenfell ..	1,221	902	1,211	910	1,258	917	1,310	927	1,603	1,109	1,603	1,109	1,109
114 Gundahra ..	1,252	870	1,244	868	1,258	875	1,271	888	1,456	1,112	1,456	1,112	1,112
115 Inverell ..	1,201	841	1,213	857	1,271	909	1,312	955	1,570	1,178	1,570	1,178	1,178
116 Junee ..	1,223	885	1,266	900	1,251	873	1,279	902	1,505	1,083	1,505	1,083	1,083
117 Katumba ..	1,325	847	1,345	907	1,298	928	1,368	928	1,579	1,101	1,579	1,101	1,101
118 Kempsey ..	1,120	862	1,099	860	1,149	892	1,195	908	1,361	1,061	1,361	1,061	1,061
119 Maitland ..	1,087	822	1,148	830	1,178	868	1,182	870	1,411	1,070	1,411	1,070	1,070
120 Moss Vale ..	1,258	869	1,222	872	1,360	885	1,251	901	1,516	1,076	1,516	1,076	1,076
121 Narrabri ..	1,190	877	1,221	870	1,297	927	1,313	926	1,593	1,192	1,593	1,192	1,192
122 Nowra ..	1,080	856	1,100	845	1,205	886	1,172	917	1,614	1,119	1,614	1,119	1,119
123 Orange ..	1,210	834	1,155	845	1,202	850	1,219	888	1,440	1,065	1,440	1,065	1,065
124 Parkes ..	1,153	879	1,215	921	1,236	940	1,238	941	1,471	1,088	1,471	1,088	1,088
125 Temora ..	1,262	911	1,210	868	1,247	906	1,272	924	1,475	1,070	1,475	1,070	1,070
126 Wellington ..	1,197	856	1,183	902	1,244	887	1,238	920	1,455	1,165	1,455	1,165	1,165
127 Wollongong ..	1,141	838	1,194	881	1,226	904	1,227	902	1,456	1,108	1,456	1,108	1,108
128 Young ..	1,180	874	1,168	885	1,217	868	1,243	911	1,447	1,090	1,447	1,090	1,090
VICTORIA—													
129 Beechworth ..	1,059	893	1,091	874	998	832	1,017	851	1,176	955	1,176	955	955
130 Benalla ..	1,153	879	1,083	834	1,107	848	1,142	855	1,308	977	1,308	977	977
131 Bright ..	1,115	921	1,044	833	1,078	861	1,094	868	1,266	1,026	1,266	1,026	1,026
132 Colac ..	1,181	856	1,117	845	1,131	847	1,213	879	1,322	1,013	1,322	1,013	1,013
133 Dunnolly ..	1,045	853	977	833	977	833	977	833	977	833	977	833	977
134 Euroa ..	1,071	857	1,068	845	1,025	818	1,039	815	1,122	960	1,122	960	960
135 Maldon ..	996	875	1,003	846	976	848	993	853	1,099	959	1,099	959	959
136 Omeo ..	1,158	1,005	1,068	914	1,122	949	1,086	920	1,258	1,092	1,258	1,092	1,092
137 Orbost ..	1,162	890	1,167	864	1,190	871	1,201	892	1,376	1,033	1,376	1,033	1,033
138 St Arnaud ..	1,188	946	1,071	864	1,078	877	1,161	872	1,307	1,009	1,307	1,009	1,009
139 Shepparton ..	1,149	859	1,161	823	1,146	831	1,171	871	1,380	1,023	1,380	1,023	1,023
140 Stawell ..	1,186	942	1,070	834	1,106	848	1,136	878	1,326	1,042	1,326	1,042	1,042
141 Wandiligong ..	1,081	954	1,055	870	977	870	1,041	939	1,157	1,030	1,157	1,030	1,030
142 Wonthaggi ..	1,236	917	1,344	897	1,269	873	1,295	912	1,416	1,033	1,416	1,033	1,033
143 Yackandandah ..	1,033	873	983	890	962	809	1,074	854	1,190	970	1,190	970	970
QUEENSLAND—													
144 Cloncurry ..	1,447	1,032	1,367	980	1,615	1,088	1,646	1,178	1,893	1,425	1,893	1,425	1,425
145 Hamilton ..	1,279	896	1,222	775	1,294	847	1,460	949	1,622	1,162	1,622	1,162	1,162
146 Mackay ..	1,227	895	1,155	848	1,230	905	1,334	971	1,535	1,155	1,535	1,155	1,155
147 Roma ..	1,283	937	1,207	869	1,256	905	1,393	1,016	1,612	1,117	1,612	1,117	1,117
S. AUSTRALIA—													
148 Gawler ..	1,160	873	1,175	863	1,083	837	1,123	864	1,330	1,015	1,330	1,015	1,015
W. AUSTRALIA—													
149 Cue ..	1,315	1,092	1,316	1,090	1,280	1,033	1,207	984	1,334	1,176	1,334	1,176	1,176
150 Northam ..	1,269	879	1,343	963	1,348	1,176	1,203	901	1,415	1,029	1,415	1,029	1,029



was 8.6 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1035); in November, 1915, it was 1321, or 7.1 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1234); in November, 1916, it was 1305, or 8.4 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1204); in November, 1917 it was 1352, or 9.2 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1238); in November, 1918, it was 1372 or 7.0 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1282); and in November, 1919, it was 1586, or 7.4 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1477). Again, as regards cost of food and groceries only, the index-number in Sydney in 1913 was 634, or 2.1 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (621); in November, 1914, the corresponding number was 651; in November, 1915, 861; in November, 1916, 851; in November, 1917, 895; in November, 1918, 896; and in November, 1919, 1096, shewing that the cost increased from November, 1913, to November, 1919, by 72.9 per cent., and was then 3.5 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1059). The difference between the two index-numbers for Sydney in 1913 was 475; the corresponding difference in 1918 was 476, and in 1919 was 490. This shews that rent of five-roomed houses was approximately the same in November, 1918 as in November, 1913, but in November, 1919, had increased 3.2 per cent.

It has already been explained that the list of towns from which information as to prices and house rents are collected annually has been extended, and for November, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919 was 150. The index-numbers for the 50 additional towns for November, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919 are shewn in columns 15 to 24 on the map. They are computed to the same base as the 100 towns, and are therefore comparable with them in all respects. Thus, it may be seen that comparing Melbourne and Bright, the index-number for food and groceries in November, 1915, was 852 for Melbourne, and 921 for Bright, shewing that the cost of food and groceries was 8.1 per cent. higher in Bright than in Melbourne. Again, taking the difference between the two index-numbers for November, 1915, in each case, it may be seen that the index-number for rent of five-roomed houses was in Melbourne 388, and in Bright 197. Thus the rent of five-roomed houses was at that period 49.2 per cent. less in Bright than in Melbourne.

**7. Comparisons between Results obtained from Special Investigation and Quarterly Results.**—In order to ascertain the degree of accuracy to which the investigations as to variations in the purchasing-power of money made prior to 1912 for the capital towns only, and those made since the beginning of 1912 for the thirty towns, reflect the conditions obtaining throughout the States and Commonwealth, comparisons between the three sets of results were made in connection with the inquiry of Nov., 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. Similar comparisons are now made in connection with the 1919 inquiry. In the following table the first line in each section shews the results obtained, as to relative purchasing-power of money, from the special inquiry covering in all 150 towns. The second line gives the results obtained from the returns received for the month of November, 1919, for the five towns in each State from which regular monthly returns are received, and the last line the results obtained from the November returns for the capital towns only. The capital towns are, of course, included in each of the other two investigations, and the five towns in each State are included in the investigation for "all towns":—

**Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers.** Comparisons between Results obtained from Special Investigation and from Ordinary Periodic Returns, November, 1919.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	W'ght Aver- age.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
All Towns* .. ..	1,037	936	1,052	975	1,000	1,009	<b>1,000</b>
Five Towns in each State	1,046	942	1,048	983	1,002	1,022	<b>1,000</b>
Capital Towns only ..	1,046	950	1,042	987	962	1,015	<b>1,000</b>
RENT, 5-ROOMED HOUSES.							
All Towns* .. ..	1,090	1,002	801	1,008	922	938	<b>1,000</b>
Five Towns in each State	1,097	1,007	749	978	895	929	<b>1,000</b>
Capital Towns only ..	1,062	1,032	758	957	842	1,011	<b>1,000</b>
FOOD AND GROCERIES AND RENT.							
All Towns* .. ..	1,052	955	981	984	978	989	<b>1,000</b>
Five Towns in each State	1,061	961	960	981	971	995	<b>1,000</b>
Capital Towns only ..	1,051	975	955	978	925	1,014	<b>1,000</b>

\* For list of towns included, see Table on pages 56 to 59.

As regards variations in cost of living for November, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, compared with November, 1913, the index-numbers for November, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, computed from the three sets of data mentioned above, are shewn in the following table : —

**Variations in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Price Index-Numbers, Results obtained from Annual Inquiry for extended List of Towns and from Periodic Monthly Inquiries, November, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919.**

Particulars.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
All Towns* .. ..	<b>1,000</b>	1,072	1,405	1,353	1,395	1,435	1,706
Five Towns in each State	<b>1,000</b>	1,073	1,404	1,354	1,390	1,430	1,701
Capital Towns only ..	<b>1,000</b>	1,072	1,408	1,358	1,397	1,440	1,715
RENT OF 5-ROOMED HOUSES.							
All Towns* .. ..	<b>1,000</b>	974	952	959	981	1,031	1,103
Five Towns in each State	<b>1,000</b>	969	961	966	987	1,039	1,110
Capital Towns only ..	<b>1,000</b>	975	955	961	980	1,033	1,099
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT.							
All Towns* .. ..	<b>1,000</b>	1,035	1,234	1,204	1,238	1,282	1,477
Five Towns in each State	<b>1,000</b>	1,033	1,232	1,203	1,234	1,278	1,471
Capital Towns only ..	<b>1,000</b>	1,032	1,223	1,196	1,227	1,274	1,464

NOTE.—The figures in the vertical columns do not, of course, shew relative purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers. They shew merely the increase or decrease in cost in November of each year, compared with November, 1913, for "All Towns," "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Towns only" respectively.

\* See footnote to preceding table.

The index-numbers in the first line of each part of the latter table refer to 100 towns for November, 1913 and 1914, and to 150 towns for November, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919. The general closeness of the results shewn in these two tables is remarkable, and is a further confirmation of the conclusions previously stated, that the index-numbers published for the capital towns only, for the years prior to 1912, and for the thirty towns for 1912 and subsequent years, reflect, with a substantial degree of accuracy, the variations in the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers, not only in each State separately, but also throughout the Commonwealth as a whole. The second table also shews that during the period November, 1913, to November, 1919, the average cost of food and groceries throughout the Commonwealth increased over 71 per cent., house rents increased over 10 per cent., the aggregate result shewing an increase of approximately 48 per cent.

## SECTION VI.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

1. **General.**—The results of an investigation into wholesale prices in Melbourne from 1861 to 1918 were given in some detail in Reports Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. In this Section results are now included for the year 1919.

The data upon which the investigation is based were obtained mainly from reports of Melbourne market prices, published in the ordinary press, and in special trade reviews. In any case of doubt as to the reliability of the figures, the records thus obtained were verified by reference to well-known and important business firms dealing in the articles in question. Every care was taken to ensure that the prices quoted for each article refer to a uniform quality, and, in cases where more than one source of information was utilised for obtaining prices of single commodities, special precautions were taken to ensure substantial continuity of quality or grade. In most cases, monthly prices were obtained (but where daily or weekly quotations were available, these were adopted), and arithmetic averages for the several years were computed. In regard, however, to a few commodities, such as coal, tea, cotton and wool, since monthly prices were not available for back years, yearly averages, based in each case upon expert opinion, were secured.

It was at first intended to obtain records, on the lines indicated, for a uniform list of commodities for the capital town of each State. Owing, however, to the large amount of work involved, and to the difficulty experienced in obtaining regularly the prices of anything like a uniform representative list of commodities from the papers and journals published in some of these towns, this idea has for the present been abandoned.

2. **Commodities Included and Methods Adopted.**—Retail prices have the advantage that a comparatively small list of commodities suffices to represent a large proportion of the average expenditure. They are, however, subject to the difficulty that their variations depend largely upon local conditions, and it is, therefore, ordinarily necessary to collect the data over a wide area. Wholesale prices, on the other hand, are fixed usually at one or two centres, but a much larger list of commodities must be covered.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of eighty commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to ninety-two.\* The methods followed for the computation of the wholesale price index-numbers are the same as those adopted in regard to retail prices. The commodities included, the units of measurement for which the prices are taken, and the mass-units, indicating the relative extent to which each commodity, in the units of measurement specified, is used or consumed, are shewn in the following statement.

\* In the computation of the index-numbers for years prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commodities in 1911 is taken as base (=1000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities in 1911 is taken.

## Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.	Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP I.				GROUP V.			
Iron—				Currants		lb.	1,400
Pig	M'x'dNos.	ton	6½	Raisins	Sultanas	doz. 1 lb.	1,400
Rod and Bar	Stafford	"	3½	Herrings	1-lb. fresh	tins	50
Angle and T	"	"	3½	Salmon	1 lb. tall	"	50
Plate	"	"	3		Alaska		
Hoop	"	"	½	Sardines	Halves	doz. halves	100
Galvanized	26 gauge	"	5	Coffee	Plantation	lb.	200
Tinned Plates	I.C. Coke	cwt.	60	Cocoa	Taylor's	"	100
Fencing Wire	No. 8	ton	6	Sugar	No. 1A	ton	22
Zinc, Sheet	"	"	½	Macaroni		lb.	200
Lead, Sheet	"	"	½	Sago		cwt.	7
" Pipes		lb.	2,000	Rice	Patna	ton	2
Copper Sheet		"	12	Salt	Australian	"	7
Quicksilver		ton	600		Rock		1
Coal	Newcastle on Wharf			Mustard	Coleman's	doz. 1 lb.	6
		Total	2,702½			tins	
GROUP II.				Starch	Coleman's	lb.	100
					White		
Branbags		doz.	110	Blue	Keen's	"	50
Cornsacks		"	250	Matches	Aust'n.	gross	90
Woolpacks		each	200		Safety		
Leather, Waxed				Candles	Gouda	lb.	1,600
Kip		lb.	600	Tobacco	Two Seas in	"	1,300
Waxed Split		"	600	Tea	Po'ket Pcs.		
Medium Crop		"	600	Kerosene		gallon	3,000
Cotton	Raw	"	24,000				1,700
Wool	Greasy	"	12,200			Total	11,385
Twine	Reaper and Binder	"	150	GROUP VI.			
	Mutton	ton	1½	Beef	Average quality.	100 lbs.	390
Tallow	Prime			Mutton	"	lb.	33,000
		Total	38,711½	Veal	"	"	2,000
GROUP III.				Lamb	"	"	5,600
				Pork	"	"	3,700
Wheat		bushel	500			Total	44,690
Flour		ton	48	GROUP VII.			
Bran		"	14	Timber:—	Flooring		
Pollard		"	14		6 x 1½	100 ft. lin.	30
Oats	Feed	bushel	1,200		6 x 2	"	30
Oatmeal	Colonial	ton	1½		6 x 2½	"	30
Barley	Malting	bushel	150		6 x 3	"	30
	Feed	"	100		Weather-boards	"	200
Maize		"	1,000		Oregon	1000 ft. sup	20
Hay	Best M'ng'r	ton	135		Shelving	"	10
Chaff	Good oaten	"	135	Cement	Portland	cask	30
Straw	Victorian	"	25	White Lead		ton	½
Peas		bushel	55	Slates	Welsh	1,000	½
Potatoes		ton	40		20 x 10		
Malt	Victorian	bushel	140			Total	381½
Onions		ton	3	GROUP VIII.			
		Total	3,560½	Cream of Tartar	In Kegs	lb.	400
GROUP IV.				Carbonate of Soda		ton	½
				Saltpetre	Refined	"	2½
Ham		lb.	800	Sulphur		cwt.	7
Bacon		"	3,200	Caustic Soda	Lump	ton	½
Cheese		"	1,500	Alum		lb.	570
Butter	Best Fresh	"	9,500	Cyanide			
Lard	Bulk.	"	200	Potassium			
Eggs	Ordinary	doz.	1,800			Total	978½
Honey		lb.	600				
Beeswax		lb.	60				
Condensed Milk	Bacchus Marsh	doz. lb.	160				
		Total	17,800				

3. **Index Numbers.**—Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups together. These index-numbers are shewn in the following table :—

**Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index-Numbers, 1861 to 1919, Computed to Year 1911 as Base (= 1000).**

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, &c.	III. Agricultural Produce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials	VIII. Chemicals.	All Com- modities together.
1861	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	1,538
1871	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	1,229
1881	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	1,121
1891	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,170
1913	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	1,038
1914	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916	1,695	1,223	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1917	2,129	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,682
1918	2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934
1919	2,125	2,363	1,985	1,651	1,516	2,348	2,851	2,898	2,055

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

The index-numbers have in each case been computed with the prices in the year 1911 as base ; that is to say, they shew the amount which would have had to be expended in each of the years specified in order to purchase what would have cost £1000 in 1911 distributed in purchasing the relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities included in such group, and in all groups respectively. Thus, in the last column it may be seen that the cost of the relative quantities of the various commodities was 1229 in 1871, and 974 in 1901, as compared with 1000 in 1911 and 2055 in 1919. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871 or 1919, and the purchasing-power of money in 1911 was accordingly greater. Again, prices were higher in 1911 than in 1901, and the purchasing-power of money in the former year was therefore less.

The general index-number for the year 1919 shews an increase of 6.3 per cent. compared with that for 1918. With regard to the various group index-numbers, three groups shew decreases, I. (Metals and Coal), 12.0 per cent., VI. (Meat), 1.6 per cent., and VIII. (Chemicals), 10.1 per cent. ; four groups shew increases, viz., III. (Agricultural Produce), 37.5 per cent., IV. (Dairy Produce), 13.5 per cent., V. (Groceries), 6.6 per cent., and VII. (Building Materials), 6.1 per cent. ; while the index-number for Group II. (Jute, Leather, etc.), remained practically unchanged.

The index-numbers for the full period since 1871 (and for 1861 and 1866) are given in Report No. 1, page 48. On page 73 hereinafter a graph is given shewing the index-numbers since 1901 for all groups taken together.



4. **Variations in Price Levels of Commodity Groups for each Quarter of 1919.**—In the following table are shewn the index-numbers for the four quarters of 1919 and the first quarter of 1920 :—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Quarterly Index-Numbers for 1919, and First Quarter, 1920.

GROUP.	No. of Com- modities	INDEX NUMBERS.				
		Jan. to March, 1919.	April to June, 1919.	July to Sept., 1919.	Oct. to Dec., 1919.	Jan. to March, 1920.
I. Metals and Coal .. ..	14	2,233	2,142	2,035	2,039	2,150
II. Textiles, Leather, etc. .. ..	10	2,048	2,198	2,464	2,748	3,040
III. Agricultural Produce .. ..	16	1,753	1,723	1,392	2,473	2,415
IV. Dairy Produce .. ..	9	1,561	1,668	1,669	1,708	1,819
V. Groceries .. ..	21	1,461	1,476	1,541	1,584	1,639
VI. Meat .. ..	5	2,256	2,455	2,420	2,260	2,337
VII. Building Materials .. ..	10	2,883	2,755	2,739	3,027	3,164
VIII. Chemicals .. ..	7	3,197	2,840	2,794	2,762	2,800
ALL GROUPS* .. ..	92	1,934	1,956	2,068	2,262	2,351

\* Weighted average.

5. **Variations in Price Levels since the Outbreak of the War.**—The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1919, and for each month from January 1919 to June 1920, are shewn in the following table, taking July 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (= 1000) for each group :—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index-Numbers, July 1914, Years 1915 to 1919, and January 1919 to June, 1920

Particulars.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Textiles, Leather, etc.	III. Agri- cultural Produce.	IV. Dairy Pro- duce.	V. Groceries	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chem- icals.	All Groups.
July 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Year 1915 ..	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
" 1916 ..	1,539	1,307	1,130	1,235	1,286	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
" 1917 ..	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,456
" 1918 ..	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,695
" 1919 ..	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,801
January, 1919	2,178	1,942	1,653	1,263	1,415	1,370	2,652	3,126	1,718
February "	2,042	1,838	1,661	1,290	1,407	1,316	2,637	3,139	1,678
March "	2,000	1,850	1,611	1,355	1,415	1,465	2,606	3,089	1,688
April "	1,950	1,974	1,619	1,361	1,423	1,559	2,476	2,900	1,711
May "	1,950	2,001	1,618	1,402	1,433	1,483	2,568	2,681	1,715
June "	1,135	2,139	1,597	1,401	1,438	1,510	2,500	2,729	1,730
July "	1,858	2,259	1,654	1,413	1,477	1,475	2,431	2,771	1,760
August "	1,819	2,290	1,903	1,353	1,500	1,452	2,486	2,711	1,815
September "	1,816	2,250	2,002	1,376	1,494	1,522	2,588	2,633	1,850
October "	1,864	2,432	2,356	1,412	1,524	1,536	2,711	2,716	1,997
November "	1,841	2,537	2,375	1,419	1,513	1,324	2,782	2,674	1,987
December "	1,863	2,591	2,242	1,423	1,564	1,321	2,807	2,662	1,972
January 1920	1,889	2,729	2,265	1,432	1,555	1,466	2,820	2,678	2,026
February "	1,919	2,832	2,269	1,490	1,608	1,486	2,867	2,717	2,063
March "	2,051	2,805	2,256	1,615	1,602	1,456	2,977	2,797	2,089
April "	2,051	2,733	2,339	1,690	1,924	1,600	2,977	2,797	2,173
May "	2,135	2,648	2,519	1,765	1,965	1,695	3,074	2,972	2,250
June "	2,135	2,597	2,613	1,870	1,951	2,075	3,074	2,972	2,330

6. **Seasonal Fluctuations in Wholesale Prices, 1919.**—In order to shew the seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1919. These are shewn in the following table, firstly, computed with the year 1911 as base, and secondly, with the average prices for the year 1919 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices of food, groceries and of house rent) have been included for comparative purposes.

**Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1919.**

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,934	1,956	2,068	2,262	2,055
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with average for 1919 as base (= 1,000)	941	952	1,006	1,101	1,000
Retail Price (Food, Groceries, and House Rent) Index-Numbers, with average for 1919 as base (= 1,000)	970	980	994	1,058	1,000

The first two lines shew that in 1919 wholesale prices increased steadily during the whole period. The last line shews that retail prices also rose during each of the quarters, the greatest increase occurring during the last quarter.

7. **Table of Prices, 1918 and 1919.**—In Appendix III. particulars are given as to the average prices of the particular brands of commodities used in computing the index-numbers in the years 1918 and 1919. Corresponding information for previous years, as far back as 1871, was given in Appendix VI. to Report No. 1; for 1912 in Appendix IV. to Report No. 2; for 1913, 1914, and 1915 in Appendix V. to Report No. 6; for 1916 and 1917 in Appendix III. to Report No. 8, and for 1918 in Appendix VI. to Report No. 9.

## SECTION VII.—IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS.

1. **General.**—The list of commodities included in the investigation into import and export prices for the year 1918-1919, as well as the mass units, units of measurement, and sources of information, are the same as those in the previous investigations for the years 1901 to 1913, particulars of which are given on pages 66 to 68 of Report No. 1 on "Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living in Australia," and in Report No. 5, pp. 41 to 43. These index-numbers are computed annually, the data being obtained from the returns of imports and exports.

2. **Import and Export Price Index-Numbers, 1901-1918-19.**—Owing to the change in the system of collecting the statistics of imports and exports in the Commonwealth, by which the figures are made up to the end of the financial year at 30th June instead of at 31st December, as heretofore, the index-numbers in the last line of the following table represent the import and export values for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1919. The index-number for import and export prices in the Commonwealth for 1918-19 was 1760, compared with 1594 for 1917-18. This shows an increase of 10.4 per cent., during the twelve months. The index-numbers for previous years for the various groups and for all groups together are shown in the following table:—

Commonwealth Import and Export Values. Index-Numbers for each Group, and all Groups combined, 1901 to 1918-19.

Particulars.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Textiles.	III. Agricul- tural Produce.	IV. Meat, Dairy Produce, etc.	V. Grocer- ies, etc.	VI. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups.*
No. of Commodities.	5	4	7	7	7	14	44
1901 .. ..	1,046	730	884	978	994	979	911
1902 .. ..	1,015	828	1,011	1,010	969	934	959
1903 .. ..	931	885	863	993	956	842	918
1904 .. ..	888	935	707	915	908	877	870
1905 .. ..	867	915	950	888	902	899	907
1906 .. ..	962	947	951	888	889	906	921
1907 .. ..	1,017	987	823	929	1,005	937	935
1908 .. ..	981	882	1,148	1,004	1,002	902	993
1909 .. ..	958	879	1,081	914	937	970	952
1910 .. ..	980	1,013	1,033	940	970	1,017	989
1911 .. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 .. ..	1,061	980	1,238	1,038	1,030	1,044	1,067
1913 .. ..	1,086	934	1,126	1,043	1,018	1,110	1,045
1914-15† ..	1,001	966	1,239	1,253	1,154	1,087	1,141
1915-16† ..	1,138	1,019	1,522	1,475	1,308	1,072	1,298
1916-17† ..	1,340	1,537	1,066	1,562	1,494	1,339	1,443
1917-18† ..	1,777	1,823	1,322	1,590	1,521	1,574	1,594
1918-19† ..	1,817	1,973	1,499	1,683	1,714	2,012	1,760

\* Weighted Average.

† The year ending 30th of June.

3. **Variations in Price Levels of Commodity Groups.**—Of the six groups into which the 44 commodities are classified, the index-numbers for all the groups were higher in 1918-19 than in the preceding year. The increases were :—Group I. (Metals and Coal), 2.3 per cent. ; Group II. (Textiles), 8.2 per cent. ; Group III. (Agricultural Produce), 13.4 per cent. ; Group IV. (Meat, Dairy Produce, etc.), 5.8 per cent. ; Group V. (Groceries), 12.7 per cent. ; and Group VI. (Miscellaneous), 27.8 per cent.

4. **Comparisons between Purchasing-Power of Money, Wholesale and Import and Export Index-Numbers.**—In the following table particulars are given of the purchasing-power of money (retail prices and house rent), wholesale and import and export index-numbers from 1901 to 1918-19, inclusive :—

**Food, Groceries, and House Rent, Wholesale Price and Import and Export Price Index-Numbers, 1901 to 1918-19.**

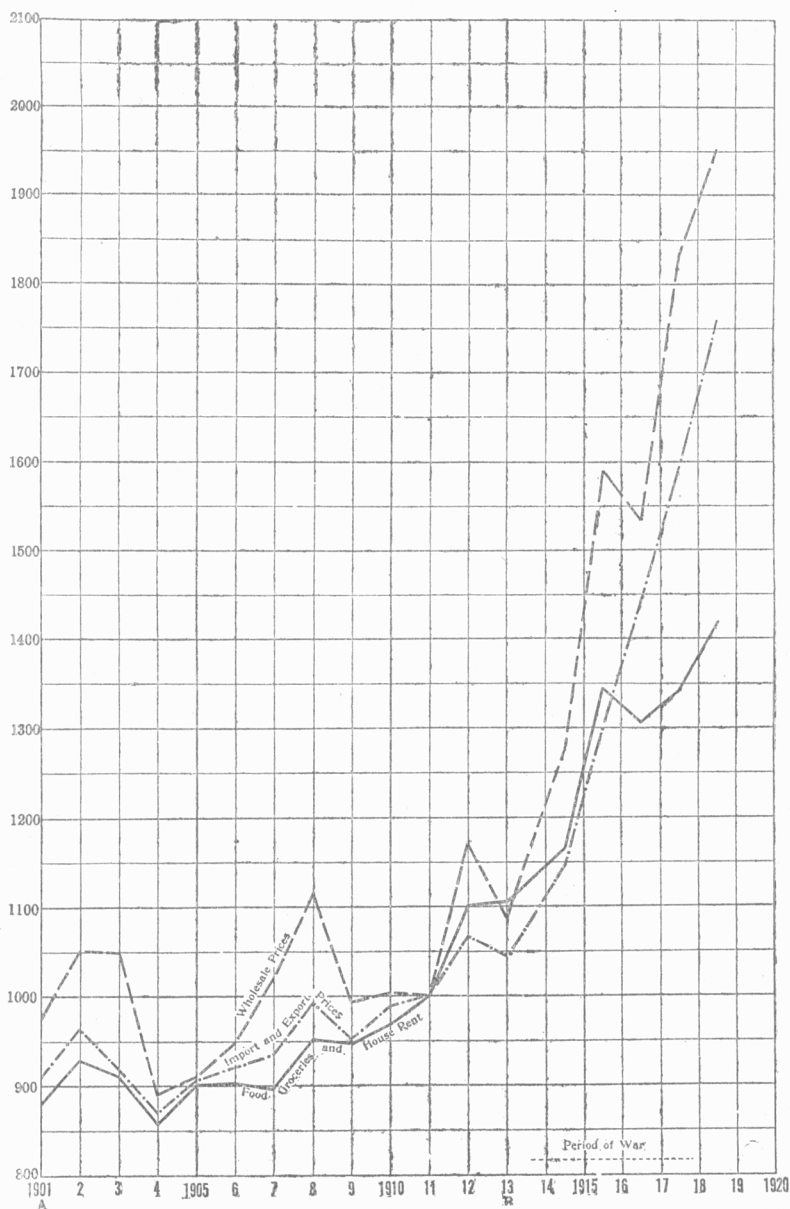
YEAR.	INDEX-NUMBERS.		
	Food, Groceries, and House Rent (Weighted Average for 6 Capital Towns).	Wholesale Price (Melbourne).	Import and Export Price (Commonwealth).
1901	880	974	911
1902	929	1,051	959
1903	910	1,049	918
1904	858	890	870
1905	901	910	907
1906	902	948	921
1907	897	1,021	935
1908	951	1,115	993
1909	948	993	952
1910	970	1,000	989
1911	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,101	1,170	1,067
1913	1,104	1,088	1,045
1914-15*	1,164	1,273	1,141
1915-16*	1,344	1,590	1,298
1916-17*	1,307	1,533	1,443
1917-18*	1,343	1,834	1,594
1918-19*	1,420	1,952	1,760

\* The year ending 30th of June.

The index-number for import and export prices in the Commonwealth for 1918-19 was 1760, compared with 1594 for 1917-18, an increase of 10.4 per cent. The purchasing-power-of-money (food, groceries and rent) index-number for the twelve months ending June, 1919, was 1420 as compared with 1343 for 1917-18, the percentage increase being 5.7, while the wholesale price index-number increased from 1834 to 1952, an increase of 6.4 per cent.

The above index-numbers are shewn in the graph on page 73. In making comparisons between these three sets of index-numbers, it is to be borne in mind that the figures do not, of course, indicate the relation between the different prices themselves, that is, between retail and wholesale prices, etc., for the reason that the weighted average prices are in each case made equal to 1000 for the year 1911. The figures shew the relative increase or decrease in each set of price-indexes.

PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, GRAPH SHEWING RELATION BETWEEN COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT, WHOLESALE PRICES, AND IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICES IN AUSTRALIA, 1901 to 1918-19.



It may be seen that for the years 1901 to 1913 (from A to B on the graph), the index-numbers, which represent averages for the years specified, have been plotted on the vertical line of the years to which they refer, from B onwards the index-numbers are plotted midway between the two years. It should be observed that the index-number for the period 1914-15 includes the whole of 1914 and the first half of 1915, but that subsequent index-numbers refer to the latter half of one year and the first half of the following year, *i.e.*, from 1st July to 30th June.

## SECTION VIII.—CURRENT RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

1. **General.**—The collection of material respecting the current rate of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State of the Commonwealth was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. The inquiry, which was confined to the rate of wage payable to adult workers only,\* was further limited in a degree to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of the capital town in each State.† The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage being paid was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison, weekly rates of wage were adopted, though in many instances they were actually based on daily or hourly rates, as specified in awards, determinations, or agreements.‡.

The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,§ and in each State and all States. The average rate of wage thus computed represented the arithmetic average || of the rate of wage payable in all classified occupations. It was not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining any satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no *detailed* system of weights could be applied. ¶For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting was adopted. For example, in computing the

\* This limitation was necessary owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers, to whom progressive rates of wage, fixed or otherwise, according to increasing age or experience, are payable from year to year.

† In order to make the inquiry a comprehensive one, it was necessary to include certain industries which obviously are not carried on in the capital towns, *e.g.*, Mining, Shipping, Agricultural, and Pastoral.

‡ This precaution was necessary, in view of the fact that it is often in those industries and occupations in which employment is of an exceptionally casual or intermittent nature that wages are fixed and paid at a daily or hourly rate. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates.

§ The following industrial classification of industries was adopted :—

### Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco, &c., Manufacturing.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

|| The summation of the weekly rate of wage divided by the number of occupations included.

¶ Though a great deal of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census (1911) results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries, as set out in the awards, determinations, etc.



result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the relative aggregate average wage for that State for the particular year.\*

The whole question of weighting was referred to in some detail in Report No. 1 (*Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living*) of the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. With the necessary verbal modifications, many of the statements there made and the problems there considered in regard to the subject of prices, etc., refer equally to the question of weighting in other investigations, such as the present. Any inquirer wishing to thoroughly understand the subject may refer to that Report.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914 the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4256 adult occupations (3948 male, and 308 female)† were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50. These results were further analysed, and the number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was averaged and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, owing, in many instances, to a different number of working hours constituting a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate

\* The weights used in the computation of the average wage were as follow :—

**Current Rates of Wage for Adult Male Occupations. Weights used for each Industrial Group.**

Particulars.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
N.S.W. ..	136	223	199	84	65	162	252	343	187	74	137	704	134	902
Victoria ..	118	195	180	95	58	141	190	157	136	54	65	455	95	734
Queensland ..	67	62	103	23	20	34	70	133	73	22	45	352	45	302
S. Australia ..	24	71	45	16	13	40	68	29	43	17	44	182	24	223
W. Australia ..	65	36	32	7	8	16	32	142	40	9	32	118	31	158
Tasmania ..	25	14	17	6	5	7	20	49	10	6	12	104	10	80
C'wealth ..	435	606	561	231	169	400	632	853	494	182	335	1,915	339	2,399

† The weights used in the computation of the average wage in female occupations were as follow :

**Current Rates of Wage for Adult Female Occupations. Weights used for each Industrial Group.**

Particulars.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I. II. V. VI. Other Manufactures Combined.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.
New South Wales ..	23	228	44	104	124
Victoria ..	28	320	57	80	111
Queensland ..	5	80	8	47	40
South Australia ..	3	56	7	22	32
Western Australia ..	1	29	..	29	..
Tasmania ..	1	18	2	8	..
Commonwealth ..	61	731	118	290	307

of wage, what for some purposes may be considered a more adequate standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations have been kept constant, but the particulars of wages contained in Appendixes IV. and V. to this Report include those for many additional occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to that date by industrial tribunals or from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or as a result of direct inquiry.

**2. Weekly Rates of Wage and Wage Index-Numbers in States and in Classified Industries, 31st December, 1919.**—The particulars given in the Appendixes, referred to above, furnish the necessary data for the computation of relative rates of wage in the different States and classified industrial groups at the 31st December, 1919.

(i.) *Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each State, 31st December, 1919.*—The following table shews the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable at the 31st December, 1919, to adult male workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth. These results are based on the rates of wage in a large number of important industries, and serve to indicate with a considerable degree of precision the relative conditions in the several States. For the purposes of comparison as between States it should, however, be observed that the lists of occupations to which the rates of wage refer are not by any means uniform, neither do they necessarily include all industries carried on in each State. An examination of the Appendixes, however, will shew that the rates of wage for all occupations and callings which are common to all States are included. Any conclusions drawn from the tables must be subject to these qualifications. Taking the weighted average rate of wage for the six States as base (= 1000), index-numbers for each State are also shown.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 31st December, 1919.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Number of Occupations included ..	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage	s. d. 76 9	s. d. 72 0	s. d. 78 7	s. d. 70 5	s. d. 77 8	s. d. 69 0	s. d. 74 11*
Index-Numbers	1,025	961	1,050	940	1,037	921	1,000*

\* Weighted average.

The results shew that the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage was highest in Queensland, followed in the order named by Western Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

(ii.) The following table gives particulars in regard to the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage at the 31st December, 1919, for adult male workers in each of the several industrial groups and to the weighted average for all groups combined. In computing the index-number for each industrial group, the weighted average rate of wage for all groups is taken as base (= 1000).

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for a full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 31st December, 1919.**

Industrial Groups.	No. of Rates Included.	Weighted Aver. Weekly Rate of Wage (for Full Week's Work).		Index-Numbers
		s.	d.	
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	270	75	9	1,012
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . . . .	636	77	6	1,034
III. Food, Drink, etc. . .	576	75	6	1,008
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. . .	124	73	5	980
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	205	80	9	1,078
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	875	75	4	1,006
VII. Building . . . . .	190	79	8	1,063
VIII. Mining . . . . .	161	88	4	1,179
IX. Rail & Tram Services . .	224	78	6	1,048
X. Other Land Transport . .	70	73	4	979
XI. Shipping, etc. . . . .	198	77	9*	1,038
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	72	70	3†	937
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	114	68	7‡	915
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . .	233	71	3	951
All Groups . . . . .	3,948	74	11	1,000§

\* Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied. † Including the value of Board and Lodging where supplied, estimated at 20s. per week. ‡ Including the value of Board and Lodging where supplied as follows:—In Sydney, 11s. to 19s. (according to class of establishment); in Melbourne, 14s.; in Brisbane, 15s. and 17s.; in Adelaide, 14s. (Restaurants), and 15s. (Hotels and Clubs); in Perth, 22s.; and in Hobart, 15s. per week. § Weighted average.

It may be seen from the above table that the highest weighted average nominal weekly wage at the end of the year 1919 was paid to employees in the Mining industry (Group VIII.), 88s. 4d. per week, followed by Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.), 80s. 9d., and Group VII. (Building), 79s. 8d. The lowest weighted average nominal weekly wage was that paid to persons engaged in Hotels, Restaurants, etc. (Group XIII.), 68s. 7d. The average wage paid in the Mining industry (Group VIII.) was 18 per cent. higher, while the average in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) was 9 per cent. lower than the average wage for all groups.

(iii.) The following table shews the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable at 31st December, 1919, to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth. Taking the weighted average rate of wage for the whole Commonwealth as base (= 1000), index-numbers for each State are given:—

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 31st December, 1919.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Number of Occupations included	85	87	37	47	24	28	308
Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Index-Numbers	40 0	34 5	38 4	33 3	43 7	33 0	37 1*
	1,080	929	1,035	897	1,176	890	1,000*

\* Weighted average.

The highest weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage for female workers was paid in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

(iv.) The following table gives particulars regarding the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage of adult females in those industrial groups in which they are mainly employed, and the weighted average for all groups combined. Index-numbers based on the weighted average for all groups (= 1000) are also given:—

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in Industrial Groups, 31st December, 1919.**

Industrial Groups.	No. of Rates Included.	Weighted Aver. Weekly Rate of Wage (for Full Week's Work).		Index-Numbers.
		s.	d.	
III. Food, Drink, etc... ..	35	34	8	936
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. ..	114	37	4	1,006
I., II., V., VI. All Other Manufacturing Combined	84	36	9	991
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	57	38	2*	1,028
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc	18	36	2	976
All Groups .. ..	308	37	1	1,000†

\* See footnote † to table on preceding page. † Weighted average.

The results set out in the above table shew that the highest weighted average wage was paid in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 38s. 2d., followed in order by Group IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 37s. 4d., and the combined Manufacturing group, 36s. 9d. The average wage paid to employees in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 29s. 3d., is 6 per cent. lower, while that paid in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) is 3 per cent. higher than the average rate of wage for all groups.

**3. Relative Weekly Wages and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and for all States, 1914-19.**—The arithmetic average of the rates of wage given in the appendixes referred to furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. In the following tables particulars are given of the results thus obtained of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult workers, male and female, separately, at the 30th April, 1914, and approximately at the end of each subsequent quarterly period to the 31st December, 1919, for a full week's work, in each State and for all States.

(i.) *Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each State, 1914-19.*—The following table shews the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers for a full week's work, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval with the average for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (=1000):—

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1919.**

NOTE.—Index-number based on the average wage for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914 (55s.1d.) as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
No. of Occupations Included.		874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
30th April, 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 55 9	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 62 2	s. d. 52 6	s. d. 55 1
	Index-numbers ..	1,011	984	955	986	1,123	952	1,000
30th June, 1914	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 55 11	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 52 10	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 62 9	s. d. 52 7	s. d. 55 3
	Index-numbers ..	1,014	985	958	986	1,139	954	1,003
30th Sept., 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 56 2	s. d. 54 7	s. d. 53 4	s. d. 54 5	s. d. 62 10	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 55 6
	Index-numbers ..	1,019	990	967	988	1,140	956	1,008
31st Dec., 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 56 2	s. d. 54 7	s. d. 53 5	s. d. 54 5	s. d. 62 10	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 55 7
	Index-numbers ..	1,019	990	969	988	1,140	956	1,008
31st Mar., 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 56 3	s. d. 54 8	s. d. 53 4	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 63 1	s. d. 52 9	s. d. 55 7
	Index-numbers ..	1,021	992	967	984	1,144	957	1,009
30th June, 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 56 8	s. d. 54 8	s. d. 53 4	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 63 1	s. d. 52 9	s. d. 55 7
	Index-numbers ..	1,028	992	967	984	1,145	957	1,012
30th Sept., 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 56 10	s. d. 54 11	s. d. 53 8	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 63 1	s. d. 52 9	s. d. 56 0
	Index-numbers ..	1,031	996	974	985	1,145	958	1,015
31st Dec., 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 57 7	s. d. 55 3	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 54 8	s. d. 63 4	s. d. 53 3	s. d. 56 6
	Index-numbers ..	1,044	1,002	986	992	1,149	965	1,023
31st Mar., 1916.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 58 2	s. d. 56 7	s. d. 55 1	s. d. 55 8	s. d. 63 4	s. d. 53 9	s. d. 57 3
	Index-numbers ..	1,055	1,026	999	1,011	1,149	976	1,039
30th June, 1916.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 58 11	s. d. 57 0	s. d. 56 5	s. d. 56 1	s. d. 63 4	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 57 11
	Index-numbers ..	1,069	1,035	1,024	1,018	1,149	986	1,051
30th Sept., 1916.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 59 6	s. d. 57 9	s. d. 57 11	s. d. 56 6	s. d. 63 8	s. d. 54 9	s. d. 58 8
	Index-numbers ..	1,079	1,047	1,051	1,025	1,155	993	1,064
31st Dec., 1916.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 61 11	s. d. 58 10	s. d. 60 4	s. d. 59 0	s. d. 65 2	s. d. 57 0	s. d. 60 8
	Index-numbers ..	1,123	1,087	1,095	1,071	1,182	1,034	1,100
31st Mar., 1917.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 62 7	s. d. 60 0	s. d. 61 2	s. d. 59 8	s. d. 65 5	s. d. 57 6	s. d. 61 5
	Index-numbers ..	1,136	1,089	1,110	1,083	1,186	1,044	1,115
30th June, 1917.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 63 5	s. d. 61 2	s. d. 62 4	s. d. 61 0	s. d. 66 4	s. d. 57 7	s. d. 62 5
	Index-numbers ..	1,151	1,109	1,131	1,107	1,203	1,044	1,132
30th Sept., 1917.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 63 9	s. d. 62 3	s. d. 63 5	s. d. 61 6	s. d. 67 10	s. d. 58 6	s. d. 63 3
	Index-numbers ..	1,157	1,130	1,151	1,116	1,231	1,061	1,147
31st Dec., 1917.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 64 5	s. d. 63 0	s. d. 65 3	s. d. 63 1	s. d. 68 11	s. d. 59 7	s. d. 64 2
	Index-numbers ..	1,168	1,143	1,183	1,144	1,250	1,081	1,164
31st Mar., 1918.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 64 8	s. d. 63 2	s. d. 65 4	s. d. 63 1	s. d. 69 0	s. d. 59 10	s. d. 64 4
	Index-numbers ..	1,173	1,146	1,186	1,145	1,253	1,085	1,167
30th June, 1918.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 64 9	s. d. 63 4	s. d. 65 7	s. d. 63 3	s. d. 69 5	s. d. 60 2	s. d. 64 6
	Index-numbers ..	1,175	1,149	1,190	1,147	1,259	1,092	1,171
30th Sept., 1918.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 65 0	s. d. 63 9	s. d. 67 0	s. d. 63 7	s. d. 69 6	s. d. 60 4	s. d. 65 0
	Index-numbers ..	1,179	1,156	1,216	1,154	1,261	1,094	1,179
31st Dec., 1918.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 65 11	s. d. 65 6	s. d. 69 6	s. d. 65 6	s. d. 70 4	s. d. 61 2	s. d. 66 5
	Index-numbers ..	1,196	1,189	1,261	1,188	1,276	1,110	1,206
31st Mar., 1919.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 68 0	s. d. 66 7	s. d. 70 0	s. d. 65 10	s. d. 70 7	s. d. 61 10	s. d. 67 8
	Index-numbers ..	1,234	1,209	1,270	1,194	1,281	1,122	1,228
30th June, 1919.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 68 9	s. d. 67 5	s. d. 71 6	s. d. 66 9	s. d. 71 2	s. d. 62 9	s. d. 68 7
	Index-numbers ..	1,248	1,224	1,298	1,211	1,291	1,189	1,244
30th Sept., 1919.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 69 9	s. d. 68 5	s. d. 72 6	s. d. 68 3	s. d. 73 11	s. d. 63 11	s. d. 69 9
	Index-numbers ..	1,266	1,241	1,315	1,237	1,341	1,160	1,265
31st Dec., 1919.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 76 9	s. d. 72 0	s. d. 78 7	s. d. 70 5	s. d. 77 8	s. d. 69 0	s. d. 74 11
	Index-numbers ..	1,393	1,306	1,426	1,277	1,409	1,251	1,359

In the preceding table it will be seen that the average weekly wage for adult male workers, as indicated by index-numbers at the 30th April, 1914, in two States, viz., New South Wales and Western Australia, exceeded the weighted average wage for the Commonwealth. This feature remained constant in varying degrees of excess throughout the period under review until the end of September, 1917, when the index-number representing the average wage for Queensland also was higher than the weighted average wage index-number for the Commonwealth.

During the year 1919, the average weekly rate of wage advanced considerably throughout the Commonwealth, the increase being greatest in the following States in the order named :—New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania. The rates for New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia were higher at the end of 1919 than the average weekly rate for the Commonwealth, while those for Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania were lower.

(ii.) *Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers in each State, 1914-19.*—The first part of the following table shews the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914, and at approximately quarterly periods to the 31st December, 1919. The table shews index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (=1000).

From the following table it will be seen that the general upward movement in the average weekly wage for adult female workers, as indicated for the whole Commonwealth, was comparatively small during 1914 and 1915. From the beginning of the year 1916, the average wage has increased rapidly, the increase during the year 1919 being very noticeable, particularly in the fourth quarter. The advance during the whole period under review has been 36.5 per cent.; this increase has practically taken place since the beginning of 1916.



**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1919.**

NOTE.—Index-number based on the average wage for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
No. of Occupations Included.	85	87	37	47	24	23	308
30th April, 1914. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 26 9	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 2
Index-numbers ..	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	1,000
30th June, 1914. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 26 9	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 27 0	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 2
Index-numbers ..	984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	1,000
30th Sept., 1914. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 4
Index-numbers ..	987	1,022	990	885	1,373	950	1,008
31st Dec., 1914. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 27 1	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 5
Index-numbers ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,005
31st Mar., 1915. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 27 2	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 27 1
Index-numbers ..	987	989	999	883	1,376	964	998
30th June, 1915. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 27 2	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 27 2	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 27 2
Index-numbers ..	998	989	999	883	1,376	964	1,000
30th Sept., 1915. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 27 3	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 27 3
Index-numbers ..	1,003	990	990	883	1,376	1,031	1,009
31st Dec., 1915. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 27 4
Index-numbers ..	1,007	990	990	901	1,376	1,031	1,005
31st Mar., 1916. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 27 7	s. d. 27 11	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 27 9
Index-numbers ..	1,015	1,025	991	901	1,376	1,042	1,022
30th June, 1916. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 27 7	s. d. 27 11	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 27 9
Index-numbers ..	1,013	1,027	991	902	1,376	1,019	1,021
30th Sept., 1916. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 27 11	s. d. 28 2	s. d. 27 2	s. d. 24 10	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 28 1
Index-numbers ..	1,027	1,037	998	913	1,376	1,019	1,032
31st Dec., 1916. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 28 6	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 24 11	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 4	s. d. 28 6
Index-numbers ..	1,050	1,047	1,004	915	1,429	1,041	1,047
31st Mar., 1917. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 29 1	s. d. 28 10	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 25 9	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 4	s. d. 28 11
Index-numbers ..	1,072	1,061	1,009	947	1,430	1,042	1,064
30th June, 1917. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 29 3	s. d. 28 10	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 27 3	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 4	s. d. 29 1
Index-numbers ..	1,078	1,061	1,021	1,004	1,430	1,042	1,071
30th Sept., 1917. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 30 2	s. d. 29 7	s. d. 30 0	s. d. 27 8	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 4	s. d. 30 0
Index-numbers ..	1,109	1,090	1,105	1,019	1,430	1,042	1,105
31st Dec., 1917. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 30 5	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 30 5	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 5	s. d. 30 5
Index-numbers ..	1,119	1,116	1,120	1,020	1,430	1,045	1,121
31st Mar., 1918. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 31 0	s. d. 30 5	s. d. 30 7	s. d. 27 10	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 5	s. d. 30 9
Index-numbers ..	1,140	1,120	1,125	1,024	1,430	1,047	1,130
30th June, 1918. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 31 3	s. d. 30 6	s. d. 30 8	s. d. 28 6	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 5	s. d. 30 11
Index-numbers ..	1,149	1,121	1,128	1,050	1,430	1,047	1,137
30th Sept., 1918. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 31 5	s. d. 30 9	s. d. 32 3	s. d. 28 8	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 5	s. d. 31 3
Index-numbers ..	1,156	1,131	1,186	1,054	1,430	1,047	1,149
31st Dec., 1918. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 31 10	s. d. 31 3	s. d. 32 10	s. d. 29 5	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 9	s. d. 31 9
Index-numbers ..	1,173	1,151	1,208	1,084	1,430	1,059	1,168
31st Mar., 1919. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 33 6	s. d. 32 2	s. d. 33 0	s. d. 29 5	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 9	s. d. 32 8
Index-numbers ..	1,234	1,183	1,215	1,084	1,430	1,059	1,204
30th June, 1919. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 33 7	s. d. 32 2	s. d. 33 2	s. d. 29 7	s. d. 38 11	s. d. 28 9	s. d. 32 9
Index-numbers ..	1,235	1,184	1,222	1,089	1,434	1,059	1,208
30th Sept., 1919. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 34 0	s. d. 32 3	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 29 7	s. d. 38 11	s. d. 28 9	s. d. 33 0
Index-numbers ..	1,251	1,186	1,247	1,089	1,434	1,059	1,216
31st Dec., 1919. { Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 40 0	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 38 4	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 43 7	s. d. 33 0	s. d. 37 1
Index-numbers ..	1,474	1,268	1,412	1,225	1,605	1,215	1,365

(iii.) *Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group, 1914-1919.*—The following table gives particulars in regard to (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, as at 30th April, 1914, at 31st December, 1914 to 1918, and at approximately quarterly periods during the year 1919. Index-numbers for each industrial group and all groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (= 1000), are given :—

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1919.\***

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (55s. 1d.), as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Industrial Group.		Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage, and Index-Number at—									
		30th April, 1914.	31st Dec., 1914.	31st Dec., 1915.	31st Dec., 1916.	31st, Dec., 1917.	31st Dec., 1918.	31st Mar., 1919.	30th June, 1919.	30th Sept., 1919.	31st Dec. 1919.
I. Wood, Furni- ture, etc.	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	58 6	59 6	60 2	63 10	66 0	68 11	69 2	69 10	71 0	75 9
II. Engineering, etc.	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,062	1,080	1,092	1,159	1,198	1,251	1,255	1,267	1,289	1,375
III. Food, Drink, etc.	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	57 0	57 9	60 2	62 1	65 0	68 8	70 1	70 9	72 2	77 6
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,035	1,048	1,092	1,127	1,180	1,245	1,272	1,284	1,309	1,405
V. Books, Print- ing, etc.	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	55 0	55 8	57 9	61 2	63 7	66 0	66 8	67 2	69 7	75 6
VI. Other Manu- facturing	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	999	1,011	1,048	1,111	1,154	1,198	1,210	1,219	1,262	1,369
VII. Building	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	52 3	53 0	53 2	56 7	59 7	61 5	62 6	62 6	63 7	73 5
VIII. Mining	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	949	962	965	1,027	1,082	1,114	1,134	1,134	1,153	1,332
IX. Railways, etc.	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	63 3	63 10	64 6	68 1	70 0	74 1	74 10	76 0	77 0	80 9
X. Other Land Transport	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,150	1,159	1,171	1,236	1,280	1,344	1,357	1,378	1,398	1,466
XI. Shipping, etc.†	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	55 1	56 0	57 8	61 8	63 10	66 1	67 5	67 11	69 9	75 4
XII. Agricultural, etc.†	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,000	1,017	1,047	1,120	1,159	1,199	1,224	1,233	1,265	1,367
XIII. Domestic, etc.†	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 0	65 5	65 10	69 8	72 5	74 3	74 5	74 9	76 2	79 8
XIV. Miscellaneous	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,180	1,188	1,195	1,265	1,315	1,348	1,350	1,357	1,382	1,445
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,418	1,527	1,566	1,603
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index-No.	65 1	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	78 2	84 2	86 4	88 4
All Industrial Groups	{ Wage ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	{ Index										

The foregoing table shews that the rate of increase in the weighted average weekly wage in occupations and callings classified in the fourteen industrial groups during the period 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1919, was greatest in Group XI. (Shipping), 59.1 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups XIII. Domestic, etc.), 45.8 per cent., and X. (Other Land Transport), 43.7 per cent. In seven of the groups the increase was less, and in seven groups more than the increase in the weighted average for all groups.

(iv.) *Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Female Workers in Industrial Groups, 1914-19.*—The following table gives particulars of the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th April, 1914, at 31st December, 1914 to 1918, and at approximately quarterly periods during the year 1919, in the industrial groups in which they are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage for all groups at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period indicated.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1919.\***

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each Industrial Group and all Industrial Groups, based on the Average Wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d), as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Industrial Group.	Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage, and Index-Number at—										
	30th April, 1914.	31st Dec., 1914.	31st Dec., 1915.	31st Dec., 1916.	31st Dec., 1917.	31st Dec., 1918.	31st Dec., 1919.	30th June, 1919.	30th Sept., 1919.	31st Dec., 1919.	
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Wage ..	s. d. 22 6	s. d. 23 5	s. d. 24 5	s. d. 25 4	s. d. 26 4	s. d. 29 3	s. d. 30 9	s. d. 31 0	s. d. 31 8	s. d. 34 8
	Index-No.	828	862	899	932	969	1,078	1,132	1,142	1,165	1,277
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc...	Wage ..	s. d. 24 9	s. d. 24 11	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 29 7	s. d. 30 9	s. d. 31 8	s. d. 31 9	s. d. 32 0	s. d. 37 4
	Index-No.	911	917	923	991	1,089	1,131	1,167	1,169	1,179	1,373
I., II., V. & VI. All Other Manufactg.	Wage ..	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 27 0	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 29 5	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 32 0	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 33 5	s. d. 33 8	s. d. 36 9
	Index-No.	961	994	1,006	1,083	1,116	1,178	1,225	1,230	1,240	1,353
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.†..	Wage ..	s. d. 31 1	s. d. 30 2	s. d. 30 9	s. d. 31 2	s. d. 33 5	s. d. 34 1	s. d. 34 8	s. d. 34 9	s. d. 35 2	s. d. 38 2
	Index-No.	1,144	1,110	1,132	1,147	1,230	1,255	1,276	1,279	1,295	1,403
XIV. Miscellaneous	Wage ..	s. d. 30 2	s. d. 31 4	s. d. 30 1	s. d. 29 10	s. d. 30 6	s. d. 32 4	s. d. 33 5	s. d. 33 5	s. d. 33 5	s. d. 36 2
	Index-No.	1,110	1,153	1,107	1,098	1,123	1,189	1,229	1,229	1,229	1,332
All Groups ..	Wage ..	s. d. 27 2	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 28 6	s. d. 30 5	s. d. 31 9	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 32 9	s. d. 33 0	s. d. 37 1
	Index-No.	1,000	1,008	1,005	1,047	1,121	1,168	1,204	1,206	1,216	1,365

\*Particulars for the quarters omitted from this table will be found in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 9.

†See footnote † to table on page 77.

It may be seen from the above table that the greatest increase in the weekly rate of wage has occurred in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 54.2 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 50.7 per cent.; I., II., V. and VI. (All Other Manufacturing), 36.5 per cent., XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 22.6 per cent., and the last group (Miscellaneous), 20.0 per cent. The weighted average weekly rate of wage for all groups was 36.5 per cent. higher at the end of 1919 than on the 30th April, 1914.

**4. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1919.**—The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Section relate to the minimum rates payable for a full week's work. It should be observed, however, that the number of hours which constitutes a full week's work differs in many instances, not only as between various trades and occupations in each State, but also as between the same trades and occupations in the several States. In order to secure what may be for some purposes a more adequate standard of comparison, the results given in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour, classified according to industrial groups in each State and all States. In Appendixes IV. to VI. of this Report, particulars in detail regarding the number of hours worked per week in the various industries in the several States are shewn. It will there be seen that the specified number of hours of labour per week covers a very wide range. In the following tables the average number of hours per week for each State, according to industrial groups, is given.

The tables on pages 85 and 86 shew (a) the average weekly wage, (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Owing to the fact that many of the occupations included in these two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and that the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wage are not available.

The general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (*i.e.*, per hour) is to eliminate on comparison any apparent difference between the several States which may be due to unequal working time.

(i.) The following table gives particulars in regard to the weighted average noninal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult *male* workers and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1919 :—

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1919.**

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.†	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Average for Six Capital Towns.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	76/6 48.02 1/7	72/5 48.00 1/6	83/6 44.11 1/10½	74/3 47.90 1/6½	74/8 47.87 1/6½	71/6 47.90 1/6	75/9 47.38 1/7½
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	82/5 47.74 1/8½	71/10 48.00 1/6	83/3 44.69 1/10½	73/4 48.00 1/6½	76/10 47.95 1/7½	71/10 48.00 1/6	77/6 47.56 1/7½
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	79/3 48.37 1/7½	73/- 48.06 1/6½	74/5 47.32 1/7	74/4 48.20 1/6½	72/8 48.59 1/6	69/6 48.66 1/5½	75/6 48.09 1/6½
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	76/11 46.21 1/8	71/4 46.34 1/6½	74/2 44.27 1/8	72/10 44.27 1/7½	72/4 44.36 1/7½	58/6 46.57 1/3	73/5 45.89 1/7½
V. Books, Printing, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	86/- 45.08 1/11	78/8 45.61 1/8½	79/5 44.61 1/9½	69/1 47.56 1/5½	77/6 44.97 1/8½	78/2 46.00 1/8½	80/9 45.41 1/9½
VI. Other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	79/4 47.92 1/7½	71/5 47.94 1/6	77/- 45.93 1/8	72/5 48.05 1/6	75/2 48.09 1/6½	71/4 48.04 1/5½	75/4 47.78 1/7
VII. Building .. ..	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	78/10 47.26 1/8	77/5 43.79 1/9½	93/9 44.00 2/1½	76/1 44.89 1/8½	80/3 47.90 1/8	72/1 47.26 1/6½	79/8 45.83 1/9
VIII. Mining† .. ..	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	86/2 45.18 1/11	85/11 44.94 1/11	98/- 43.03 2/3½	77/3 44.18 1/9	93/11 46.13 2/0½	75/11 46.27 1/7½	88/4 44.90 1/11½
IX. Rail & Tram Services	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	81/11 48.29 1/8½	74/1 48.15 1/6½	86/6 48.11 1/9½	70/9 48.50 1/5½	75/4 48.46 1/6½	67/9 49.80 1/4½	78/6 48.29 1/7½
X. Other Land Transport	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	78/3 54.29 1/5½	68/9 50.22 1/4½	71/6 50.92 1/4½	69/11 48.91 1/5½	72/- 48.00 1/6	72/9 50.22 1/5½	73/4 51.72 1/5
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	Weekly Wage    Working Hours Hourly Wage	76/1 .. ..	78/8 .. ..	78/1 .. ..	81/- .. ..	77/2 .. ..	80/8 .. ..	77/9 .. ..
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	Weekly Wage§ Working Hours Hourly Wage	71/8 .. ..	66/10 .. ..	71/7 .. ..	69/7 .. ..	76/4 .. ..	64/11 .. ..	70/3 .. ..
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	Weekly Wage§ Working Hours Hourly Wage	71/5 51.60 1/4½	68/6 48.86 1/4½	67/7 51.30 1/3½	61/10 53.20 1/2	71/2 55.07 1/3½	43/6 58.00 -/9	68/7 51.41 1/4
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	73/3 47.82 1/6½	69/10 47.97 1/5½	75/1 47.15 1/7	64/8 47.80 1/4½	68/10 46.98 1/5½	69/1 47.40 1/5½	71/3 47.71 1/6
All Groups .. ..	Weekly Wage	76/9	72/-	78/7	70/5	77/8	69/-	74/11
All Groups excepting XI. and XII. .. ..	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	78/1 47.77 1/7½	72/10 47.36 1/6½	81/3 46.19 1/9	69/11 47.58 1/5½	78/- 47.60 1/7½	70/1 47.89 1/5½	76/- 47.41 1/7½

† Particulars relate to the Average Weighted weekly wage, working hours and hourly wage, respectively. ‡ Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. § Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided, at 67/9 per month, but does not include value of commission on bar sales to stewards. In the recent award for Seamen, the annual value of victualling and accommodation, which was estimated in 1907 at £27, was computed to be £40 13s. 4d. ¶ See footnotes to table on page 77.

(ii.) The following table gives particulars in regard to the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1919:—

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1919.**

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.*	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Average for Six Capital Towns.
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage	39/8	32/-	35/-	27/6	26/3	24/9	34/8
	Working Hours	47.90	48.00	47.33	48.00	48.00	48.00	47.92
	Hourly Wage	-/10	-/8	-/8½	-/7	-/6½	-/6½	-/8½
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	Weekly Wage	40/9	34/9	38/-	37/8	37/11	32/10	37/4
	Working Hours	46.33	46.71	45.30	45.71	46.67	45.61	46.33
	Hourly Wage	-/10½	-/9	-/10	-/10	-/9½	-/8½	-/9½
I. II. V. & VI. All other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	39/6	35/1	34/7	35/2	..	40/-	36/9
	Working Hours	47.15	47.90	44.50	47.50	..	48.00	47.37
	Hourly Wage	-/10	-/8½	-/9½	-/9	..	-/10	-/9½
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	Weekly Wage†	39/8	32/11	41/4	29/7	49/11	32/8	38/2
	Working Hours	49.69	50.46	49.33	50.67	49.60	58.00	50.14
	Hourly Wage	-/9½	-/7½	-/10	-/7	1/-	-/6½	-/9½
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.	Weekly Wage	39/3	34/11	36/9	28/3	..	..	36/2
	Working Hours	48.00	48.00	47.00	49.00	..	..	47.97
	Hourly Wage	-/9½	-/8½	-/9	-/7	..	..	-/9
All Groups ..	Weekly Wage	40/-	34/5	38/4	33/3	43/7	33/-	37/1
	Working Hours	47.53	47.63	46.76	47.67	48.12	49.28	47.54
	Hourly Wage	-/10	-/8½	-/9½	-/8½	-/11	-/8	-/9½

\* The particulars relate to the Average Weighted weekly rates of wage, working hours and hourly wage, respectively. † See footnote ‡ to table on page 77.

5. **Relative Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1919.**—Particulars are given in the following table, classified according to States for male and female occupations separately at 30th April, 1914, and at the end of December, 1914 to 1919. These particulars relate to (a) the weighted average weekly wage, (b) the weighted average number of working hours constituting a full week's work, and (c) the weighted average hourly wage. It should be observed that the weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial classes combined, and includes the value of board and lodging where supplied in land occupations and the value of victualling in marine occupations,§ whereas the number of working hours, and the hourly wage relate to all industrial classes other than Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Owing to the fact that many of the occupations included in these two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and that the hours of labour in these occupations are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

§ See footnotes to table on page 77.



**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Workers, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th April, 1914, and at the end of the years, 1914 to 1919.**

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
MALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage*	s. d. 55 9	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 62 2	s. d. 52 6	s. d. 55 1
	Working Hours†	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	Hourly Wage†	1/2	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/4½	1/1	1/2
31st Dec., 1914.	Weekly Wage*	s. d. 56 2	s. d. 54 7	s. d. 53 5	s. d. 54 5	s. d. 62 10	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 55 7
	Working Hours†	49.35	48.66	48.64	48.59	48.18	48.62	48.87
	Hourly Wage†	1/2	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/4½	1/1	1/2
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage*	s. d. 57 7	s. d. 55 3	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 54 8	s. d. 63 4	s. d. 53 2	s. d. 56 6
	Working Hours†	49.28	48.50	48.56	48.50	48.12	48.56	48.77
	Hourly Wage†	1/2½	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/4½	1/1½	1/2½
31st Dec., 1916.	Weekly Wage*	s. d. 61 11	s. d. 58 10	s. d. 60 4	s. d. 59 0	s. d. 65 2	s. d. 57 0	s. d. 60 8
	Working Hours†	48.51	48.22	48.27	48.14	48.11	48.55	48.33
	Hourly Wage†	1/3½	1/3	1/3½	1/3	1/4½	1/2	1/3½
31st Dec., 1917.	Weekly Wage*	s. d. 64 5	s. d. 63 0	s. d. 65 3	s. d. 63 1	s. d. 68 11	s. d. 59 7	s. d. 64 2
	Working Hours†	48.41	48.14	47.19	47.82	48.10	48.48	48.10
	Hourly Wage†	1/3½	1/4	1/5	1/4	1/5½	1/3	1/4½
31st Dec., 1918.	Weekly Wage*	s. d. 65 11	s. d. 65 6	s. d. 69 6	s. d. 65 6	s. d. 70 4	s. d. 61 2	s. d. 66 5
	Working Hours†	48.16	47.98	46.90	47.77	47.69	48.39	47.88
	Hourly Wage†	1/4½	1/4½	1/6	1/4½	1/6	1/3½	1/5
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage*	s. d. 76 9	s. d. 72 0	s. d. 78 7	s. d. 70 5	s. d. 77 8	s. d. 69 0	s. d. 74 11
	Working Wage	47.77	47.36	46.19	47.58	47.60	47.89	47.41
	Hourly Wage†	1/7½	1/6½	1/9	1/5½	1/7½	1/5½	1/7½

## FEMALE WORKERS.

30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage	s. d. 26 9	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 2
	Working Hours	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
	Hourly Wage	-/6½	-/6½	-/6½	-/5½	-/9½	-/6	-/6½
31st Dec., 1914.	Weekly Wage	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 27 1	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 5
	Working Hours	49.34	48.54	49.82	49.33	49.44	50.76	49.11
	Hourly Wage	-/6½	-/6½	-/6½	-/5½	-/9	-/6	-/6½
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 27 4
	Working Hours	49.45	48.46	49.84	49.35	49.86	50.14	49.12
	Hourly Wage	-/6½	-/6½	-/6½	-/6	-/9	-/6½	-/6½
31st Dec., 1916.	Weekly Wage	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 28 5	s. d. 27 3	s. d. 24 10	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 3	s. d. 28 5
	Working Hours	49.44	48.36	49.85	49.02	49.08	49.83	49.02
	Hourly Wage	-/7	-/7	-/6½	-/6	-/9½	-/6½	-/7
31st Dec., 1917.	Weekly Wage	s. d. 30 5	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 30 5	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 5	s. d. 30 5
	Working Hours	48.98	48.32	48.99	48.73	48.78	49.83	148.7
	Hourly Wage	-/7½	-/7½	-/7½	-/6½	-/9½	-/6½	-/7½
31st Dec., 1918.	Weekly Wage	s. d. 31 10	s. d. 31 3	s. d. 32 10	s. d. 29 5	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 9	s. d. 31 9
	Working Hours	48.35	48.32	48.37	48.73	48.78	49.83	48.42
	Hourly Wage	-/8	-/7½	-/8½	-/7½	-/9½	-/7	-/7½
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage	s. d. 40 0	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 38 4	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 43 7	s. d. 33 0	s. d. 37 1
	Working Hours	47.53	47.63	46.76	47.67	48.12	49.28	47.54
	Hourly Wage	-/10	-/8½	-/9½	-/8½	-/11	-/8	-/9½

\* Weighted average weekly wage in all industrial groups combined.

† Weighted average working hours per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in industrial Groups XI. and XII.

From the foregoing table it may be seen that there has been a diminution in each of the States, during the period 1914 to 1919, in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male and female occupations. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared with the general increase in the weekly wage is readily seen from the comparative index-numbers given in the following table. In each instance (male and female occupations separately) the basis taken is the weighted average for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914 (= 1000).

**Relative Index-numbers for Weekly and Hourly Weighted Average Wage, 30th April, 1914, 31st December, 1914 to 1919.**

NOTE.—Weighted Average for the Commonwealth at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000).

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
MALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	1,000
	Hourly Wage ..	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	1,000
31st Dec., 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	1,019	990	969	988	1,140	956	1,008
	Hourly Wage ..	1,010	990	985	993	1,173	936	1,009
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage ..	1,044	1,002	986	992	1,149	965	1,023
	Hourly Wage ..	1,039	1,006	1,008	1,001	1,182	946	1,030
31st Dec., 1916.	Weekly Wage ..	1,123	1,067	1,095	1,071	1,182	1,034	1,100
	Hourly Wage ..	1,127	1,074	1,097	1,075	1,206	1,011	1,105
31st Dec., 1917.	Weekly Wage ..	1,163	1,143	1,183	1,144	1,250	1,081	1,164
	Hourly Wage ..	1,162	1,138	1,209	1,145	1,252	1,079	1,164
31st Dec., 1918.	Weekly Wage ..	1,196	1,189	1,261	1,188	1,276	1,110	1,205
	Hourly Wage ..	1,196	1,192	1,297	1,176	1,282	1,120	1,210
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage ..	1,393	1,306	1,426	1,277	1,409	1,251	1,359
	Hourly Wage ..	1,405	1,322	1,512	1,262	1,408	1,259	1,378
FEMALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	1,000
	Hourly Wage ..	980	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	1,000
31st Dec., 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
	Hourly Wage ..	983	1,035	983	881	1,364	920	1,009
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage ..	1,007	990	990	901	1,376	1,031	1,005
	Hourly Wage ..	1,002	1,005	976	898	1,357	1,011	1,009
31st Dec., 1916.	Weekly Wage ..	1,050	1,047	1,004	915	1,429	1,041	1,047
	Hourly Wage ..	1,044	1,063	991	916	1,431	1,027	1,048
31st Dec., 1917.	Weekly Wage ..	1,119	1,116	1,120	1,020	1,430	1,045	1,121
	Hourly Wage ..	1,122	1,134	1,122	1,027	1,440	1,029	1,130
31st Dec., 1918.	Weekly Wage ..	1,173	1,151	1,208	1,084	1,430	1,059	1,168
	Hourly Wage ..	1,191	1,169	1,226	1,092	1,426	1,044	1,185
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage ..	1,474	1,268	1,412	1,225	1,605	1,215	1,365
	Hourly Wage ..	1,523	1,307	1,483	1,262	1,639	1,211	1,410

## SECTION IX.—VARIATIONS IN NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGES.

1. **General.**—From the beginning of the year 1913, records have been kept of all changes in rates of wage and hours of labour, the number of workers affected, and the methods by which such changes are brought about. The results of these records have been published in the quarterly Labour Bulletins and in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 9. In order to supplement the results thus obtained, investigations have been made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to shewing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The methods adopted for the collection of the data and computation of the results were explained in Report No. 2 (see pages 23-4), and will not be repeated here. The particulars given in this Section shew variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given shewing variations in effective wages in each State.

The total number of occupations for which particulars are available back to 1891 is 652. In 1913, however, the scope of the investigation was extended, and particulars for that year are available for no fewer

than 3948 male occupations. The wages on which the index-numbers are based are, in the majority of cases, minimum rates fixed by industrial tribunals, but in some cases, particularly in the earlier years when no minimum rates had been fixed for many trades, either union or pre-dominant rates have been taken.

2. **Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1919.**—In the following table the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage for adult workers (male and female separately), is shown for each State and the Commonwealth, as at 30th April, 1914, and approximately quarterly intervals to the 31st December, 1919:—

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Workers for a Full Week's Work in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1919.**

Dates.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
MALES.							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914 .. ..	55 9	54 3	52 8	54 4	62 2	52 6	55 1
30th June, 1914 .. ..	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
30th September, 1914 ..	56 2	54 7	53 4	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 6
31st December, 1914 ..	56 3	54 8	53 5	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
31st March, 1915 .. ..	56 3	54 8	53 4	54 3	63 1	52 9	55 7
30th June, 1915 .. ..	56 8	54 8	53 4	54 3	63 1	52 9	55 9
30th September, 1915 ..	56 10	54 11	53 8	54 3	63 1	52 9	56 0
31st December, 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 3	56 6
31st March, 1916 .. ..	58 2	56 7	55 1	55 8	63 4	53 9	57 3
30th June, 1916 .. ..	58 11	57 0	56 5	56 1	63 4	54 4	57 11
30th September, 1916 ..	59 6	57 9	57 11	56 6	63 8	54 9	58 8
31st December, 1916 ..	61 11	58 10	60 4	59 0	65 2	57 0	60 8
31st March, 1917 .. ..	62 7	60 0	61 2	59 8	65 5	57 6	61 5
30th June, 1917 .. ..	63 5	61 2	62 4	61 0	66 4	57 7	62 5
30th September, 1917 ..	63 9	62 3	63 5	61 6	67 10	58 6	63 3
31st December, 1917 ..	64 5	63 0	65 3	63 1	68 11	59 7	64 2
31st March, 1918 .. ..	64 8	63 2	65 4	63 1	69 0	59 10	64 4
30th June, 1918 .. ..	64 9	63 4	65 7	63 3	69 5	60 2	64 6
30th September, 1918 ..	65 0	63 9	67 0	63 7	69 6	60 4	65 0
31st December, 1918 ..	65 11	65 6	69 6	65 6	70 4	61 2	66 5
31st March, 1919 .. ..	68 0	66 7	70 0	65 10	70 7	61 10	67 8
30th June, 1919 .. ..	68 9	67 5	71 6	66 9	71 2	62 9	68 7
30th September, 1919 ..	69 9	68 5	72 6	68 3	73 11	63 11	69 9
31st December, 1919 ..	76 9	72 0	78 7	70 5	77 8	69 0	74 11
FEMALES							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914 .. ..	26 9	27 4	26 11	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
30th June, 1914 .. ..	26 9	27 4	27 0	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
30th September, 1914 ..	26 10	27 9	26 11	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 4
31st December, 1914 ..	26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
31st March, 1915 .. ..	26 10	26 11	27 2	24 0	37 5	26 3	27 1
30th June, 1915 .. ..	27 2	26 11	27 2	24 0	37 5	26 3	27 2
30th September, 1915 ..	27 3	26 11	26 11	24 0	37 5	26 3	27 3
31st December, 1915 ..	27 5	26 11	26 11	24 6	37 5	26 3	27 4
31st March, 1916 .. ..	27 7	27 11	26 11	24 6	37 5	26 4	27 9
30th June, 1916 .. ..	27 7	27 11	26 11	24 6	37 5	27 9	27 9
30th September, 1916 ..	27 11	28 2	27 2	24 10	37 5	27 9	28 1
31st December, 1916 ..	28 7	28 5	27 3	24 10	38 10	28 3	28 5
31st March, 1917 .. ..	29 1	28 10	27 5	25 9	38 10	28 4	28 11
30th June, 1917 .. ..	29 3	28 10	27 9	27 3	38 10	28 4	29 1
30th September, 1917 ..	30 2	29 7	30 0	27 8	38 10	28 4	30 0
31st December, 1917 ..	30 5	30 4	30 5	27 9	38 10	28 5	30 5
31st March, 1918 .. ..	31 0	30 5	30 7	27 10	38 10	28 5	30 9
30th June, 1918 .. ..	31 3	30 6	30 8	28 6	38 10	28 5	31 3
30th September, 1918 ..	31 5	30 9	32 3	28 8	38 10	28 5	31 5
31st December, 1918 ..	31 10	31 3	32 10	29 5	38 10	28 9	31 9
31st March, 1919 .. ..	33 6	32 2	33 0	29 5	38 10	28 9	32 8
30th June, 1919 .. ..	33 7	32 2	33 2	29 7	38 11	28 9	32 9
30th September, 1919 ..	34 0	32 3	33 10	29 7	38 11	28 9	33 0
31st December, 1919 ..	40 0	34 5	38 4	33 3	43 7	33 0	37 1

(i.) *Adult Male Workers.*—It will be seen that the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage for adult male workers for the whole Commonwealth advanced during the period reviewed by 19s. 10d. In all

the States except Queensland and New South Wales the increase was below the average, being in Victoria 17s. 9d., in Tasmania 16s. 6d., in South Australia 16s. 1d., and in Western Australia 15s. 6d. The increase in Queensland and New South Wales amounts to 25s. 11d. and 21s. respectively. At the 30th April, 1914, the highest average rate of wage was 62s. 2d. in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania. At the 31st December, 1919, Queensland had the highest average rate of wage, followed in the order named by Western Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

(ii.) *Adult Female Workers.*—During the period covered by the investigation the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage for adult female workers for the whole Commonwealth advanced 9s. 11d. The greatest increases occurred in New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia. The decrease of 5d. in Victoria, between the 30th April, 1914, and the end of 1915, was brought about by the reduction, on appeal, of the minimum rates of wage to female clerks and stenographers.

**3. Variations in Nominal Wage Index-numbers in Industrial Groups\* 1901 to 1919.**—The following table shews variations in nominal wage index-numbers, the occupations having been classified in fourteen industrial groups. As already pointed out, these index-numbers are comparable throughout, and shew, not only the variations in wages in each industrial group, but also the relative wages as between the several groups :—

**Variations in Nominal Wage Index-numbers in different Industries in the Commonwealth, for years specified, 1901 to 1919. (Weighted Average Wage for all Groups in 1911 = 1,000.)**

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		1901.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	1901 to 1912.	1913-19.											
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	27	270	1,019	1,097	1,125	1,144	*1142	1,161	1,174	1,245	1,288	1,345	1,479
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	101	636	945	1,006	1,064	1,104	1,113	1,127	1,174	1,211	1,268	1,340	1,512
III. Food, Drink, etc.	34	576	871	928	991	1,038	1,074	1,085	1,127	1,194	1,241	1,288	1,473
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	13	124	708	976	981	990	1,019	1,034	1,037	1,104	1,163	1,198	1,433
V. Books, Printing, etc.	25	205	996	1,102	1,149	1,188	1,234	1,246	1,259	1,328	1,376	1,446	1,576
VI. Other Manufacturing	102	875	907	947	1,013	1,037	1,076	1,093	1,125	1,203	1,245	1,289	1,470
VII. Building	67	190	1,050	1,163	1,213	1,245	1,270	1,276	1,285	1,359	1,413	1,449	1,554
VIII. Mining	71	161	1,067	1,168	1,194	1,216	1,270	1,272	1,299	1,420	1,528	1,532	1,724
IX. Rail & Tram Services	68	224	1,021	1,074	1,113	1,164	1,165	1,165	1,187	1,236	1,286	1,345	1,532
X. Other Land Transport	9	70	795	889	910	993	996	1,026	1,041	1,128	1,210	1,237	1,431
XI. Shipping, etc.	74	198	751	857	871	942	953	972	1,026	1,153	1,194	1,257	1,518
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.	8	72	627	798	839	944	965	965	969	1,073	1,192	1,231	1,370
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	17	114	598	743	887	894	918	935	948	995	1,052	1,104	1,338
XIV. Miscellaneous	36	233	759	889	929	1,015	1,045	1,054	1,065	1,137	1,185	1,234	1,389
All Groups†	652	3,948	848	955	1,000	1,051	1,076	1,085	1,102	1,184	1,252	1,296	1,462

\*The slight decrease in this group was due to a reduction in the award rates in the Furniture Trade in New South Wales, resulting from an appeal made by employers. † Weighted average; see graph on page 95 hereof.

4. **Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers in States, 1901 to 1919.**—The following table shews, by means of index-numbers, the variations in wages for all industries in each State, the weighted average wage for the Commonwealth in 1911 being taken as base (= 1000). These results are based generally upon rates of wage prevailing in the capital towns of each State, but in certain industries, such as mining, agriculture, etc., rates are necessarily taken for places outside the metropolitan areas :—

**Variations in Nominal Wage Index-numbers in different States, for years specified 1901 to 1919. (Weighted Average Wage for Commonwealth in 1911 = 1,000.)**

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		1901.	1908.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	1901 to 1912.	1913-19.												
N.S. Wales..	158	874	858	913	968	1,003	1,058	1,088	1,096	1,124	1,208	1,257	1,286	1,498
Victoria ..	150	909	796	871	924	985	1,038	1,058	1,065	1,078	1,148	1,229	1,278	1,404
Queensland	87	627	901	925	960	997	1,010	1,027	1,042	1,060	1,177	1,273	1,356	1,534
S. Australia	134	567	819	868	951	1,013	1,048	1,061	1,062	1,067	1,151	1,231	1,278	1,373
W. Australia	69	489	1,052	1,061	1,116	1,152	1,191	1,214	1,226	1,236	1,272	1,345	1,372	1,516
Tasmania ..	54	482	719	725	772	799	934	1,025	1,028	1,039	1,112	1,163	1,193	1,346
C'wealth*	652	3,948	848	900	955	1,000	1,051	1,076	1,085	1,102	1,184	1,252	1,296	1,462

\* Weighted average ; see graph on page 95.

The significance of the above figures since 1906 can be better appreciated by reference to the graph on page 95 which shews, of course, not only variations in wages in each State from year to year, but also the difference in wage-level as between the several States. From this graph it is clearly seen that, excluding Western Australia, the difference between nominal wages in the several States has decreased very considerably since 1906. This difference is shewn at any point by the vertical distance between the graphs. Wages in Queensland have increased since 1914 at a higher rate than in any other State, and the general level in that State is now higher than in any State except Western Australia. The graphs for Victoria and South Australia lie very close together throughout the period. In Tasmania the first determination under the Wages Boards Acts, 1910-1911, came into force in 1911. Since then wages in that State have increased rapidly, and their general level is now not far below those of the other States, except Queensland, Western Australia and New South Wales.

5. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage in the Several States, 1891 to 1919.**—The following table shews the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1919. The wages given in this table are relatively identical with the index-numbers shewn in the table above.

**Average Nominal Rates of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each State for the years specified from 1891 to 1919.**

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1908.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
N. S. Wales	44	1 42	1 43	1 46	9 49	7 51	5 54	3 55	9 56	2 57	7 61	11 66	5 65	11 76
Victoria	40	5 38	9 40	9 44	7 47	4 50	6 53	2 54	3 54	7 55	3 58	10 63	0 65	6 72
Queensland	46	6 44	8 46	2 47	4 49	2 51	1 51	9 52	8 53	5 54	4 60	4 65	3 69	6 78
S. Australia	41	7 41	8 42	0 44	6 48	9 51	11 53	9 54	4 54	5 54	8 59	0 63	1 65	6 70
W. Australia	52	4 53	7 53	11 54	4 57	2 59	0 61	0 62	2 62	10 63	4 65	2 68	11 70	4 77
Tasmania	33	6 35	6 36	10 37	1 39	6 41	0 47	10 52	6 52	8 53	3 57	0 59	7 61	2 69
C'wealth	43	5 41	10 43	5 46	1 48	11 51	3 53	10 55	1 55	7 56	6 60	8 64	2 66	5 74

The average weekly rate in 1919 was highest in Queensland, followed in the order named by Western Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. In each of the years specified the weekly rates were highest in Western Australia, and lowest in Tasmania. In each of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, the rates shew an increase in each of the years specified except in 1896, when there was a decrease compared with 1891. In South Australia there was an increase in each of the years specified, while in Western Australia the average rates remained constant in 1901, 1906, and 1907, with increases in each other year. In Tasmania there was a decrease in 1896 and again in 1907, and substantial increases in 1912 and 1913. During the period, 1911 to end of the year 1919, the average weekly rate of wage in New South Wales has increased 49 per cent., in Victoria 43 per cent., in Queensland 54 per cent., in South Australia 36 per cent., in Western Australia 32 per cent., in Tasmania 68 per cent., and the weighted average weekly rate for the Commonwealth has increased from 51s. 3d. to 74s. 11d., an increase of 46 per cent.

**6. Average Nominal Weekly Wage Payable in Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1919.**—The following table shews for each of the years indicated the average weekly wages payable in each of the fourteen industrial groups. The wages are *relatively* identical with the index-numbers shewn in the table on page 90.

**Average Nominal Rate of Wage Payable to Male Adult Workers in each Industrial Group, for the years specified from 1891 to 1919.**

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1908.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Group I.	52	5 48	2 52	3 53	10 56	2 57	8 58	7 58	6 59	6 60	2 63	10 66	0 68	11 75
" II.	47	8 47	7 48	5 50	8 51	7 54	6 56	7 57	0 57	9 60	2 62	1 65	0 68	8 77
" III.	38	2 37	11 44	7 46	5 47	6 50	9 53	2 55	0 55	8 57	9 61	2 63	7 66	0 75
" IV.	36	8 36	5 36	3 44	5 50	0 50	3 50	9 52	3 53	0 53	2 56	7 59	7 61	5 73
" V.	53	5 50	1 51	0 52	3 56	6 58	11 60	11 63	3 63	10 64	6 68	1 70	6 74	1 80
" VI.	46	4 44	8 46	5 46	10 48	6 51	11 53	1 55	1 56	0 57	8 61	8 63	10 66	1 75
" VII.	50	6 47	6 53	10 57	1 59	7 62	1 63	10 65	1 65	5 65	10 69	8 72	5 74	3 79
" VIII.	58	1 53	10 54	8 57	2 59	10 61	2 62	4 65	1 65	2 66	7 72	9 78	4 78	6 88
" IX.	50	10 51	0 52	4 52	10 55	0 57	0 59	7 59	8 59	8 60	10 63	4 65	11 68	11 78
" X.	39	6 36	0 40	9 42	10 45	7 46	7 50	10 51	1 52	8 53	4 57	10 62	0 63	5 73
" XI.	38	2 34	6 38	5 40	4 43	11 44	7 48	3 48	10 49	10 52	7 59	1 61	2 64	5 77
" XII.	34	10 33	6 32	1 37	8 40	11 43	0 48	4 49	5 49	5 49	8 55	0 61	1 63	1 70
" XIII.	32	10 30	6 30	8 32	1 38	1 45	5 45	10 47	4 47	11 48	7 51	0 53	11 56	7 68
" XIV.	39	7 38	7 38	10 42	0 45	6 47	7 52	0 53	7 54	0 54	7 58	1 60	9 63	3 71
ALL GROUPS	43	5 41	10 43	5 46	1 48	11 51	3 53	10 55	1 55	7 56	6 60	8 64	2 66	5 74

It may be seen that in 1919 the weekly rate of wage was highest in Group VIII. (Mining), 88s. 4d., while the lowest average weekly rate was in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), where the rate was 68s. 7d. The average weekly rate for all groups together increased in all the years



since 1891 except in 1896. The rate in 1901 was the same as in 1891, (43. 5d.), but in 1918 had increased to 66s. 5d., and in 1919 to 74s. 11d.

**7. Nominal Wages and Effective Wages.**—Wages are said to be *nominal* when they refer to the actual amounts of money received in return for labour, and are described as *effective* when their equivalence in purchasing power is expressed, that is their purchasing power according to some definite “composite unit” or “regimen,” the cost of which is ascertained at a particular date or during a particular period adopted as a datum for reference. From what was said in Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6, it is obvious that “effectiveness” of wages can be unequivocally ascertained only when changes in price vary normally, that is to say, when it is practicable and reasonable to regard the “composite unit” as continuously applicable. Estimations of the effectiveness of wages when the original regimen or composite unit ceases to be of reasonable application, as may be the case in times of severe drought, war, etc., become of more or less questionable validity. At such times some modification of the accustomed regimen may (or should) take place, and in the degree to which such modification may occur effective wages will become involved in uncertainty. It should, consequently, be borne in mind that index-numbers of effective wages, computed on the supposition of the continual maintenance of a constant regimen cannot be taken to really represent unequivocally the actual effectiveness of wages: they represent rather what *would* have been the effectiveness of wages, had the “composite unit” throughout been virtually the one in use with the wage-earning community. The limitations indicated in Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6, already referred to, apply also here. *Fundamental changes in the usage of commodities vitiate this or any other method*, as is obvious from the analysis of the technique for properly ascertaining price-indexes outlined in Report No. 1, Appendix VIII., pp. 23 to 38, and in Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9. Just as there is no unequivocal means of comparing price-indexes, between say a rice-eating and a meat-eating community, or between a community living according to a very elementary standard of comfort, and one living according to a more advanced standard, so there is in its degree no unequivocal method of computing effectiveness of wages, when the circumstances of the time involve material changes in the “regimen,” or are characterised by a temporary passing through abnormal conditions, profoundly affecting the conditions of living.

**8. Variations in Effective Wages in each State, 1901 to 1919.**—In comparing wages two elements are of obvious importance, viz., (i.) hours worked per day or week, etc., and (ii.) the purchasing-power of money (in regard to the composite unit adopted). Thus 60s. per week of 60 hours is equivalent to 48s. per week of 48 hours on the time basis. Similarly, on the purchasing-power basis, if the purchasing-power *fall* one-fifth, *i.e.*, if the index-number of the purchasing-power *rises* from 1000 to 1250\*, then 60s. per week (the index-number being 1250), is effectively equal only to 48s. (when the index-number was 1000). Or, again, if the purchasing power *rise* one-third, as is implied by a *fall* in the index-number from 1000 to 750, then 60s. per week originally would, as regards the composite unit, be equal in purchasing power to 80s. Ignoring altogether

\* Or from any value to one-fifth greater.

for the present the number of hours worked and subject to the limitations referred to in the preceding paragraph, and further assuming that the real value of the average wages is to be measured by their purchasing power in regard to the "composite unit" adopted, then we can reduce the actual average wages paid to their effective value by applying the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers to the nominal wages index-numbers. The following table shews the effective wage index-numbers in each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1919.

In computing these effective wage index-numbers the nominal wage index-numbers given in paragraph 4 hereof have been divided by the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers in Section IV., paragraph 5 hereinbefore. The resulting index-numbers shew for each State and for the Commonwealth for the years specified the variations in *effective* wages.

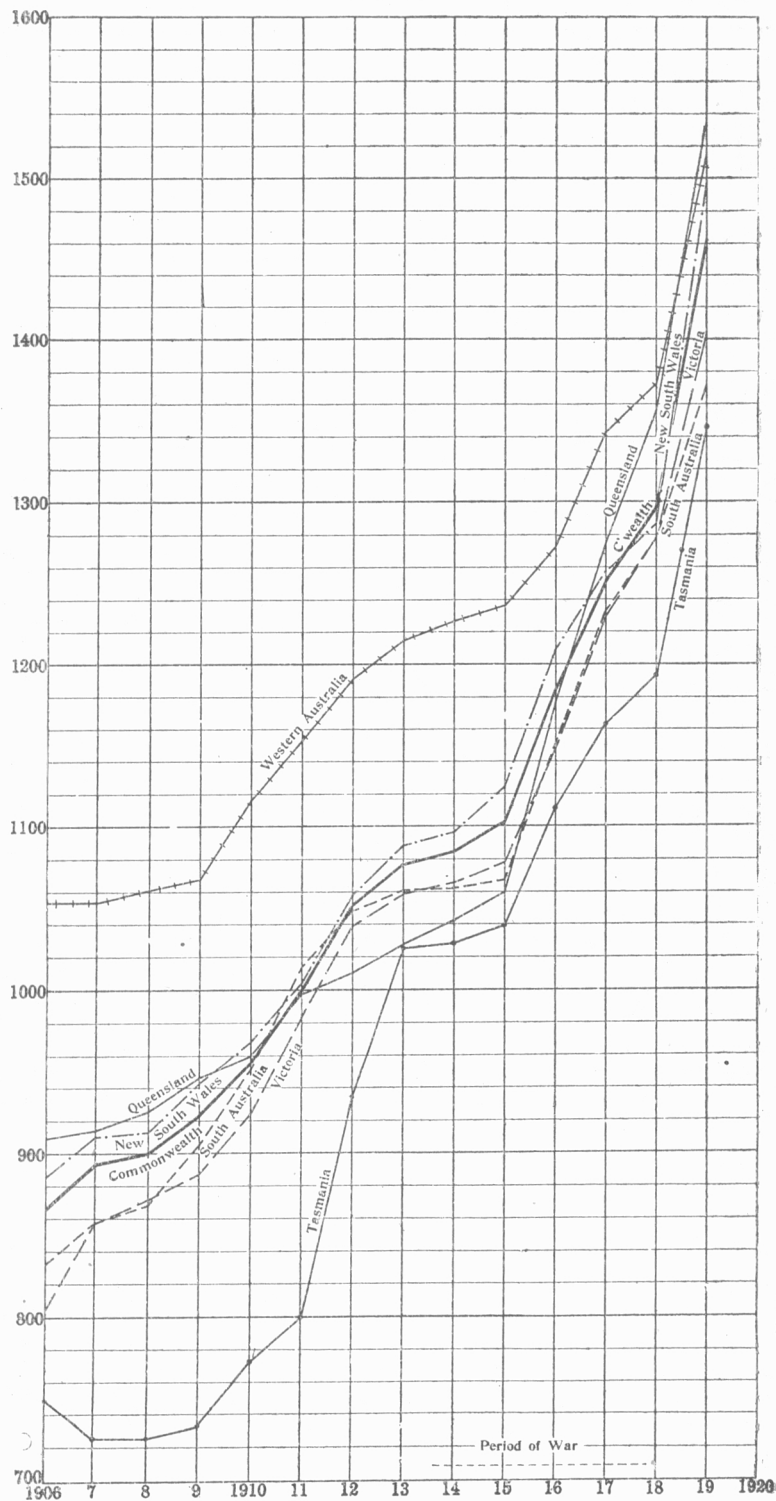
**Variations in Effective Wages in each State and Commonwealth, for the Years specified, 1901 to 1919.\***

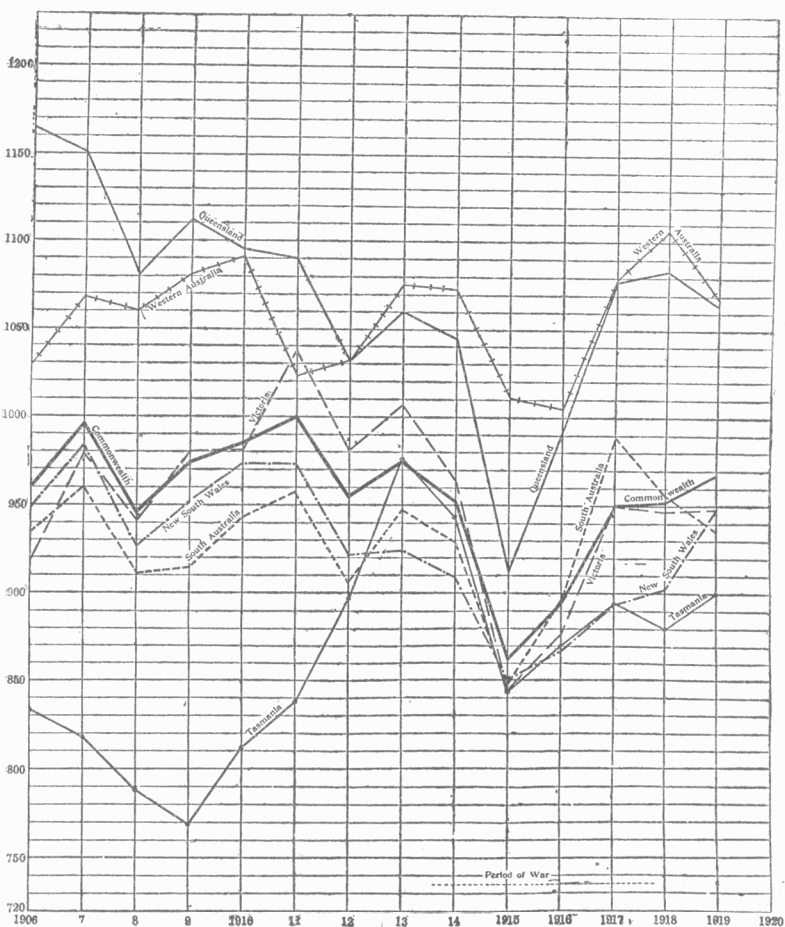
Particulars.	1901.	1908.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
N.S.W. . .	961	926	973	973	922	924	909	850	867	893	902	948
Victoria . .	915	941	981	1,037	981	1,007	964	844	877	950	947	948
Queensland	1,172	1,081	1,095	1,090	1,032	1,060	1,045	912	991	1,078	1,083	1,064
S. Australia	948	911	943	957	906	947	929	847	896	989	957	935
W. Australia	1,024	1,060	1,091	1,023	1,032	1,076	1,073	1,011	1,005	1,079	1,107	1,068
Tasmania . .	827	788	812	838	896	976	943	843	870	894	880	900
C'wealth	964	946	985	1,000	955	975	952	862	894	950	952	968

\* As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

The figures in the above table from the year 1906 onwards are shewn in the graph on page 96. A comparison between this graph with that on the opposite page shews that the difference between nominal and effective wages is very marked. In the first place, the whole nature of the graphs is entirely different. Instead of having a series of lines shewing a practically continuous and rapid upward trend, the effective wages shew (except for Tasmania) a series of fluctuating points, in which no very marked tendency is immediately discernible. It will be seen that, generally speaking, the years 1907, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1913, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, were marked by increases in effective wages, but in that each of the years 1908, 1912, 1914 and 1915, there were rapid decreases. In each of these years in which effective wages declined there was a rapid increase in cost of food and groceries (see graphs on pp. 30-33). In 1914 the wages increased 0.9 per cent., but the purchasing-power-of-money index-number went up 3.1 per cent., with the result that effective wages decreased 2.3 per cent. In 1915 the nominal wage index-number increased 1.6 per cent., while the purchasing-power-of-money index-number increased 12.1 per cent., resulting in a decrease of 9.5 per cent. in the effective wage. In 1916 the nominal wage index-number increased 7.4 per cent., and the purchasing-power-of-money index-number only 3.6 per cent. which resulted in the effective wage index-number shewing an increase of 3.7 per cent. In 1917 the nominal wage index-number increased 5.7 per cent., and the purchasing-power-of-money index-number decreased 0.5 per cent., resulting in an increase in the effective wage index-number of 6.3 per cent. In 1918 the nominal wage index-number increased 3.5 per cent., and the purchasing-power-of-money index-number 3.3 per cent. The effective wage index-number for the Commonwealth

NOMINAL WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE. AND COMMONWEALTH,  
1906 to 1919.



EFFECTIVE WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE, AND COMMONWEALTH,  
1906 to 1919.

shews a small increase of 0.2 per cent. In 1919 the nominal wage index-number increased 12.8 per cent. and the purchasing-power-of-money index-number 10.9 per cent. The effective wage index-number shows a slight increase of 1.7 per cent.

One important feature common to both graphs (nominal and effective wages) is the manner in which the graphs for the individual States have, on the whole, approached more closely together. With the adoption of differential rates of wage fixed according to the relative purchasing-power of money, it appears probable that this tendency will continue in the future.

In the table on page 94 the effective wage index-numbers are all computed to the one base, that of the Commonwealth for 1911. The index-numbers, however, are comparable in all respects, and comparisons may therefore be made as to the increase or decrease in the effective wage index-number for any State over any period of years. Thus it will be

seen that, comparing 1919 with 1901, there has been an increase in the index-numbers in Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and a decrease in the remaining States. Similarly, comparing 1919 with 1911 the index-numbers show that there has been an increase in only two of the States, Western Australia and Tasmania; while the index-numbers for the remaining States show decreases in 1919 compared with 1911.

**9. Variations in Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1919.**—In the preceding paragraph particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, though not for unemployment. Attention has also been drawn to the limitations to which they are subject in abnormal times.

If 48 hours per week be the time for which a given wage is paid, say 60s., then for the purpose of estimating the aggregate average earnings, account must be taken of the proportion of time spent in unemployment. For example, if the working days be 300 per year, and the time unemployed be 6 per cent., the actual proportion of working time is 94 per cent., i.e., 18 days are idle in every 300, or 6 per cent. of the period. Similarly, if of the employable an average of only 94 per cent. are employed, the measure of unemployment is again 6 per cent., and the employment index-number is 940, i.e., 940 in 1000, or 94 per cent.

For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, however, the percentage of unemployment for the whole Commonwealth at the end of the years specified has been used in order to obtain results shewing the variations in unemployment upon effective wages. Column I. shews the nominal rate of wage index-numbers (see paragraph 5 hereof), and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (see Section III.). Applying these percentages to the numbers shewn in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then recomputed with the year 1911 as base, and are shewn in Column IV. In Column V. the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers are shewn, and in Columns VI. and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and secondly, allowing for lost time. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Column I. and IV., respectively, by the corresponding figures in Column V. The resulting index-numbers shew for the Commonwealth for the years specified the variations in *effective* wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."\*

A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. shews the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VII. (see graph on page 99)

\* This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Labour Report No. 1), that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort" merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may, or may not, result in, or be accompanied by, a change in the "standard of living."



shew variations in *effective* wages after allowing not only for variations in purchasing-power of money, but also for the relative extent of unemployment.

**Unemployment and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-numbers, for the Years specified, 1901 to 1919.†**

Year.	I. Nominal Wage Index- Numbers.	II. Percentage Unem- ployed.	Rate of Wage Index- Numbers, allowing for Lost Time.		V. Purchas- ing Power of Money Index- Numbers.	Effective Wage Index-Numbers.	
			III. Actual.	IV. Recom- puted. (1911 = 1,000).		VI. Full Work.	VII. Allowing for Unemploy- ment.
1901 .. ..	848	6.6	793	832	880	964	945
1906 .. ..	866	6.7	808	843	902	960	940
1907 .. ..	893	5.7	842	884	897	996	936
1908 .. ..	900	6.0	846	888	951	946	934
1909 .. ..	923	5.8	870	913	948	974	963
1910 .. ..	955	5.6	901	945	970	985	974
1911 .. ..	1,000	4.7	953	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 .. ..	1,051	5.5	993	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913 .. ..	1,076	5.3	1,021	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914 .. ..	1,085	11.0	966	1,014	1,140	952	889
1915 .. ..	1,102	6.8	1,027	1,078	1,278	862	844
1916 .. ..	1,184	6.7	1,105	1,159	1,324	894	875
1917 .. ..	1,252	7.4	1,159	1,216	1,318	950	923
1918 .. ..	1,296	5.5	1,225	1,285	1,362	952	943
1919 .. ..	1,462	5.2	1,386	1,454	1,510	968	963

† As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

The above figures for the years 1906 to 1919, inclusive, are shewn in the graph on page 99. It may be seen from the graph that the nominal wage index-number has steadily increased, and that the increase has been at a somewhat greater rate (except in the years 1908, 1912, 1914, 1915, and 1918) than the increase in the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers. Owing to the decreases in these years the effective wage index-numbers (both "Full Work" and "Allowing for Unemployment") do not, on the whole, shew any general increase, but fluctuate between a range which reached its maximum in 1911, and its minimum in 1915. In 1907 there was a large decrease in unemployment, which is reflected in the "peak" in the effective wage index-number for that year. The rise in the purchasing-power-of-money index-number in 1908, which was a drought year, caused a considerable fall in effective wages. From that year, however, until the year 1911, the effective wage index-number steadily increased from 934 to 1000, but this increase was almost counterbalanced by the fall in 1912, which was due to the large increase in the purchasing-power-of-money index-number and the smaller increase in unemployment. In 1913 the purchasing-power-of-money index-number was practically the same as that for 1912, while nominal wages increased and unemployment decreased, with the result that the effective wage index-numbers, both for full work and allowing for unemployment, shew an increase. The effective wage index-numbers for 1914 both shew a decrease on the preceding year. This decrease is particularly marked in the case of the

### 10. Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1918.—

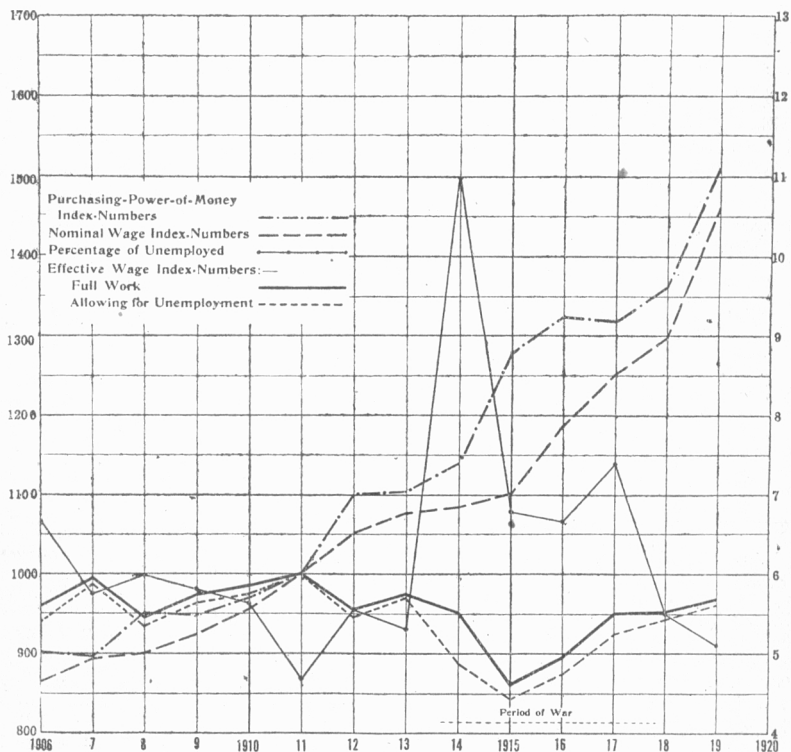
The preceding tables refer to the matter of variations in effective wages, having regard to fluctuations in purchasing-power of money and extent of unemployment. Another important matter in any investigation into increases in rates of wages is the question of increase in *relative output* or production per head of population, measured quantitatively. If measured by mere value, increase of price would have the effect of making an equal production with that of a time when prices were lower, and shew an increase which would, of course, be misleading. For example, the annual figures shewing the estimated value of production from the Commonwealth industries do not directly shew whether there has been any increase in the *quantity* produced, since the price-level at the time is itself a factor in the determination of the values. Before, therefore, any estimate of the relative increase or decrease in production (that is, in the relative quantity of output) can be formed, the variations due to the price element must be eliminated. This is done in the following table, in which Column I. shews the estimated *value* of production (a) in the aggregate and (b) per head of mean population. In Column II. the estimated value of production per head of population is shewn in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base; that is to say, the production per head in 1911 is made equal to 1000, and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. Wholesale and Production price index-numbers are given; it is assumed that these index-numbers reflect, with substantial accuracy, variations in Wholesale and Production prices in the Commonwealth as a whole. The figures in Column IV. are obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column III. They shew the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variations in prices having been eliminated. The results given by the application of the Wholesale price-index numbers may be regarded as merely confirming the results given in the final column which are to be taken as the best measure of the relative productive activity per head of population.

Estimated Value of Australian Production, 1906 to 1918.

Year.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry, and Bee Farming.	Forestry & Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Total.
	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.
1906 ...	25,349	45,389	13,611	4,879	26,643	31,172	147,043
1907 ...	30,500	50,660	15,584	4,826	28,817	36,155	166,042
1908 ...	37,160	47,259	15,045	4,286	24,557	36,637	164,934
1909 ...	41,056	50,864	15,064	4,462	23,036	39,713	174,195
1910 ...	39,752	56,993	17,387	4,789	23,222	45,598	187,741
1911 ..	38,774	50,725	19,107	5,728	23,494	50,767	188,595
1912 ...	45,754	51,615	20,280	6,432	25,645	57,022	206,748
1913 ...	46,162	57,866	20,341	6,338	25,810	61,586	218,103
1914 ...	36,052	60,265	21,562	6,419	22,275	62,922	209,495
1915 ...	73,769	65,607	21,156	5,777	22,428	62,883	251,620
1916 ...	60,207	89,939	26,949	5,505	23,606	64,205	270,411
1917 ...	57,967	98,435	31,326	5,523	25,581	69,797	283,629
1918 ...	58,080	98,297	33,738	7,137	26,156	75,261	298,669

index-numbers in which allowance is made for unemployment. In 1915 there was a decrease in unemployment when compared with the preceding year, but on the other hand the cost of food and groceries shewed a very substantial increase, so that while nominal wages increased slightly, effective wages index-numbers, both for full work and allowing for unemployment, shew a large decrease, and are, in fact, lower than for any other year covered by the investigation. In 1916, 1917, 1918, and again in 1919 the effective wage index-numbers both for full work and allowing for unemployment shew an increase, due to the fact that the increase in nominal wages index-number has been greater than the increase in the index-numbers shewing cost of food, groceries, and house rent.

**Unemployment, Purchasing-Power of Money, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, 1906 to 1919.**



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—Each space in the horizontal scale represents one year. The vertical spaces on the left represent the scale for the index-numbers for purchasing-power of money and wages, while the scale on the right from 4 to 11, represents the percentage of unemployment.

Estimated Relative Productive Activity in Commonwealth for the Years specified, 1871 to 1918.

Year.	I.		II.	III.		IV.	
	Estimated Value of Production.		Relative Value of Production per head Year 1911 = 1,000.	(a)	(b)	Estimated Relative Productive Activity per head Index-Numbers Year 1911 = 1,000.	
	(a) Total. (000 omitted.)	(b). Per Head of Popula- tion.		Wholesale Price-Index-Number Year 1911 = 1,000.	Production Price-Index-Number Year 1911 = 1,000.		
	£	£				*	†
1871 ..	46,700	27.46	665	1,229	..	541	..
1881 ..	71,116	30.83	747	1,121	..	666	..
1891 ..	96,087	29.65	718	945	..	760	..
1901 ..	114,585	29.96	726	974	..	745	..
1906 ..	147,043	35.94	871	948	..	919	..
1907 ..	166,042	39.90	967	1,021	..	947	..
1908 ..	164,934	38.97	944	1,115	1,070	847	882
1909 ..	174,195	40.29	976	993	995	983	981
1910 ..	187,741	42.43	1,028	1,000	973	1,028	1,037
1911 ..	188,595	41.28	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 ..	206,748	43.68	1,058	1,170	1,101	904	961
1913 ..	218,103	44.77	1,085	1,088	1,050	997	1,033
1914 ..	209,495	42.40	1,027	1,149	1,266	894	811
1915 ..	251,620	51.02	1,236	1,604	1,426	771	867
1916 ..	270,411	55.47	1,344	1,504	1,498	894	897
1917 ..	283,629	57.47	1,392	1,662	1,604	838	868
1918 ..	298,669	59.37	1,438	1,934	1,763	744	816

\* Relative Production per head, if computed by application of Wholesale Price Index-numbers.

† Relative Production per head (computed by application of Production Price Index-numbers, the basis being indicated in Production Bulletin No 13).

## SECTION X.—OPERATIONS UNDER ARBITRATION AND WAGES BOARD ACTS.

1. **General.**—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour, shewing the number of boards authorised and constituted, also those which had and which had not made any award or determination in each State; the number and territorial scope of awards or determinations, and the number of industrial agreements, in force, were first compiled to the 31st December, 1913.\*

These particulars have from time to time been revised, and reviews to the end of approximately quarterly periods have been published in the periodical Labour Bulletins and Quarterly Summaries to the 31st December, 1919. Information has also been compiled and included in the later issues of the Labour Bulletin and Quarterly Summary respecting the estimated number of workpeople affected by awards or determinations and industrial agreements in each State. The following tabular statement gives particulars of the operations in each State and under the Commonwealth Statutes during each quarter of the years 1914 to 1919 :—

\* Information as to the main provisions of the various Acts in force may be found in the Official Year Book No. 12, pages 990 to 998.

### Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed in each Quarter of the Years 1915 to 1919.

State.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Whole Year.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.
1915.										
N.S. Wales .. .. .	28	9	40	6	38	6	39	4	145	25
Victoria .. .. .	3	..	2	..	17	..	31	..	53	..
Queensland .. .. .	1	1	7	..	13	2	14	7	35	10
S. Australia .. .. .	..	..	..	1	2	..	6	4	8	5
W. Australia .. .. .	1	7	4	6	2	5	11	3	18	21
Tasmania .. .. .	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	6	..
Commonwealth .. .. .	1	..	2	113*	2	18	2	51†	7	182
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>243</b>
1916.										
N.S. Wales .. .. .	28	7	53	14	53	14	66	14	200	49
Victoria .. .. .	34	..	21	..	18	..	13	..	86	..
Queensland .. .. .	11	2	26	27	18	8	14	5	69	42
S. Australia .. .. .	5	3	7	2	10	..	7	1	29	6
W. Australia .. .. .	3	2	6	3	1	3	4	5	14	13
Tasmania .. .. .	3	..	7	..	3	..	1	..	14	..
Commonwealth .. .. .	..	2	5	3	4	5†	5	11	14	21
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>131</b>
1917.										
N.S. Wales .. .. .	35	14	23	11	31	7	19	11	108	43
Victoria .. .. .	18	..	19	..	22	..	6	..	65	..
Queensland .. .. .	15	3	6	12	21	16	21	11	63	42
S. Australia .. .. .	13	..	11	..	11	1	4	2	39	3
W. Australia .. .. .	..	1	2	11	..	8	2	8	4	28
Tasmania .. .. .	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	7	..
Commonwealth .. .. .	1	\$65	10	5	12	9	10	56	33	135
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>251</b>
1918.										
N.S. Wales .. .. .	18	8	25	5	21	14	33	12	97	39
Victoria .. .. .	13	..	12	..	20	..	31	..	76	..
Queensland .. .. .	9	12	35	24	26	19	55	6	125	61
S. Australia .. .. .	3	2	2	5	7	2	17	1	29	10
W. Australia .. .. .	4	7	1	3	3	9	1	7	9	26
Tasmania .. .. .	2	..	3	..	6	..	4	..	15	..
Commonwealth .. .. .	3	5	5	6	4	151	10	51**	22	213
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>340</b>
1919.										
N.S. Wales .. .. .	20	10	35	12	32	10	45	16	132	48
Victoria .. .. .	21	..	17	..	13	..	18	..	69	..
Queensland .. .. .	18	5	22	4	23	7	59	13	127	29
S. Australia .. .. .	9	2	8	2	19	2	15	2	51	8
W. Australia .. .. .	..	3	3	7	1	16	2	11	6	37
Tasmania .. .. .	6	..	4	..	5	..	6	..	21	..
Commonwealth .. .. .	3	13	2	3	6	44††	10	100††	21	160
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>282</b>

\* Of this number, 108 agreements were made between the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers, in terms of an award of the Commonwealth Court.

† Including 49 agreements made between the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers, in terms of an award of the Commonwealth Court.

‡ Including 1 agreement varied in respect to wages only.

§ Including 55 separate agreements made between the Australian Saddlery and Leather Workers Trades Employees' Federation and various employers.

|| Including 140 separate agreements made between the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers.

\*\* Including 37 separate agreements made between the Federated Coopers' Association and various employers.

†† Including 29 separate agreements made between the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers.      ‡‡ Including 68 separate agreements made between the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers.



Owing to the prevailing drought conditions and the advent of war during the year 1914, varying restrictive measures were introduced either for the suspension or curtailment of the operations of industrial tribunals in each of the States.\* These restrictions were most effective in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland during the fourth quarter of 1914 and the first quarter of 1915. During the second quarter of 1915 the restrictions referred to were somewhat relaxed in New South Wales and Queensland, and early in the third quarter operations gradually assumed normal conditions in all the States. During the third and fourth quarters of 1915 greater activity was evidenced in each State, and the number of awards and determinations made by industrial tribunals exceeded those made during any similar period of the two years.

Industrial tribunals were very active during the years 1916, 1917 and 1918, due mainly to applications for a review of existing awards and determinations, owing to the continued increase in the cost of living.

During the year 1919 this activity continued, the number of awards and determinations made exceeding the number for any other year. As compared with 1918, the number of agreements filed shewed a decrease, although the number was greater than that during any year prior to 1918. The numbers of awards and determinations made in Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania, and of agreements filed in Western Australia, are the highest that have been recorded. It will be noticed that a reduction occurred in the number of agreements filed in Queensland. It is pointed out, however, that certain industries in which wages and conditions were regulated by industrial agreements are now covered by State Awards.

**2. Boards Authorised and Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.**—In the following table particulars are given for all States, excepting Western Australia, of the number of boards authorised and constituted, and, including operations under the Commonwealth and the Western Australian Arbitration Acts, of the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force in all States at the 31st December, 1913, and at approximately quarterly intervals during the succeeding six years:—

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\* A brief account of the effect of these restrictions was given in "Labour Bulletin" No. 9 (pp. 62-4)

**Particulars of Boards and of Awards, Determinations and Industrial Agreements in Force at 31st December, 1913, and at Approximately Quarterly Periods to 31st December, 1919.\***

Dates.	Boards Author- ised.	Boards Con- stituted.	Boards which had made Awards or Deter- minations	Awards or Deter- minations in Force†	Industrial Agree- ments in Force.
31st Dec., 1913 .. ..	505	501	387	575§	401
30th April, 1914 .. ..	525	509	422	575	415
30th June, 1914 .. ..	537	523	457	584	429
30th Sept., 1914 .. ..	549	539	474	599	409
31st Dec., 1914 .. ..	553	544	478	576†	369
31st March, 1915 .. ..	560	551	486	589†	371
30th June, 1915 .. ..	568	557	495	638	481
30th Sept., 1915 .. ..	582	570	495	644	498
31st Dec., 1915 .. ..	573¶	554¶	498	663	546
31st March, 1916 .. ..	580	558	495	651	553
30th June, 1916 .. ..	589	571	512	678	581
30th Sept., 1916 .. ..	591	573	519	683	596
31st Dec., 1916 .. ..	594	572	525	706	609
31st March, 1917 .. ..	475**	470**	529	722	666
30th June, 1917 .. ..	476	471	530	714	663
30th Sept., 1917 .. ..	478	473	441††	734	666
31st Dec., 1917 .. ..	478	473	442	744	732
31st March, 1918 .. ..	478	473	444	767	722
30th June, 1918 .. ..	478	473	445	799	722
30th Sept., 1918 .. ..	480	475	445	843	812
31st Dec., 1918 .. ..	267††	260††	445	866	833
31st March, 1919 .. ..	488	483	453	888	848
30th June, 1919 .. ..	489	484	456	915	845
30th Sept., 1919 .. ..	492	485	463	932	739
31st Dec., 1919 .. ..	505	498	465	942	843

\* Details for each quarter have already been published in Labour Bulletins, in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 8, and in Quarterly Summaries.

† Including awards made by Arbitration Courts.

‡ Owing to certain restrictions being imposed on the operations of Industrial Boards in each State, a number of awards which expired in New South Wales during these periods were not immediately reviewed.

§ Excluding awards or determinations which expired in New South Wales (under the Act of 1908) on 31st December, 1913.

|| Owing to a number of Awards made under the N.S.W. Industrial Disputes Act (1908) being still in force, the Boards constituted for such industries under the Industrial Arbitration Act (1912) had not made any awards.

¶ See remarks with respect to re-authorisation of Boards in New South Wales, Labour Bulletin No. 12, p. 47.

\*\* Reduction in the number of Boards authorised and constituted, is due to the dissolution of all Boards appointed under the Queensland Industrial Peace Act 1912.

†† Exclusive of Queensland Boards appointed under the Industrial Peace Act 1912. The work of these Boards is now undertaken by the Court of Arbitration constituted under the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1916.

‡‡ On the 13th December, 1918, an order was made by the New South Wales Court of Industrial Arbitration recommending the reconstitution of 220 Industrial Boards which had expired by effluxion of time, and on the 19th February, 1919, such Boards were constituted.

It will be observed from the particulars set out in the foregoing table that considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of a legal minimum rate of wage and of working conditions took place during the six years ending 31st December, 1919. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts\* and of the Western Australian Industrial Arbitration Court, 367 additional awards or determinations were in force at the end of 1919. The number of industrial agreements† made and in force under the various Acts increased during the six years under review by 442.

The total number of awards of Industrial and Arbitration Courts and determinations of Wages Boards in force throughout the Commonwealth at the end of December, 1919, was 942, while the number of industrial agreements filed under the provisions of the various State and Commonwealth Acts at the same date was 843. In the following paragraphs information is furnished in regard to the terms for which awards, determinations, and agreements are made. It will be seen that there is a fundamental difference between the various systems in the several States, so far as the period for which awards, etc., remain in force.

In New South Wales awards of the Court of Industrial Arbitration or of industrial boards come into operation fourteen days after publication in the "Government Gazette." It is provided, however, in Act No. 50, of 1919, that (a) any award made in respect of persons employed under the Public Service Acts who have not prior to the making thereof, been bound by an Award, shall take effect from such day, whether before or after the commencement of the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1919, as the Court may direct; (b) that in all other cases an award shall take effect from such day, subsequent to the lodging or filing of the application therefor as the court may direct. It is further provided in the same Act that (a) the Court may in exercising its powers under the last proviso, attach such terms, conditions, or restrictions as may appear to it to be just; and (b) that no employer shall be bound to pay any wages fixed by an award made by the court in exercise of such powers until fourteen days after publication of the award as aforesaid, but the first payment of wages under any such award shall include all arrears which have accrued due from the date upon which the award is directed to take effect. Awards are binding on all persons engaged in the industries or callings, and within the locality and for the period not exceeding three years specified therein, and after such period until varied or rescinded by the court or board. Industrial agreements filed under the provisions of the Arbitration Act in this State may be made for a term specified

\* The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-18, and the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act 1911.

† The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the Acts in force in Victoria and Tasmania, but such agreements may be registered and filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act to operate in any or in all States.

therein, not exceeding five years. These agreements must be filed at the office of the Registrar, and are binding on the parties, and on all persons for the time being members of the union, but may be rescinded or varied in writing by the parties. Any such industrial agreement may be enforced under the Act.

In Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania determinations of wages boards are not made for any specified period, and remain in operation until superseded by another determination. The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the Acts in force in Victoria or Tasmania, but the Act in South Australia provides for the filing of such agreements, which may be made for a period specified therein not exceeding three years. These agreements continue in force after the expiration of the term specified therein, until the expiration of one month after some party thereto has given written notice to the Registrar and to the other parties thereto of his desire to determine same.

In South Australia, awards under the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-16 continue in force, subject to any variation ordered by the Court, for a period to be specified in the award, not exceeding three years, and thenceforward until a new award is made, but are binding only on those parties to the industrial matter or industrial dispute who are summoned to appear before the Court as parties, except in those cases in which the award is declared by the Court to be a common rule.

The determinations of a wages board in this State applies to all employers and employees who are engaged in the particular process, trade, business, or occupation, etc., within the metropolitan area or within any other locality specified by the Governor in an order published in the "Government Gazette." Determinations come into force on the fourteenth day after publication in the "Government Gazette," or on a later date (if any) fixed by the board, of which date notice is given in the "Gazette." Determinations remain in force until suspended or altered pursuant to an order of the Industrial Court or until a new determination has been made by the board.

In Queensland awards of the Industrial Court have the force of law within the locality specified in the award, and remain in force for a specified period not exceeding twelve months, unless sooner rescinded or varied, and continue in force until a new award has been made. Provision is made in the Act for the constitution of industrial boards, and such boards may, when empowered by the Court, make an award which shall have effect as an award of the Court. Industrial agreements may be filed in this State under the provisions of the Act. Such agreements shall be for a term specified therein, not exceeding three years,

and notwithstanding the expiry of the term shall, subject to any award, continue in force in respect of all parties thereto, except those who retire therefrom. An agreement shall be limited in its effect to the particular locality therein specified. The Court may declare that any industrial agreement shall have the effect of an award, and be a common rule of any calling or callings to which it relates, within the locality specified in the agreement. Notice of the Court's intention to extend the operation of such agreement shall be given to all parties likely, in its opinion, to be affected, and the Court shall hear any parties desiring to be heard in opposition.

In Western Australia awards of the Industrial Court may be made for (a) any specified period not exceeding three years from the date of the award; or (b) for one year, and thenceforward from year to year. Industrial agreements may be made for a term to be specified therein, not exceeding three years. Notwithstanding, however, the expiry of the term for which an award or an industrial agreement has been made it remains in force in respect of all parties thereto, until the expiration of thirty days after notice of intention to retire therefrom has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court. The Industrial Court may, after giving notice of its intention to extend the operation of an industrial agreement to all parties likely to be affected, declare that any industrial agreement shall have the effect of an award, and be a common rule in the industry within the locality specified in such agreement.

Awards made under the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act 1911 are not usually limited in operation to any period. Awards under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-18, may be made for any period to be specified in the award, not exceeding five years from the date of the award, and, after the expiration of the period so specified, the award shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, continue in force until a new award has been made. An industrial agreement made subsequent to a compulsory conference convened under Section 24 of the Commonwealth Act has the same effect as an award, and thus remains in force until superseded by an award of the Court or by a further agreement. An industrial agreement under Part VI. of the Act may be made for any period not exceeding five years (Sec. 75), but in default of any express agreement to the contrary therein contained shall, unless rescinded, and subject to any variation, continue in force after the expiration of the term specified therein, until the expiration of one month after some party thereto has given written notice to the Registrar and to the other parties of his desire to determine it. (Sec. 81.)



**Boards Authorised and Constituted, Awards, Determinations and Agreements  
in Force at 31st December, in each of the Years 1913 to 1919.\*\***

Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
<i>Boards Authorised, etc.*</i>									
Boards authorised	1913	..	216†	135	75	56	..	23	505
	1914	..	230†	139	101	56	..	27	553
	1915	..	226	147	112	56	..	32	573
	1917	..	237	149	28	57	..	33	478
	1918	..	17‡	153	28	58	..	37	267‡
Boards constituted	1919	..	241	158	28	58	..	46	505
	1913	..	223†	132†	74	51	..	21	501
	1914	..	238†	135†	94	51	..	26	544
	1915	..	226	142†	104	51	..	31	554
	1917	..	237	147†	28	55	..	32	473‡
Boards which have made Awards or Determinations	1918	..	17‡	149	28	56	..	36	260‡
	1919	..	241	154	28	56	..	45	498
	1913	..	123	123	74	47	..	19	386
	1914	..	186	130	92	47	..	23	478
	1915	..	196	133	96	47	..	26	498
Awards and Determinations—	1917	..	219	140	18	50	..	32	442‡
	1918	..	219	142	28	50	..	32	445
	1919	..	226	147	28	53	..	37	465
	1913	17	265	127	73	54	18	21	575
	1914	18	242	133	89	55	46	26	609
Awards and Determinations in force	1915	20	261	137	103	56	57	29	663
	1917	64	251	145	125	71	56	32	744
	1918	85	284	147	184	80	54	32	866
	1919	96	316	151	206	88	48	37	942
	1913	..	32	8	3	..	..	15	58
State Awards and Determinations—	1914	..	17	10	4	..	..	19	50
	1915	..	26	12	7	..	..	20	65
	1917	..	17	16	14	..	..	25	72
	1918	..	24	16	23	..	5	26	94
	1919	..	23	19	30	..	5	36	113
Applying to Whole State	1913	..	58	..	28	53	13	1	153
	1914	..	63	..	30	54	25	1	173
	1915	..	75	..	30	54	32	1	192
	1917	..	80	1	31	62	30	1	205
	1918	..	86	1	46	66	32	..	231
Applying to Metropolitan area	1919	..	94	1	54	70	30	..	249
	1913	..	49	105	1	..	1	5	161
	1914	..	41	109	12	..	5	6	173
	1915	..	38	111	17	..	7	8	181
	1917	..	89	118	26	2	5	6	246
Applying to Metro- politan and Country areas	1918	..	108	120	39	4	3	6	280
	1919	..	120	121	40	5	2	1	289
	1913	..	126	14	41	1	4	..	186
	1914	..	121	14	43	1	16	..	195
	1915	..	122	14	49	2	18	..	205
Applying to Country areas	1917	..	65	10	54	7	21	..	157
	1918	..	66	10	76	10	14	..	176
	1919	..	79	10	82	13	11	..	195
	1913	..	13	17	15	16	9	13	..
	1914	..	16	17	15	15	8	12	..
Commonwealth Awards	1915	..	17	19	15	16	10	14	..
	1917	..	41	41	30	37	25	34	..
	1918	..	63	62	48	57	41	51	..
	1919	..	71	70	49	63	44	56	..
	1913	228	75	..	5	11	82	..	401
Industrial Agreements	1914	179	78	..	10	17	85	..	369
	1915	361	73	..	15	16	83	..	548
	1917	465	82	..	75	18	92	..	732
	1918	569	79	..	71	26	88	..	833
	1919	570	89	..	65	28	91	..	843
C'wealth Agreements in force in each State	1913	..	132	129	68	62	57	61	..
	1914	..	96	76	28	34	29	30	..
	1915	..	119	229	29	36	30	33	..
	1917	..	137	281	43	50	36	37	..
	1918	..	145	359	74	93	54	54	..
Number of Persons working under State Awards and Deter- minations (estimated)	1919	..	141	282	58	56	26	91	..
	1919	..	275,000	150,000	90,000	27,000	35,000	15,000	592,000

\* The figures for New South Wales are exclusive of demarcation boards.

† Including boards which were subsequently dissolved, owing to alteration in the sectional arrangement of industries and callings.

‡ Including one board subsequently superseded by three boards.

§ In pursuance of the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1916, all Industrial Boards appointed under the Industrial Peace Act of 1912 were dissolved on the 12th January, 1917, with the exception of those Boards which had matters pending or partly heard. At the 31st December, 1917, these Boards had also been dissolved. The work of the Boards appointed under the old Act is being undertaken by a Court of Arbitration constituted under the new Act.

|| Omitting a number of awards which expired on the 31st December, 1913.

¶ On the 13th December, 1918, an order was made by the N. S. Wales Court recommending the reconstitution of 220 Industrial Boards which had expired by effluxion of time, and on the 19th February, 1919, such Boards were constituted.

\*\* For particulars relating to the year 1916, see Labour Report No. 9, p. 113.

From the particulars set out in the previous table, ready comparison can be made with respect to the progress in each of the States during the years 1913 to 1919, as to the number of Industrial and Wages Boards operating, and the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force at the end of each annual period.

Information as to the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts in force throughout the Commonwealth was given in Labour Bulletin No. 1. In later issues brief reviews have also been furnished respecting new legislation of an industrial character, as well as information respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this report, brief particulars regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1919 are given.

(i.) *New South Wales*.—During the year 1919 four awards and one variation were made by Industrial Boards, while 128 awards and 213 variations were made by the Court of Industrial Arbitration. Of the 213 variations no less than 159 were made during the fourth quarter of the year. The majority of these variations were the result of applications to the Court to vary awards in accordance with the declaration of the Board of Trade, which fixed the male living wage at 77s. per week. From 1917 onward the work of the Court increased considerably, as in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 of the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912, as amended, the Court has been exercising the functions of Boards. This section provides that upon any reference or application being made to a Board, under the provisions of Section 31, the jurisdiction and functions of such Board thereupon may be exercised by the Court, and shall not be exercised by the Board until a direction to that effect shall be given by the Court.

At the end of the year, 1919, 241 Boards were in force. Four new Boards were authorised and constituted during the period under review for the following industries or callings:—Milk carters in the County of Northumberland; mining, Broken Hill; colliery mechanics, etc., employed in or about coal and shale mines, west of Sydney; and biograph operators and assistants in the State, excluding the County of Yancowinna. The constitutions of 54 Boards were varied during the year.

New legislation of industrial import enacted during the year 1919, includes the following measures:—"The Early Closing (Amendment) Act, 1919"; "the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1919"; and "the Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Employment Act, 1919." The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1919, provides, amongst other matters, for the extension of arbitration to employees under the Public Service Acts, receiving a salary of not more than £525 per annum; for the registration as industrial unions of unions of employees of the Crown; for variation by the Court of the wage provisions of industrial agreements to conform to any declaration of the Board of Trade in respect to the living wage; for the continuance in force of agreements after expiration of term, until varied, rescinded or notice of termination has been given; for retrospective effect to be given to wage provisions of awards; for application to the Court by any party to an award during the currency of the award to vary the wage provisions whenever a declaration as to the living wage has been made by the Board of Trade.

Provision is also made in the Act in respect to the inquiry by the Board of Trade into conditions in rural industries.

During the year, 1919, the Board of Trade which was constituted during the previous year continued its activities, making two pronouncements with respect to the living wage. For adult male employees within the Metropolitan area a wage of 77s. per week, 12s. 10d. per day, or 1s. 7½d. per hour, was prescribed. The declaration was gazetted on the 8th October. On the 23rd December the living wage for adult female employees within the Metropolitan area was fixed at 39s. per week, 6s. 6d. per day, or 9¾d. per hour. Although application has to be made to the Court of Industrial Arbitration to vary awards in accordance with the male living wage declaration, the female living wage operates automatically from the date on which the regulation is published in the Government Gazette.

The appointment of additional commissioners to the Board of Trade to represent rural industries was gazetted during May, 1919, and the inquiry into the cost of living in country districts was commenced. No pronouncement as to the rural wage had been made at the end of the year 1919. Other matters, which were investigated, included the housing conditions of employees in the coalmining industry, the regulation of the conditions of apprenticeship, and occupational diseases.

Conciliation committees were appointed under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912-19, for employees of Shire and Municipal Councils outside the boundaries of the City of Sydney, and for the employees of the Municipal Council of Sydney.

During April a Royal Commission was appointed by the State Government to inquire into the coalmining industry and the coal trade in the State of New South Wales. Twelve questions were submitted to the commission concerning the coalmining industry, and, on the 7th November, 1919, a report was issued by the Commissioner covering the matters comprised in the first ten questions. Amongst the subjects dealt with in detail in the report are the following :—The output of collieries since January, 1914 ; average cost of production of coal per ton at pits mouth ; profits and losses upon production and sale of coal ; capital employed in the various mines, and wages or remuneration of employees. The two remaining questions to be considered were (1) " whether any, and if so what, alteration is desirable in the housing and working hours and conditions of miners or other workmen engaged in and about coalmines, or in the sanitation of coal mines, and what effect any proposed alteration would have (a) upon the output of coal, (b) the cost of production, and (c) the rate of wages or remuneration ? " and (2) " Whether any, and, if so, what, changes in the industry are desirable in the public interest ? "

An interesting report on industrial conditions in Great Britain and the United States of America as a result of the investigations of the Hon. G. S. Beeby, Minister for Labour and Industry of New South Wales, was issued during the year 1919. The matters investigated comprised, amongst others, the factors of industrial unrest, collective bargaining, the legal control of industrial relationships, industrial welfare, workmen's compensation, social and unemployment insurance, profit sharing, child and female labour, industrial research and methods of production. The report concludes with suggestions for reforms.

The following new regulation under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912-19, relating to preference of employment, was gazetted on the 8th August, 1919 :—

“ A Board may, in making an Award, declaring that preference of employment shall be given to the members of any trade union of employees, declare that such preference shall be given upon such terms and conditions as the justice of the particular case may seem to the Board to require.”

(ii.) *Victoria*.—In this State during the year 1919, four new Wages Boards were authorised for the following industries or callings, not previously under any Board :—(a) Sugar refining ; (b) employees of a seller of dairy produce or cooked meat ; (c) umbrella making and, (d) musicians. In addition, three other Boards were authorised for industries or callings for which Boards were already in force :—(a) The Charworkers' Board superseded the Office Cleaners Board ; and (b) a Restaurant Board and a Hotel Board superseded the Hotel Employees' Board. The constitutions of the undermentioned seven Boards were varied during the year :—Painters', Woodworkers', Country Woodworkers', Musical Instruments', Pottery, Printers', and Carpenters' Boards.

The Cement, Manufacturing Chemists, Cement Articles and Musical Instruments' Boards issued first determinations during the year.

On the 6th August, 1919, Mr. Justice Mann was appointed as President of the Court of Industrial Appeals for a period of two years. Two determinations were made by the Court during 1919, appeals having been lodged against the Determinations of the Builders' Labourers and the Plumbers' Wages Boards

A Board of Enquiry was appointed on the 12th August, 1919, to inquire into and report upon the rates of wages or pay that, in the opinion of such Board, should be paid to the different classes of persons employed by the State at Morwell in connection with mining for brown coal in that locality. The result of the Board's investigation was a recommendation that the rates of pay to brown coal miners at Morwell should be increased.

Towards the close of the year the Factories and Shops Act, 1915, was amended by the Factories and Shops Act, 1919. The amending measure provides, amongst other matters, for the following :—Closing time of shops ; power of Minister to require dining rooms, bath-rooms, etc., to be provided for use of employees ; shop holidays ; power of wages boards relating to bread baking to vary rates, etc., payable to employees according to time during day or night when work done : and also alteration, etc., of determination of Court by wages board concerned.

A Railways Classification Board, constituted by a Judge of the County Court as Chairman, and two members representing the Victorian Railways Commissioners, and two representing the employees, was appointed during the year 1919, to determine the rates of salary and wages of all officers and employees (other than those whose remuneration is fixed by any Wages Board under the Factories and Shops Acts), up to a limit of £400 per year ; and to prescribe hours of duty, rates of payment for overtime, etc., for the railway staff generally. The Board was also given power to determine any disputes between employees and the Commissioners as to the application of Wages Board rates.

The Board commenced its sittings early in December, and in the same month submitted a recommendation that an interim payment should be made to increase the minimum wage of adult male employees to 10s. 6d. per day. This was given effect to, and after a further exhaustive investigation an award was made by the Board, on 11th March, 1920, increasing the basic rate of pay for adult employees of the Victorian Railway Service to 11s. 9d. per day. A corresponding increase was made in the wages and salaries of all grades of officers and employees within the scope of the Board's jurisdiction, the increased payment being made retrospective to 1st July, 1919.

A large number of disputes have been ventilated before the Board, which has issued Orders determining the matters.

The Board is now investigating claims for shorter hours of duty, increased overtime rates, etc.

(iii.) *Queensland*.—During the year the Court of Industrial Arbitration continued its activity, issuing 127 new awards, and varying 61 existing awards. Several awards were made for industries and callings not previously subject to any award or agreement. Industrial agreements filed under the provisions of "The Industrial Arbitration Act of 1916" during the period under review, numbered 29.

It is worthy of note that in several awards issued during the year a lesser number of hours of labour than previously worked has been prescribed.

Many interesting judgments and awards were gazetted, dealing with the cost of living, preference to unionists, the minimum wage, hours of labour, and other cognate matters.

During November a consolidated award, covering carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, stonemasons, painters, plumbers and builders' labourers, was gazetted. The Legislature has given power to the Court "to codify into one award, subject to such amendments as it may deem expedient to make, all awards binding or affecting any employer or class or section of a class of employers in any calling or callings, or the members of an industrial union employed by the same employer, or class or section of employers when such employer or class or section of employers or such members is or are subject to more than one award." This consolidated award repealed eight awards. Important awards made in this State during the year were those covering sugar mill and sugar field workers, and railway employees.

(iv.) *South Australia*.—In this State no new Wages Boards were authorised during the year, although the powers of the Boilermakers' Board were extended. Awards and determinations made during the year numbered 51, of which 31 were issued by Wages Boards and 20 by the Industrial Court.

Several awards for industries, not previously regulated, were made. These industries and callings were as follows:—Journalists (country); fibrous plasterers; cardboard box making; and bakers, Port Pirie.

Early in the year 1919 the Government Workers' Tribunal was constituted by the South Australian Government, the Chairman being

appointed a Commissioner to enquire into and report upon, and make recommendations to the Government upon :—

(a) Any claim affecting wages or conditions of employment presented to the Government or any Minister or any Department of the Government or the South Australian Railways Commissioner by or on behalf of any persons exclusively employed by or under the South Australian Government at daily wages (not being clerks), whether such persons are permanently or temporarily employed, which claim has been referred to the tribunal by the Minister of Industry ; or

(b) Any matter affecting wages or conditions of employment of any such persons which has been referred to the Tribunal by the Minister of Industry.

In inquiring into and reporting and making recommendations upon any such claim or matter the Tribunal is not bound to take into consideration any award of the South Australian Industrial Court or of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or any Determination of a Wages Board fixing the basic living wage or fixing rates of wages to be paid to employees not employed by or under the Government doing substantially the same class of work as employees so employed, but shall take into consideration the fact that employment in the service of the Government is permanent and, any additional privileges allowed in the service of the Government.

In the work of the Tribunal the President is assisted by two assessors, one representing the employees and one representing the Department concerned in the investigations.

As a result of recommendations of the Tribunal, a large number of classes of daily paid employees have received increased wages. The payment of the increased rates of pay in most cases has been made retrospective to 1st July, 1919.

(v.) *West Australia*.—Six new awards were made by the Court of Arbitration in this State during the twelve months under review. The number of industrial agreements filed during the same period was 37, the largest number filed during any one year. Of these 37 agreements, 13 had been made common rule by the Court at the end of the year. Retirements from awards and agreements numbered 10 and 7 respectively.

(vi.) *Tasmania*.—Wages Boards in this State were particularly active during 1919, 21 determinations being issued. This number is greatly in excess of the total number issued during any prior year.

Nine new Wages Boards were authorised during the twelve months for the undermentioned industries or callings :—Engine-driving ; dress-making, etc. ; commercial clerks ; bank clerks ; municipal clerks ; musicians ; hairdressers ; labourers ; and engine-drivers in cool stores, etc.



(vii.) *Commonwealth Court*.—The number of awards made during the year was 21, and in addition 22 variations of existing awards were made. The number of industrial agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act during the year was 160.

Awards were made for the first time under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act to cover the following occupations :—Hotel employees ; ham and bacon curers ; employees engaged on sheep and cattle stations ; certain mining employees ; clothing trade employees ; wheat lumpers ; musicians ; and municipal employees.

The undermentioned sections of the Commonwealth Public Service were brought under award for the first time under the provisions of the Commonwealth Arbitration (Public Service) Act, 1911 :—Clerical officers, Department of the Navy ; meat inspectors ; note sorters ; and clerical officers, Commonwealth Railways.

## SECTION XI.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGE.

1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding changes in rates of wage throughout the Commonwealth dates from the 1st January, 1913, and the statistical results for the first complete year (1913) were published in Labour Report No. 5. The annual figures for the year 1914, together with complete figures for the year 1915, were published in Labour Report No. 6, while particulars regarding changes in rates of wage during the years 1916, 1917, and 1918, are given in detail in Labour Reports Nos. 7, 8, and 9, respectively. Details relating to all changes in rates of wage recorded for each quarter of the years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, and the first two quarters of the year 1917 were published in Labour Bulletins Nos. 5 to 18 respectively. The annual figures for the year 1919 are given in the following tables.

(i.) *Definition of a Change in Rate of Wage.*—For the purpose of these statistics a change in rate of wage is defined as a change in the weekly rates of remuneration of a certain class of employees, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience. It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of changes are excluded, such, for example, as (a) changes in rates of pay due to promotion, progressive increments, or, on the other hand, to reduction in pay or grade to inefficient workers, and (b) changes in average earnings in an occupation due to a change in the proportions which higher paid classes of workers bear to lower paid classes. Each single change recorded relates to a change in the rates of wage effected in a specific industry or calling, and includes any and all changes to workers in that industry, irrespective of the different number of separate occupations or trades affected. Further, it should be observed that in some instances a change may relate to the employees of a single employer or to those of a number of employers, according to the instrument or method operating to bring about the change. In a few instances a number of separate instruments, all of which have not necessarily affected rates of wage, but all of which relate to a specific industry or craft, are grouped and taken as a single change. This course is adopted in order to obviate a multiplicity of changes affecting only a small number of workers in each instance.

(ii.) *Sources of Information.*—Primary information merely as to the fact that a change in rate of wage has occurred is obtained through the following channels :—(a) The Commonwealth and State Industrial Registrars and the Chief Inspector of Factories in each State ; (b) Reports from Labour Agents and Correspondents ; (c) Quarterly reports from Secretaries of Trade Unions ; (d) Returns relating to industrial disputes which resulted in changes in rates of wage ; (e) Reports in newspapers, labour and trade reviews, and other publications.

(iii.). *Collection of Particulars concerning Changes.*—On the occurrence of a change in rate of wage, forms\* (prescribed under the Census and Statistics Act 1905) are issued to employers' associations (if any) and also to the secretaries of the trade unions, the members of which are affected by the change. In certain cases forms are also issued, if necessary, to individual employers. The particulars which have to be inserted in these forms furnish information regarding the occupations of the workers affected, the number of workers in each occupation, the rates of wage paid before and after the change, the locality affected, and the date on which the change took effect. Information must also be furnished regarding employers and employers' associations concerned, if any, and the method by which the change was effected.

When the forms are returned from the various persons who are required to fill them in, the returns are checked and compared with each other and with copies of awards, determinations, and agreements. In all cases when the information furnished on the forms is incomplete or unsatisfactory, further inquiries are made, and the figures checked by reference to Census results, industrial statistics, factory reports, etc.

(iv.).—*Summary of Particulars Tabulated.*—The particulars thus obtained are summarised under the following headings :—(a) Number of workpeople affected ; (b) the total net amount of increase† in the weekly wage distribution ; (c) the consequential average increase per week to each of the workpeople affected ; (d) the method by which the change was brought about ; and (e) if effected with or without a stoppage of work. As regards the number of persons affected, the particulars summarised refer to the total number of persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling. As to the total net amount of increase in wages, this is computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling, and includes particulars of any decreases effected. In cases of changes in the minimum rates of wage payable under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has ordinarily been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the workers in each designated occupation received the minimum rates of wage before and after the change.

It should be clearly understood that *the computations* (amount of increase per week) *do not relate to the increase each week*, but only to the increase in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during that week. It is obvious, therefore, that the aggregate effect per annum cannot be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent. It is also obvious that since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry may vary from year to year and in many branches from season to season also, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid *per annum* can be made, until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (a) the amount of unemployment, and (b) the period of employment in seasonal industries.

\* As these forms are issued under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act 1905, it is compulsory upon prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

† After making allowance for any decreases involved.

Further, it may be pointed out that the aggregate of the particulars given in the Labour Bulletins and Quarterly Summaries relating to each of the four quarters of any year, will not necessarily agree with those given in the annual figures published for that particular year. This is due to the inclusion, as far as possible, in the annual figures of particulars of all changes effected within the year. In some instances the advice of a change is not received in time to allow the full particulars relating thereto being collected and included in the quarterly figures.

**2. Number and Effect of Changes in each State for the Years, 1913 to 1919.**—The following table gives particulars relating to all changes in rates of wage, recorded for each State, Territory, and the Commonwealth during the years specified. It should be observed that changes brought about by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-18 are necessarily included hereunder as changes in each State to which such awards and agreements apply. The total net amount of increase per week, set out, is subject to the qualifications mentioned in the fourth paragraph of the preceding sub-section. The average increase per head per week is computed to the nearest penny.

**Changes in Rates of Wage.—Number and Effect of Changes in each State and Territory, 1913 to 1919.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	*All States.	C'wealth
No. of Changes	1913 149 1914 185 1915 169 1916 1381 1917 201 1918 229 1919 457	81 69 87 168 106 201 218	41 50 60 134 142 236 216	26 18 31 98 78 113 136	20 42 25 42 55 63 112	12 19 24 37 38 46 128	.. .. 3 4 16 4 13	.. 1 2 6 1 4 4	329 384 401 870 637 896 1,284
No. of Persons Affected	1913 89,618 1914 56,469 1915 109,260 1916 242,721 1917 101,158 1918 146,399 1919 280,031	49,254 29,876 39,087 119,878 68,272 110,027 125,693	16,645 20,198 22,864 72,079 72,843 74,174 116,627	4,574 5,624 10,206 40,925 20,209 16,239 35,377	3,036 8,399 2,661 5,848 12,997 9,871 26,673	3,005 4,262 3,147 7,232 5,288 3,631 16,108	.. .. 185 258 1,143 624 1,287	.. 390 10,000 3,546 11,000 616 2,095	166,132 125,218 197,410 492,487 292,910 361,581 603,891
Total Net Amount of Increase per Week	1913 2,789 1914 13,558 1915 29,525 1916 56,875 1917 28,896 1918 32,194 1919 137,642	9,880 6,688 8,078 30,566 15,129 25,514 43,930	3,702 5,128 6,398 40,451 20,083 19,699 43,718	1,279 1,941 3,539 9,930 6,070 3,885 11,989	428 2,423 562 1,440 3,407 2,133 10,249	635 804 778 1,980 1,987 1,323 7,350	.. .. 87 88 635 273 618	.. 143 2,938 1,593 4,800 239 949	37,713 30,685 51,905 142,923 81,007 85,260 256,445
Average Increase per Head per Week	1913 4 10 1914 4 10 1915 5 5 1916 4 8 1917 5 9 1918 4 5 1919 9 10	8 0 4 6 4 2 5 1 4 5 4 8 7 0	5 1 5 7 5 7 11 3 5 6 5 4 7 6	5 7 6 11 6 11 4 10 6 0 4 9 6 9	5 9 4 3 4 11 4 11 5 3 4 4 7 8	4 3 3 9 4 11 5 6 7 6 7 3 9 2	.. .. 9 5 6 10 11 1 8 9 9 7	.. 7 4 5 11 9 0 8 9 7 9 9 1	4 6 4 11 5 3 5 0 5 6 4 9 8 6

\* Changes recorded in this column are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable. † Including four changes which affected 157 workpeople in the Federal Capital Territory.

In point of number of changes in each State, New South Wales was first, Victoria second, and Queensland third, in each of the years 1913 to 1916. During the year 1917 the number of changes in Queensland exceeded the number recorded in Victoria, while during the year 1918, the number of changes in Queensland was greater than the number recorded

as having taken place in New South Wales. It will be seen from the table that, with the exception of New South Wales, the number of changes in rates of wage recorded during the year 1918 is higher in each State than during any previous year. In the year 1919 the number of changes recorded for New South Wales was greatly in excess of the number for any other State. In all States, with the exception of Queensland, the numbers of changes for which particulars were collected during the year 1919, are higher than those recorded during the year 1918, the most noticeable increases occurring in New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania. The relative position of the States in point of the numbers of changes effected, and also, in regard to the numbers of workers affected in each year is, of course, largely due to the magnitude of the different industries and callings in which changes took place.

Included in the particulars contained in the foregoing table are those relating to five decreases during the year 1914, seven during the year 1915, eight during the year 1916, eleven during the year 1917, four during the year 1918, and six during the year 1919. The States in which these decreases were recorded were in 1914, New South Wales three, Victoria one, and Tasmania one, affecting 272 persons in all, with a decrease of £59 per week; in 1915 New South Wales two, Tasmania two, and in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia one each, affecting in all 494 workers to the extent of a decrease of £81 per week. Of the eight decreases recorded during 1916 in rates of wage, six affected workpeople in New South Wales, one in Victoria and one in Western Australia. The total number of persons affected was 1730, and the amount of decrease per week was £286. In 1917 eleven decreases, affecting 12,828 workpeople, were recorded. Seven of these decreases occurred in New South Wales, two in Queensland, and one each in Victoria and South Australia. The total amount of decrease per week was £3267. In 1918, four decreases, affecting 1525 workpeople to the extent of £284 per week, were recorded. Of these four decreases two occurred in Queensland and one each in New South Wales and Victoria. The six decreases in rates in 1919 affected 4,293 workpeople to the extent of £886 per week. Three decreases were recorded in Queensland, two in South Australia and one in Victoria.

The number of changes in rates of wage during the year 1919 was 1284, which is the highest number recorded since the systematic collection of these particulars by the Bureau was instituted. It will be observed, also, that in addition to the number of separate changes being higher in the year 1919, the number of workpeople who were affected by changes in rates of wage during that year was higher than the number affected during any previous year. The total net amount of increase per week was also higher than for any prior period.

The number of workpeople who were affected by changes in rates of wage during the year 1919 was 603,891, and the total net amount of increase per week was £256,445. The corresponding figures for the year 1918 were 361,581 workpeople and £85,260, net amount of increase per week. Only six decreases in rates of wage were recorded during 1919, so that 1278 of the changes recorded gave increased rates of pay. The number of workpeople affected by the six decreases was 4293.

The average increase per head per week during the year 1919 was 8s. 6d., as compared with 4s. 9d. during the previous year, 5s. 6d. during the year 1917, and 5s. 10d. during 1916.

3. Changes in Rates of Wage in Male and Female Occupations, Number and Effect of Changes in each State, 1913-1919.—Included in the changes in rates of wage recorded in the tables on pages 115 to 128 are those which in the whole or part thereof affected female occupations. Particulars in respect to these changes in so far as they relate to the numbers of male and female workers affected, etc., are set out hereunder.

In the following tables particulars are given of the effect of changes in rates of wage to male and female workers, as recorded for each State during the years 1913 to 1919 inclusive :—

**Changes in Rates of Wage.—Male and Female Occupations.—Effect of Changes in each State and Territory, 1913-1919.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	All States.*	C'WLTH.
NUMBER OF MALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.									
1913	83,470	44,692	16,095	3,616	3,036	1,525	..	..	152,434
1914	48,773	25,644	19,628	5,624	7,616	4,232	..	390	111,907
1915	97,672	36,022	21,831	9,807	2,588	2,787	185	10,000	180,892
1916	†225,806	99,667	68,125	39,586	5,669	6,885	249	3,546	449,533
1917	82,601	48,136	63,066	16,844	12,788	4,759	1,143	11,000	240,337
1918	128,728	91,857	59,909	12,889	8,452	3,487	624	616	306,562
1919	253,077	106,389	99,167	32,162	24,185	13,906	1,287	2,025	532,198

**NET AMOUNT OF INCREASE PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.**

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	20,682	9,317	3,647	1,127	428	512	..	..	35,713
1914	12,158	6,146	5,055	1,941	2,157	797	..	143	28,397
1915	26,975	7,572	6,250	3,431	545	730	87	2,938	48,528
1916	53,395	26,877	39,874	9,774	1,414	1,937	82	1,593	134,946
1917	25,773	11,080	17,106	5,244	3,329	1,878	635	4,800	69,845
1918	29,410	22,574	16,186	3,311	1,889	1,284	273	239	75,166
1919	132,237	38,115	38,200	10,690	9,560	6,560	618	920	236,900

**AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.**

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1913	4 11	4 2	4 6	6 3	2 10	6 9	..	..	4 8
1914	5 0	4 10	5 2	6 11	5 8	3 9	..	7 4	5 1
1915	5 6	4 2	5 9	7 0	4 3	5 3	9 5	5 11	5 4
1916	4 9	5 5	11 8	4 11	5 0	5 8	6 7	9 0	6 0
1917	6 3	5 7	5 5	6 3	5 2	7 11	11 1	8 9	5 10
1918	4 7	4 11	5 5	5 2	4 6	7 4	8 9	7 9	4 11
1919	10 5	7 2	7 8	6 8	7 11	9 5	9 7	9 1	8 11

\* Changes recorded in this column are common to all States as the particulars relating to number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable. † Including 4 changes which affected 157 workpeople in the Federal Capital Territory.



**Changes in Rates of Wage.—Male and Female Occupations.—Effect of Changes in each State and Territory, 1913-19—cont.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	All States.*	C'wlth.
NUMBER OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.									
1913	6,148	4,562	550	958	..	1,480	..	..	13,698
1914	7,696	4,232	570	..	783	30	..	..	13,311
1915	11,588	3,065	1,033	399	73	360	..	..	16,518
1916	16,915	20,211	3,954	1,339	179	347	9	..	42,954
1917	18,557	20,136	9,777	3,365	209	529	..	..	52,573
1918	17,671	18,170	14,265	3,350	1,419	144	..	..	55,019
1919	26,954	19,304	17,460	3,215	2,488	2,202	..	70	71,693

**NET AMOUNT OF INCREASE PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.**

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	1,107	563	55	152	..	123	..	..	2,000
1914	1,400	542	73	..	266	7	..	..	2,288
1915	2,550	506	148	108	17	48	..	..	3,377
1916	3,480	3,689	577	156	26	43	6	..	7,977
1917	3,123	4,049	2,977	826	78	109	..	..	11,162
1918	2,784	2,940	3,513	574	244	39	..	..	10,094
1919	5,405	5,815	5,518	1,299	689	790	..	29	19,545

**AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.**

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1913	3 7	2 6	2 0	3 2	..	1 8	..	..	2 11
1914	3 8	2 7	2 7	..	6 9	4 8	..	..	3 5
1915	4 5	3 4	2 10	5 5	4 8	2 8	..	..	4 1
1916	4 1	3 8	2 11	2 4	2 11	2 6	13 4	..	3 9
1917	3 4	4 0	6 1	4 11	7 6	4 1	..	..	4 3
1918	3 2	3 3	4 11	3 5	3 5	5 5	..	..	3 8
1919	4 0	6 0	6 4	8 1	5 6	7 2	..	8 3	5 5

\* See footnote on preceding page.

**4. Number and Effect of Changes in Rates of Wage in each State, Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1919.—(i.) Changes in Rates of Wage according to Industrial Group, 1919.**—In the following table particulars are given as to the number and effect of changes in rates of wage in 1919, in each State, classified according to the fourteen industrial groups adopted by this Bureau for the classification of current rates of wage, industrial disputes, etc. Particulars concerning changes in rates of wage during the years 1913, 1914 and 1915, classified according to industrial groups, were published in Labour Report No. 6, pp. 88-91, particulars for the year 1916, were given in Labour Report No. 7, pp. 452-3, similar particulars for the year 1917 were published in Labour Report No. 8, p. 108, and for the year 1918, in Labour Report No. 9, p. 125.

Changes in Rates of Wage, Number and Effect of Changes in each State and Territory, classified according to Industrial Groups, 1919.

Particulars.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.														ALL GROUPS.
	I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	IX. Rail and Tramway Services.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.	
New South Wales—															
Number of Changes ..	9	46	52	11	20	64	3	7	35	25	27	3	18	137	457
Number of Persons affected ..	2,380	29,951	20,075	11,635	4,941	22,473	2,450	17,636	64,664	12,269	14,343	2,400	16,128	58,686	250,031
Amount of Increase per week £	645	14,797	8,752	4,720	3,018	10,081	915	11,666	38,912	6,070	6,886	1,668	4,891	24,591	137,612
Victoria—															
Number of Changes ..	7	13	44	8	4	40	3	6	9	3	11	4	6	60	218
Number of Persons affected ..	2,295	6,600	18,371	6,796	1,141	20,955	1,625	4,510	18,021	4,470	6,492	3,270	3,245	27,902	125,693
Amount of Increase per week £	910	1,934	5,668	2,935	358	5,558	443	2,049	6,383	1,273	3,366	2,165	1,081	9,807	43,930
Queensland—															
Number of Changes ..	10	9	33	6	8	19	14	7	8	6	10	..	17	69	216
Number of Persons affected ..	4,043	5,153	25,201	4,470	2,085	2,534	8,494	6,175	19,040	1,842	4,496	..	4,460	28,634	116,627
Amount of Increase per week £	1,698	2,715	5,686	1,785	557	811	5,006	2,815	6,571	654	2,657	..	923	11,840	43,718
South Australia—															
Number of Changes ..	4	14	22	3	2	19	6	4	6	4	10	4	5	33	136
Number of Persons affected ..	1,495	1,616	4,659	2,150	260	3,126	2,512	3,085	3,736	1,110	4,223	1,650	1,025	4,730	35,377
Amount of Increase per week £	582	583	1,647	1,104	107	901	935	— 622*	1,142	330	2,589	836	312	1,543	11,989
Western Australia—															
Number of Changes ..	6	3	14	5	6	11	9	3	12	1	2	1	6	33	112
Number of Persons affected ..	2,879	690	1,928	1,234	528	837	2,422	700	7,171	480	1,700	250	941	4,913	26,673
Amount of Increase per week £	802	286	661	460	271	225	1,111	470	3,026	124	1,122	110	413	1,168	10,240
Tasmania—															
Number of Changes ..	3	1	9	2	1	8	5	5	2	2	3	2	..	85	128
Number of Persons affected ..	524	40	1,733	620	380	605	1,490	2,395	1,585	700	930	1,130	..	3,976	16,108
Amount of Increase per week £	253	26	845	304	138	253	506	1,056	732	250	593	795	..	1,599	7,350
Northern Territory—															
Number of Changes ..	..	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	13
Number of Persons affected ..	..	83	636	..	..	..	60	..	148	..	15	330	..	15	1,287
Amount of Increase per week £	..	40	292	..	..	..	25	..	76	..	6	165	..	14	618
All States—															
Number of Changes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Number of Persons affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,035	..	..	..	2,095
Amount of Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	949	..	..	..	949
Commonwealth—															
Number of Changes ..	39	89	†156	†31	41	†138	42	†29	74	†37	†11	..	†49	†373	†1,168
Number of Persons affected ..	13,616	44,133	72,603	26,905	9,335	50,530	19,053	34,501	114,365	20,871	34,294	9,030	25,799	128,856	603,891
Amount of Increase per week £	4,890	20,381	23,551	11,308	4,449	17,829	8,941	17,434	56,872	8,701	18,168	5,739	7,620	50,562	256,445

\* Decrease.

† See paragraph on page 122.

‡ Including particulars of changes which involved decreases in rates of wage.

It should be observed that industrial awards made and agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, which extend in their operation to more than one State, are counted as a change in each State affected. This is necessary in order that the total number of changes in each State may be obtained. The particulars for the whole Commonwealth, however, record each award and agreement once only. For example, an award affecting a section of the Commonwealth Public Service is operative in each State, and is accordingly included in the State table as a change in each State, but in the total for the Commonwealth the award is recorded as one change only. The totals of the changes recorded as operating in each State are, therefore, in some cases in excess of the totals given for the Commonwealth. On the other hand an award or agreement affecting marine cooks, stewards or engineers, where the persons affected are not working solely in any one State, the award or agreement is not recorded as a change operating in each State, but is added to the number of changes for all States.

The total number of changes during the year 1919, according to State distribution, was 1284, but on classifying the changes according to occupation and industry, and taking into consideration the fact that awards and agreements made and filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act cover, in the majority of cases, more than one State, the number of separate changes was reduced to 1168. Of this number no less than 373 changes affected workpeople engaged in occupations and industries classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous). The number of employees who were affected by these changes was 128,856, and the amount of increase per week in wages was £50,562. Seventy-four changes, affecting 114,365 workpeople, were classified in Group IX. (Railway and Tramway Services); 156 changes affecting 72,603 employees were classified in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), while the groups next in order according to workpeople affected were:—Group VI. (Other Manufacturing), with 138 changes affecting 50,530 workpeople; Group II. (Engineering, Metal Works, etc.) with 89 changes, affecting 44,133 workpeople; Group VIII. (Mining, etc.) with 29 changes affecting 34,501 employees; Group XI. (Shipping, etc.) with 59 changes affecting 34,294 workpeople; Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.) with 31 changes affecting 26,905 employees; and Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) with 49 changes affecting 25,799 workpeople.

(ii.) *Changes in Rates of Wage in Female Occupations according to Industrial Groups, 1919.*—The particulars set out in the immediately preceding table shew the total number of workpeople (male and female) affected by changes in rates of wage. In the following table the number of female employees is shewn, classified according to the industrial groups in which the changes took place in each State during the year 1919. Similar information for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 was published in Labour Report No. 6; for the year 1916 in Labour Report No. 7, for the year 1917 in Labour Report No. 8, and for the year 1918 in Labour Report No. 9.

**Changes in Rates of Wage.—Female Occupations in each State classified according to Industrial Groups, 1919.**

PARTICULARS.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.											
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manu- facturing.	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
<b>New South Wales—</b>												
Number of Persons affected	40	..	1,278	6,256	118	1,439	811	28	150	8,383	8,451	26,954
Amount of Increase per week £	8	..	314	2,195	22	302	135	10	98	1,202	1,119	5,405
<b>Victoria—</b>												
Number of Persons affected	220	110	4,691	5,196	163	1,363	..	..	450	1,575	5,596	19,304
Amount of Increase per week £	73	16	924	2,140	27	276	..	..	293	339	1,727	5,815
<b>Queensland—</b>												
Number of Persons affected	50	..	1,161	3,365	655	115	488	..	..	3,637	7,989	17,460
Amount of Increase per week £	14	..	340	1,278	199	43	132	..	..	566	2,946	5,518
<b>South Australia—</b>												
Number of Persons affected	20	50	290	1,550	120	78	..	..	200	470	437	3,215
Amount of Increase per week £	4	7	61	779	60	12	..	..	130	84	162	1,299
<b>Western Australia—</b>												
Number of Persons affected	20	..	..	910	160	10	39	..	..	365	984	2,488
Amount of Increase per week £	2	..	..	298	85	4	9	..	..	164	127	689
<b>Tasmania—</b>												
Number of Persons affected	35	..	475	340	80	15	..	..	50	..	1,207	2,202
Amount of Increase per week £	14	..	193	172	18	4	..	..	15	..	374	790
<b>All States—</b>												
Number of Persons affected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	98
Amount of Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	39
<b>Commonwealth—</b>												
Number of Persons affected	385	160	7,895	17,617	1,296	2,960	1,338	98	850	14,430	24,664	71,693
Amount of Increase per week £	115	23	1,832	6,862	411	641	276	39	536	2,355	6,455	19,545

It will be seen from the above table that 71,693 female employees were affected by changes in rates of wage during the twelve months under review. The total net amount of increase per week received by these employees was £19,545. In Victoria 19,304 females received increased wages during the year as compared with 26,954 in New South Wales, 17,460 in Queensland, and 3215 in South Australia. Employees engaged in the manufacture of clothing, hats, boots, etc. (Group IV.), to the number of 17,617, were granted higher rates of pay during the year. The group in which the largest number of females who were affected by changes in rates of wage was Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), no less than 24,664 employees being classified under this heading. The number of female employees in hotels and restaurants, etc. (Group XIII.) who received increased rates of wages during the year was 14,430, and employees numbering 7,895, engaged in preparation and manufacture of food, drink, etc. (Group III.) were granted increases during the year. In the other groups the numbers of workpeople who received increased rates during the year were not large.

(iii.) *Changes in Rates of Wage in the Commonwealth, classified according to Industrial Groups, 1913-1919.*—In the following table particulars are shewn relating to the number of changes, number of workpeople affected, and the total amount of increase per week resulting from such changes in the Commonwealth, classified according to industrial groups during the seven years 1913-1919. It must be borne in mind that the numbers of changes shewn in the following table are subject to the qualifications mentioned on page 122 in regard to the awards made and agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

## Changes in Rates of Wage in the Commonwealth according to Industrial Groups, 1913-1919.

Particulars.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.														
	I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	IX. Rail and Tramway Services.	X. Other Land Transport	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.	ALL GROUPS.*
<b>1913.</b>															
Number of Changes .. ..	10	20	45	15	11	55	21	17	16	12	19	3	9	59	312
Number of Persons affected ..	7,975	6,594	17,428	11,727	4,602	17,110	19,237	6,112	20,046	7,335	1,839	828	6,481	38,818	166,132
Amount of Increase per week £	1,569	1,607	4,255	2,062	1,126	3,480	5,696	1,210	3,219	2,324	543	436	1,922	8,264	37,713
<b>1914.</b>															
Number of Changes .. ..	14	30	58	10	17	41	19	25	15	10	26	2	4	94	365
Number of Persons affected ..	10,762	9,582	22,692	14,970	2,686	9,061	8,380	7,776	5,313	4,020	16,758	590	939	11,689	125,218
Amount of Increase per week £	2,516	1,834	4,958	2,461	523	2,181	2,471	1,581	1,334	716	6,933	120	188	2,869	30,685
<b>1915.</b>															
Number of Changes .. ..	18	51	48	7	7	61	13	37	19	15	21	3	11	54	365
Number of Persons affected ..	4,912	32,322	18,214	1,023	1,724	15,451	6,616	19,925	27,140	5,468	13,154	2,300	5,011	44,150	197,410
Amount of Increase per week £	1,131	8,835	4,204	339	539	2,921	1,173	5,507	4,629	2,082	3,702	852	1,095	14,896	51,905
<b>1916.</b>															
Number of Changes .. ..	35	74	107	21	27	108	37	63	64	31	44	11	13	186	821
Number of Persons affected ..	16,111	27,412	38,171	30,918	10,210	34,037	37,536	63,308	83,526	19,232	12,898	16,266	9,882	92,980	492,487
Amount of Increase per week £	4,255	6,894	16,383	6,858	2,270	9,172	12,400	17,827	17,450	5,282	3,411	16,858	2,016	21,847	142,923
<b>1917.</b>															
Number of Changes .. ..	14	60	66	21	31	53	38	28	50	19	25	10	15	144	574
Number of Persons affected ..	10,495	16,994	30,515	25,652	6,386	12,535	11,426	25,022	37,264	10,261	12,613	3,440	15,359	74,898	292,910
Amount of Increase per week £	2,568	3,394	2,015	6,104	1,981	4,046	3,477	12,544	12,711	3,054	5,629	1,096	3,720	18,668	81,007
<b>1918.</b>															
Number of Changes .. ..	61	42	93	26	24	78	30	25	38	25	38	6	23	270	779
Number of Persons affected ..	14,651	31,804	32,411	23,215	8,707	15,160	17,419	14,285	59,625	12,782	1,990	1,717	9,230	118,585	361,581
Amount of Increase per week £	4,343	10,565	9,025	5,252	1,804	3,944	5,420	2,988	10,320	2,185	719	350	2,167	26,178	85,260
<b>1919.</b>															
Number of Changes .. ..	39	89	156	31	41	138	42	29	74	37	59	11	49	373	1,168
Number of Persons affected ..	13,616	44,133	72,603	26,905	9,335	50,530	19,053	34,501	114,365	20,871	34,294	9,030	25,799	128,856	603,891
Amount of Increase per week £	4,890	20,381	23,551	11,308	4,449	17,829	8,941	17,434	56,872	8,701	18,168	5,739	7,620	50,562	256,445

\* In this table an Industrial Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act or an Order of the War Precautions Coal Board is counted as one change only, although such Award, Agreement or Order may be operative in more than one State.

### 5. Changes in Rates of Wage classified according to Methods by which Effected, Commonwealth and States, 1913-1919:—

(i.) *Changes in Rates of Wage and Methods by which effected, Commonwealth, 1913-1919.*—Comparative particulars are contained in the following table, of the total number and effect of all changes in rates of wage brought about throughout the Commonwealth during the years indicated, as a result of the application of one or other of the specified methods:—

#### Changes in Rates of Wage, classified according to Methods by which Effected, Commonwealth, 1913-1919.

Particulars.	By Voluntary Action of Employers.	By Direct Negotiations.	By Negotiations, Intervention or Assistance of Third Party.	By Award of Court under C'wealth Act.	By Agreement Registered under C'wealth Act.	By Award or Determination under State Act.	By Agreement Registered under State Act.	TOTAL.*
<b>1913.</b>								
Number of Changes .. .. .	2	30	4	3	24	213	36	312
Number of Workpeople affected ..	12,011	4,336	101	4,487	3,387	136,702	5,108	166,132
Amount of Increase per week £	1,543	1,120	20	1,679	831	31,328	1,192	37,713
<b>1914.</b>								
Number of Changes .. .. .	12	57	1	5	31	197	62	365
Number of Workpeople affected ..	3,042	8,357	60	21,412	3,180	87,131	2,036	125,218
Amount of Increase per week £	478	2,503	18	7,451	953	18,719	563	30,686
<b>1915.</b>								
Number of Changes .. .. .	21	63	20	9	14	202	36	365
Number of Workpeople affected ..	17,727	11,593	2,587	16,386	11,620	128,531	8,966	197,410
Amount of Increase per week £	3,941	2,872	593	4,317	3,080	34,290	2,812	51,905
<b>1916.</b>								
Number of Changes .. .. .	51	175	9	17	30	467	72	821
Number of Workpeople affected ..	55,560	46,633	4,984	40,978	25,081	305,340	13,911	492,487
Amount of Increase per week £	10,831	12,114	1,518	14,965	6,800	94,005	2,690	142,923
<b>1917.</b>								
Number of Changes .. .. .	24	75	14	35	28	310	88	574
Number of Workpeople affected ..	9,531	15,827	19,500	20,759	16,443	198,723	12,127	292,910
Amount of Increase per week £	3,097	5,429	10,996	7,654	5,579	44,477	3,775	81,007
<b>1918.</b>								
Number of Changes .. .. .	14	132	3	39	142	354	95	779
Number of Workpeople affected ..	12,916	43,428	591	20,502	6,764	270,777	6,603	361,581
Amount of Increase per week £	2,396	9,473	334	4,481	1,683	64,642	2,251	85,280
<b>1919.</b>								
Number of Changes .. .. .	36	238	29	42	141	582	100	1,168
Number of Workpeople affected ..	10,285	84,535	45,049	67,741	27,244	337,625	31,412	603,891
Amount of Increase per week £	4,373	28,937	24,233	29,584	10,017	148,632	10,669	256,445

\* In this table an Industrial Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act or an Order of the War Precautions Coal Board is counted as one change only, although such Award, Agreement or Order may be operative in more than one State. See also remarks on page 115 with respect to the inclusion of a number of Industrial Agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Act being recorded as a single change only.

It will be seen from the preceding table that, during each year for which particulars are furnished, the most frequent method by which changes in rates of wage were arranged was by award or determination under State Industrial Acts. Direct negotiations between employers and employees, or their representatives, were responsible for numerous changes during each of the years. Awards and agreements made and filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act brought about large numbers of changes during the last four years. It must be mentioned that, so far as possible, the effect of awards or agreements are recorded in the figures for the year in which such awards or agreements are made and filed. In certain cases, however, the awards or



agreements are made retrospective as to the date on which the increased rate of wage has to be paid, while in others the particulars as to the number of workpeople affected and the effect of the change are difficult to ascertain.

(ii.) *Changes in Rates of Wage and Methods by which Effected in each State and Territory, 1919.*—The following tables set out particulars of the results of all changes in rates of wage which were recorded for the year 1919, according to the method by which the changes were effected. The particulars relating to changes effected with or without a stoppage of work are given separately, and include those involving any decrease in rates of wage. For comparative information for the year 1913, see Labour Report No. 5; for the years 1914 and 1915 see Labour Report No. 6; for the year 1916 see Labour Report No. 7; for the year 1917 see Labour Report No. 8; and for the year 1918 see Labour Report No. 9.

### Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which Effected, 1919.

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES WERE EFFECTED.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.			AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.			ALL CHANGES.		
	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.
<b>New South Wales—</b>			£			£			£
By voluntary action of employers	12	5,808	3,095	..	..	..	12	5,808	3,095
By direct negotiations ..	55	19,270	7,352	11	1,041	479	66	20,311	7,831
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	8	17,422	11,876	2	3,845	1,577	10	21,267	13,453
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	21	21,018	9,356	1	375	370	22	21,393	9,726
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	39	5,942	2,351	..	..	..	39	5,942	2,351
By award under State Act ..	271	187,955	95,125	..	..	..	271	187,955	95,125
By agreement registered under State Act ..	37	17,355	6,061	..	..	..	37	17,355	6,061
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>274,770</b>	<b>135,216</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5,261</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>280,031</b>	<b>137,642</b>
<b>Victoria—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	15	3,262	667	..	..	..	15	3,262	667
By direct negotiations ..	52	36,883	12,816	11	3,592	1,258	63	40,475	14,074
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	4	13,842	5,846	3	3,145	1,160	7	16,987	7,006
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	26	23,690	9,242	2	80	47	28	23,770	9,289
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	43	13,343	4,679	1	160	48	44	13,503	4,727
By determination under State Act ..	60	27,476	8,132	1	220	35	61	27,696	8,167
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>118,496</b>	<b>41,382</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7,197</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>125,693</b>	<b>43,930</b>
<b>Queensland—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	1	640	384	..	..	..	1	640	384
By direct negotiations ..	13	1,706	*14	1	7	3	14	1,713	17
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	1	2,070	1,560	1	850	350	2	2,920	1,910
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	13	7,457	3,664	..	..	..	13	7,457	3,664
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	7	811	189	..	..	..	7	811	189
By award under State Act ..	154	93,990	34,027	1	600	510	155	94,590	34,537
By agreement registered under State Act ..	24	8,496	3,017	..	..	..	24	8,496	3,017
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>115,170</b>	<b>42,855</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>116,627</b>	<b>43,718</b>

\* Including effect of decrease.

## Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which Effected, 1919—continued.

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES WERE EFFECTED.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.			AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.			ALL CHANGES.		
	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.
<b>South Australia—</b>			£			£			£
By voluntary action of employers	2	53	9	..	..	..	2	53	9
By direct negotiations ..	31	10,482	2,361	4	846	263	35	11,328	2,624
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	1	141	33	1	650	265	2	791	298
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	23	9,000	4,073	1	120	59	24	9,120	4,132
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	17	2,393	747	..	..	..	17	2,393	747
By award or determination under State Act ..	50	11,388	4,096	..	..	..	50	11,388	4,096
By agreement registered under State Act ..	5	234	62	1	70	21	6	304	83
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>33,691</b>	<b>11,381</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>35,377</b>	<b>11,989</b>
<b>Western Australia—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	2	166	49	..	..	..	2	166	49
By direct negotiations ..	25	5,063	1,730	7	940	375	32	6,003	2,105
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	2	680	439	3	643	246	5	1,323	685
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	14	2,819	1,336	..	..	..	14	2,819	1,336
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	2	234	73	..	..	..	2	234	73
By award under State Act ..	24	10,871	4,493	..	..	..	24	10,871	4,493
By agreement registered under State Act ..	32	5,147	1,434	1	110	74	33	5,257	1,508
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>24,980</b>	<b>9,554</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>26,673</b>	<b>10,249</b>
<b>Tasmania—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	4	356	169	..	..	..	4	356	169
By direct negotiations ..	13	1,918	713	1	1,000	750	14	2,918	1,463
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	2	1,561	799	1	200	82	3	1,761	881
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	18	2,507	1,132	..	..	..	18	2,507	1,132
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	68	3,441	1,491	..	..	..	68	3,441	1,491
By determination under State Act ..	21	5,125	2,214	..	..	..	21	5,125	2,214
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>14,908</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>16,108</b>	<b>7,350</b>
<b>Northern Territory—</b>									
By direct negotiations ..	12	1,274	605	1	13	13	13	1,287	618
<b>All States—</b>									
By direct negotiations ..	1	500	205	..	..	..	1	500	205
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	2	675	305	..	..	..	2	675	305
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	1	920	439	..	..	..	1	920	439
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>949</b>
<b>Commonwealth*—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	36	10,285	4,373	..	..	..	36	10,285	4,373
By direct negotiations ..	202	77,096	25,796	36	7,439	3,141	238	84,535	28,937
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	18	35,716	20,553	11	9,333	3,680	29	45,049	24,233
By award of court under Commonwealth Act*	38	67,166	29,108	4	575	476	42	67,741	29,584
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act*	140	27,084	9,969	1	160	48	141	27,244	10,017
By award or determination under State Acts ..	580	336,805	148,087	2	820	545	582	337,625	148,632
By agreement registered under State Acts ..	98	31,232	10,574	2	180	95	100	31,412	10,669
<b>TOTAL* .. ..</b>	<b>1112</b>	<b>585,384</b>	<b>248,460</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>18,507</b>	<b>7,985</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>603,891</b>	<b>256,446</b>

\* In this section of the table an Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act is counted as one change only, although such Award or Agreement may be operative in more than one State.

The total number of changes recorded during the year 1919, was 1,168, of which 582, or 50 per cent. of the total number, were brought about by award or determination under State Industrial Acts. The number of workpeople who were affected by these 582 changes was 337,625, and the total amount of increase per week was £148,632. The number of changes in New South Wales brought about by State award or variation of award was 271. The number of workpeople affected was 187,955 and the increase in wages per week was £95,125. In Victoria 61 Wages Board determinations were made, affecting 27,696 workpeople, as compared with 155 State awards or variations of awards in Queensland; 50 in South Australia; 24 in Western Australia, and 21 in Tasmania. The number of changes in rates of wage brought about by direct negotiations between employers and employees or their representatives was 238, the number of employees affected being 84,555, for an increase per week of £28,937. Twenty-nine changes were effected after negotiations with the assistance of a third party not connected with Commonwealth or State Industrial Courts. The number of changes in rates of wage which were recorded as having been made by awards or variations of awards by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration was 42, while the number of industrial agreements affecting wages filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Act was 141. Industrial agreements numbering 100 were filed under the provisions of State Industrial Acts. Included in the total number of changes were 56 changes which were arranged after stoppages of work.

## SECTION XII.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

1. **General.**—The systematic collection of statistical information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs) which occur in each State and Territory throughout the Commonwealth was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5. Section XI. (Strikes and Lock-outs). An examination of the available data contained in official reports, newspapers, and other publications during past years shewed that insufficient material existed, for the compilation of anything like complete or comprehensive statistics regarding industrial disputes in the Commonwealth for years prior to 1913. A considerable amount of information relating to strikes and lock-outs which took place in New South Wales after the 1st July, 1907, has been published in the New South Wales Industrial Gazette (April, 1913, January, 1914, and subsequent issues), but even these particulars are stated to be more or less incomplete until after March, 1912. With regard to the other States, very meagre information only can be obtained as to the numbers of industrial disputes, much less as to their duration or the number of persons involved.

(i.) *Collection of Particulars.*—Under the system initiated in 1913 information as to the occurrence of an industrial dispute is derived from a number of sources, of which the following are the most important:—

(a) Reports by labour agents and correspondents who have been appointed in all the most important industrial centres of the Commonwealth; (b) official notifications from heads of various Commonwealth

and State Departments; (c) quarterly reports sent in by secretaries of trade unions, and (d) newspapers, trade and labour journals, and other publications.

Upon information being furnished as to the existence of an industrial dispute involving stoppage of work, forms\* are despatched to the several parties concerned, viz., secretaries of trade unions, employers' organisations, and individual employers. The first parts of these forms are required to be returned immediately, and provide for the insertion of information as to (a) the locality in which the dispute exists; (b) its cause or object; (c) the date of commencement; and (d) the number of persons involved directly and indirectly. The second parts of the forms, which are required to be returned as soon as the dispute is terminated, provide for information regarding (a) the date of termination; (b) the conditions or terms on which work was resumed; (c) the method by which settlement was effected; (d) the estimated loss in wages; and (e) particulars as to the number of workpeople affected, etc., if the terms of the settlement involved a change in rates of wage or hours of labour.

(ii.) *Methods of Tabulation.*—Where the information furnished by one party to the dispute substantially agrees with that furnished by the other, the facts are considered to be accurate, and the particulars are accepted for tabulation. In all cases where discrepancies or inconsistent accounts are received, special enquiries are instituted, ordinarily through the labour agents and correspondents. The whole of the available information is then determined as judicially as possible, making the summarised results to agree not necessarily with the testimony of a single individual, but to harmonise with the concurrent evidence of the majority, or of those whose returns appear to be the most reliable. It may, therefore, happen that the particulars, as presented in these Reports concerning certain disputes, do not agree with those submitted by the participants in such disputes. Certain stoppages of work are, however, excluded from the tabulations, for the reason that they are not of sufficient magnitude. Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople or which lasted for less than one day, except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 10 days, are excluded. In tabulating the particulars thus received and compared, the information is divided under four headings:—(a) Number of establishments involved; (b) number of workpeople involved (i.) directly and (ii.) indirectly; (c) number of working days lost; and (d) estimated loss in wages.

(iii.) *Definitions and Explanations of Terms.*—Industrial Disputes involving stoppage of work may be classified under three main headings, viz., (a) a strike, (b) lock-out, or (c) a sympathetic strike. For the purposes of these investigations the following definitions† have been accepted:—

\* As these forms have been prescribed under the Census and Statistics Act 1905, it is compulsory upon prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

† It must be observed, however, that certain stoppages of work do not come within these definitions, such as those where the relationship of employer and employee does not exist, e.g., rabbit trappers who refused to continue to supply certain freezing companies with rabbits owing to the companies refusing to pay an advanced price; and labourers refusing to commence work at the rate of wage offered. It has been held judicially that a refusal to commence or to continue work does not constitute a strike, unless such refusal is a breach of an existing contract of employment. Again, stoppages of work for the purpose of holding meetings are not designated industrial disputes, seeing that the stoppages are not necessarily for the purpose of enforcing or resisting demands. The majority of these meetings are held during working hours so as to ensure a full attendance, and are generally called to discuss some question with a view to ascertain whether any definite action should be taken.

- (a) A strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by a part or all of the employees of an establishment or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers.
- (b) A lock-out is a refusal on the part of an employer or several employers, to permit a part or all of the employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand on the part of the employers, or to resist some demand made by their employees.
- (c) A sympathetic strike is one in which the employees of an establishment, or of several establishments, make no demand for their own benefit, but leave work in order to assist employees of some *other* establishment or establishments, 'on strike or locked out, for the purpose of enforcing or resisting a demand.

In view of the difficulty which may often occur in distinguishing clearly whether a stoppage of work constitutes a strike or a lock-out, for the purposes of these investigations all stoppages coming within the definitions adopted, are grouped under the generic term "industrial disputes."

"Establishment" means the place of work or business carried on by a person, firm, company, or Government Department. Shops, factories, places of business or construction or repairing works of different employers in the same locality, or of the same employer in different localities, are considered as separate establishments.

"Workpeople directly involved in dispute"\* includes only those workpeople who actually joined in the demand and who, on refusal of such demand, ceased work. In the case of a lock-out the term is used to include the number of workpeople whom the employer refused to allow to work unless they complied with his demand.

"Workpeople indirectly involved in dispute" refers only to those employees who were involuntarily thrown out of work as the result of an industrial dispute, caused by certain other employees going on strike or through an employer or employers locking out certain other employees, whose absence from work rendered it impossible for work to proceed in the establishment or establishments affected by the dispute. It often occurs also that when one section of employees is engaged in an industrial dispute the effect of such dispute is to cause loss of time to other employees, following occupations which are dependent upon those followed by the workpeople actually on strike or locked out.

"Working days lost" refers to working time lost in consequence of the dispute, and is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved by the duration of the dispute in working days.

In computing the duration of a dispute in working days, Sundays (except where continuous processes are carried on) and holidays are excluded. It is generally considered that had a dispute not occurred the employment would have been constant, and allowance is not made for

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\* The same persons may, of course, be involved in two or more disputes in a single year, in which case they would be duplicated in the statistics of the number of workpeople involved in disputes. This remark also applies to those workpeople involuntarily thrown out of work.

short time work, due to slackness of trade, etc. This course is not precisely correct, but until a complete investigation can be made as to the amount of unemployment due to seasonal trades, or intermittency in trade activity, no definite allowance can be computed and allowed.

"Estimated loss in Wages" is computed, and represents the amount in wages which would have been earned by the workpeople involved had a stoppage not taken place. It is admitted that the element of unemployment also enters into this phase of the statistics. Further, in some industrial work (e.g., shearing and sugar-cane cutting) the amount of work available is definite, and the amount to be earned in wages, in executing the work, is not reduced by reason of it not being entered upon and finished within a certain reasonable period. For some purposes, therefore, it may be contended that a loss in wages is not necessarily incurred if only the commencement or completion of the work is delayed through a stoppage of work.

In all **quarterly** tabulations particulars of disputes which commenced within the quarterly period (so far as they relate to the number of working days and wages lost) are separated from those respecting disputes which had commenced in a previous quarter, but which had not been settled within that period.

In **annual** tabulations particulars are included only with respect to industrial disputes **which commenced during any calendar year.\*** This course requires the elimination of such data as relates to disputes which commenced during an earlier period, but which remained unsettled during some portion of the succeeding year. On the other hand it necessitates the inclusion of the number of working days and wages lost during the following year in connection with disputes commenced during the calendar year to which the statistics relate. For this reason the aggregate of the particulars relating to the four quarters of any year will not necessarily agree with the annual results.

(iv.) *Other Particulars.*—The information obtained from the before-mentioned tabulations forms the basis for further analysis, and data are thus afforded with respect to the following:—(a) The duration of disputes; (b) the causes of disputes; (c) the results of disputes; and (d) the methods by which settlements of disputes are effected. The main features of and the extent of each analysis are fully dealt with in succeeding sub-sections, and are accompanied by relative tables.

**2. Industrial Disputes (involving Stoppage of Work), Number and Magnitude in each State and Territory, 1913-1919.**—In the following table complete particulars are given with respect to the number and magnitude of industrial disputes which commenced in each State and Territory in the years indicated. The annual figures for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 5, and those for the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918, were shewn in detail in Labour Reports Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9. In order to allow of a ready comparison of the results.

\* Any tabulation as to causes, duration, etc., based on disputes which were in existence in any given year, and not on those which commenced in that year, would inevitably result in confusion, seeing that particulars relating to the same dispute would probably occur in two successive years.



particulars are furnished in the table below for the seven years 1913 to 1919 :—

**Industrial Disputes (involving Stoppage of Work).—Number and Magnitude in each State and Territory, and for the Commonwealth, 1913-1919.**

State or Territory.	Year.	No. of Disputes	Estab-lishments Involved in Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In directly.	Total.		
N. S. Wales ..	1913	134	466	25,647	14,364	40,011	468,957	£ 216,368
	1914	235	908	33,955	22,326	56,281	836,948	219,656
	1915	272	694	47,006	22,608	69,614	464,343	240,322
	1916	336	717	91,762	31,638	123,400	1,145,222	674,064
	1917	296	918	118,515	15,508	134,023	3,308,869	1,929,405
	1918	138	182	24,417	8,624	33,041	181,639	112,894
	1919	287	678	64,956	35,040	99,996	3,669,186	2,397,259
Victoria ..	1913	29	63	4,151	2,026	6,177	85,212	35,744
	1914	44	164	5,699	1,352	7,051	84,106	39,619
	1915	38	154	5,434	809	6,243	64,878	28,476
	1916	55	449	13,576	2,092	15,668	228,269	114,683
	1917	52	636	15,976	2,114	18,090	760,410	378,946
	1918	33	190	4,235	1,513	5,748	165,020	99,346
	1919	62	372	15,169	7,437	22,606	733,333	392,796
Queensland ..	1913	17	20	1,781	225	2,006	55,288	28,374
	1914	18	42	1,280	406	1,686	25,703	11,747
	1915	17	39	1,477	589	2,066	19,934	9,505
	1916	64	252	17,367	2,951	20,318	170,690	96,976
	1917	39	202	12,074	971	13,045	317,699	178,125
	1918	84	636	8,803	1,875	10,678	184,883	131,142
	1919	69	295	9,078	6,336	15,414	586,661	327,537
South Australia	1913	9	13	272	16	288	2,412	1,029
	1914	13	45	616	575	1,191	15,275	7,677
	1915	15	25	1,314	169	1,483	19,877	14,442
	1916	21	45	1,037	606	1,643	10,583	6,004
	1917	24	44	3,958	146	4,104	57,446	30,306
	1918	17	25	1,576	429	2,005	18,276	10,515
	1919	32	75	4,437	3,409	7,846	238,378	127,303
W. Australia ..	1913	9	324	967	..	967	6,772	3,515
	1914	18	19	1,117	3,292	4,409	124,175	70,552
	1915	6	20	578	68	646	4,068	2,294
	1916	24	35	4,318	4,782	9,100	102,357	64,325
	1917	23	128	2,401	547	2,948	102,078	53,004
	1918	22	56	3,368	1,435	4,803	31,145	17,792
	1919	29	157	5,516	4,460	9,976	359,987	213,867
Tasmania ..	1913	8	30	444	20	464	987	434
	1914	6	22	238	25	313	3,286	1,459
	1915	2	2	922	..	922	4,808	2,174
	1916	6	36	366	68	434	21,389	11,207
	1917	8	11	1,062	623	1,685	52,541	24,502
	1918	1	1	42	..	42	462	250
	1919	5	127	1,098	588	1,686	63,271	32,738
Fed. Cap. Terr.	1913	1	1	100	100	200	1,400	600
	1914	1	1	50	..	50	350	170
	1915	1	1	20	..	20	80	55
	1916	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nth. Territory	1913	1	4	131	39	170	2,500	1,675
	1914	2	2	68	..	68	552	348
	1915	7	7	254	44	298	5,237	2,365
	1916	2	2	120	..	120	420	345
	1917	2	2	75	..	75	615	520
	1918	3	4	112	10	122	428	395
	1919	5	9	46	21	67	1,910	1,436
Commonwealth	1913	208	921	33,493	16,790	50,283	623,523	287,739
	1914	337	1,203	43,073	27,976	71,049	1,090,395	551,223
	1915	358	942	57,005	24,287	81,292	583,225	290,633
	1916	508	1,536	128,546	42,137	170,683	1,678,930	967,604
	1917	444	1,941	154,061	19,909	173,970	4,599,658	2,594,808
	1918	298	1,154	42,553	13,886	56,439	580,853	372,334
	1919	460	1,713	100,300	57,291	157,591	5,652,726	3,492,936

It may be seen from the foregoing table that industrial disputes throughout the Commonwealth were most frequent during the year 1916. The number of workpeople involved in disputes during 1916 and 1917 increased to an enormous extent, while the losses in working days and wages were considerably in excess of such losses, caused by disputes which commenced during any previous yearly period. It must be mentioned, however, that the figures for 1914 and 1916 include particulars of abnormal disputes which occurred in the coal mining industry during those years, while particulars relating to the "card system" dispute at the Government Railway Workshops in New South Wales are included in the figures for the year 1917. In view of the magnitude of these disputes, it is of interest to mention the main features of the troubles, and also the extent of the losses in working days and wages caused by the dislocations.

In 1914, a protracted dispute occurred in the coal mining industry in New South Wales over the refusal of the miners to work the afternoon shift. The number of working days lost owing to this dislocation was 523,000, and the estimated loss in wages was approximately £259,000.

In the year 1916, another dispute of considerable magnitude was recorded, when coal mining employees in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania ceased work over the question of "eight hours bank to bank." The total losses caused by these stoppages were 409,000 working days and £240,850 in wages.

The dislocation of work during the year 1917, following on the "card system" dispute at the New South Wales Government Railway Workshops, is the most extensive which has been recorded by the Bureau since the systematic collection of particulars was undertaken at the beginning of the year 1913. After careful consideration of the data it was ascertained that 79 disputes throughout the various States were directly associated with the action of the employees at the Government Railway Workshops. The originating dispute, which commenced on the 2nd August, 1917, when the employees at the workshops ceased work, such action, according to statements of their representatives, being a protest against the introduction of a time-card system, rapidly extended to other industries throughout the Commonwealth. Railway employees in other branches of the service, coal and metalliferous miners, seamen, waterside workers, and others left work, most of them stating that they did so in sympathy with the railway men, while other bodies of workpeople, including carters, storemen, and artificial manure makers, stated that they refused to handle "black" goods and coal, and acted accordingly. Of the 79 disputes, which were the outcome of the original stoppage, 52 occurred in New South Wales; 18 in Victoria; 3 in South Australia; and 2 in each of the remaining States. The total number of workpeople involved in these dislocations was 97,507, the loss in working days was 3,982,250, with a consequent estimated loss in wages of £2,233,000. In addition a large number of employees in various industries, who were not directly connected with the dispute, were involuntarily thrown out of work, owing to the restrictions placed upon the use of coal, gas and electricity. It will be seen, therefore, that the losses occasioned by the "card system" dispute greatly exceed any previously recorded.

In regard to extensive dislocations of industry which occurred prior to the institution of systematic inquiries by the Bureau, efforts have been made to obtain statistical data relating to the shearers' disputes in 1890, 1891 and 1894, and also concerning the number of workpeople involved and the losses caused by the maritime dispute in the early part of 1891, but precise information which could be utilised for statistical purposes regarding such particulars was not obtainable.

The predominancy of industrial disputes in New South Wales, as compared with the other States, continued during the year 1918. The proportion of disputes in each State is best expressed in a percentage of the aggregate number recorded for all States and Territories. Thus the disputes in New South Wales represented 64 per cent. in 1913, 70 per cent. in 1914, 76 per cent. in 1915, 66 per cent. in 1916, and nearly 67 per cent. in 1917. The disputes in Victoria equalled 14, 13, 11, 11 and 12 per cent. of the total industrial disputes in the respective years, while Queensland disputes represented approximately 8, 5, 5, 13 and 9 per cent. of the total disputes during the same periods. In the other States and Territories the number of disputes recorded during these years forms but a small proportion of the aggregate number.

In 1918, the percentages, which in previous years had been fairly uniform, shewed a considerable variation, the number of disputes in New South Wales being 46 per cent. of the total number, as compared with 67 per cent. in the year 1917. The number of disputes in Victoria during 1918 represented 11 per cent. of the total, while in Queensland the 84 dislocations during the same period equalled 28 per cent. of the total, a considerable increase compared with previous years. For Tasmania only one dispute was recorded during the year 1918.

During the year, 1919, the number of disputes in New South Wales was 267, or 58 per cent. of the total number of dislocations. The number of cessations of work (62) in Victoria represented 13 per cent., while those in Queensland (69) equalled 15 per cent. of the total number of stoppages during the period. Thirty-two disputes were recorded as having occurred in South Australia, and twenty in Western Australia. These numbers represented 7 per cent. and 4 per cent. of the total number of stoppages respectively.

A noticeable decrease in the number of stoppages of work took place during the year 1918. In all the States, with the exception of Queensland, the numbers of disputes were less than those recorded during 1916 and 1917. The total number of dislocations (298) throughout the Commonwealth during the year 1918 is the second lowest recorded during the seven years that have elapsed since the end of 1912, when the systematic collection of particulars relating to industrial disputes was instituted. The increase in the number of disputes in Queensland, as compared with previous years, is considerable, but it will be noticed, that, although the number of dislocations is higher, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses incurred in working days and wages are less than those for the year 1917.

The number of disputes (460) which occurred during the year, 1919, was in excess of those which were recorded during any previous year, with the exception of 1916, when 508 cessations of work occurred. The numbers of workpeople involved in dislocations during the years, 1916 and

1917, exceeded the number involved during 1919, but the losses in working days and wages caused by dislocations which commenced during 1919 were considerably in excess of the losses caused by disputes during any previous year.

The position which New South Wales occupies in comparison with the other States is practically wholly due to the prevalence of disputes in connection with coal mining. Apart from these stoppages the number of disputes in all other industries, whilst still in excess of that for each of the other States, does not compare unfavourably when the number of workpeople in each State is taken into consideration.

It is, of course, obvious that the mere number of disputes cannot by itself be accepted as a proper basis of comparison, nor does the number of workpeople afford a satisfactory basis. A better idea as to the significance and effect of industrial disputes may be obtained from the number of working days lost and the estimated loss in wages.

The number of working days lost on account of disputes which commenced during the year 1919 totalled 5,652,726, as compared with 580,853 during 1918, 4,599,658 during 1917, 1,678,930 during 1916, 583,225 during 1915, 1,090,395 during 1914, and 623,528 for 1913. It has already been mentioned that the figures for the years 1914, 1916 and 1917 include the heavy losses in working days and wages caused by exceptionally serious disputes which occurred during those years. Three serious dislocations occurred during the year, 1919. Miners at Broken Hill ceased work during the second quarter of the year, 1919, and the dispute was still pending at the end of June, 1920. Seamen and marine engineers were involved in protracted disputes during the period under review. These three dislocations are mainly responsible for the exceptionally heavy losses in working days and wages which are recorded in the tabulations for the year 1919.

**3. Particulars of Principal Industrial Disputes recorded during the Year 1919.**—(1) *New South Wales*—The total number of cessations of work in this State during the year was 267, and the number of workpeople involved was 99,996, of whom 64,956 were directly and 35,040 indirectly affected. The loss in working days was 3,669,186, while the estimated loss of wages was £2,397,259. These losses are the largest which have been recorded in this State for disputes commencing during any previous year. The dislocation which was mainly responsible for the exceptionally heavy losses was that in which metalliferous miners and others at Broken Hill were involved. This dispute commenced in May, 1919, and was still unsettled at the end of June, 1920. During April, 1919, the carpenters at the mines ceased work as a protest against the delay in the hearing of their plaint by the Arbitration Court. This dispute was unsettled at the beginning of May, 1919, when the Federated Engine Drivers and Firemen's Association decided to start a non-unionist and unfinancial member campaign. Notices were sent to the companies' managers that members of the association would refuse to work with non-unionists or unfinancial members. The dispute, at this stage, resolved into a struggle between unions, as to the organisation to which engine drivers at the mines should belong. The various mines gradually

became involved until over 7000 workpeople were thrown out of employment. The dispute between the unions was settled, after conferences, on the 12th May. Owing to shortage of coal, the need for repairs and the carpenters' strike the managers of the various mines stated that they were unable to provide work for all employees immediately. This decision created considerable dissatisfaction, and the miners and engine drivers decided that, unless the mines were opened to members of both organisations, the whole of their members would cease work. Claims for increased rates of wage, reduction of hours of labour, and improved working conditions were submitted during the month of May to the companies by the miners, engineers and engine drivers. The presentation of these claims further accentuated the trouble, as the companies refused the demands. During June, 1919, the engine drivers, after a compulsory conference, decided to resume work pending the hearing of their claims by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, but as the dispute with the miners and carpenters was still current, comparatively few men were employed. With the exception of men employed in fire-protection, lighting and pumping duties, work at the mines has been suspended since May, 1919. The losses in working days and wages included in the tabulations cover the period, May, 1919, to the end of June, 1920. Two disputes in the shipping industry, owing to the refusal of the shipping companies to concede increased rates of wage to seamen and marine engineers, were responsible for exceptionally heavy losses in working days and wages in this State during the period under review. Other large dislocations of work which occurred in New South Wales during 1919, were those which involved bakers, in Sydney and suburbs; musicians at Sydney and Broken Hill; engine drivers, copper wire and cable makers at Port Kembla; stove moulders at Sydney; brewery employees at Sydney; coal and shale miners, at Newnes; tunnel excavators on railway construction work on the Clifton line; and shearers, at Menindie. Stoppages of work at the collieries were very frequent during the year. The principal disputes occurred at the Richmond Main, Elernore Vale, Pelaw Main, Dudley, Abermain No. 1, North Bulli, Wallarah, Corrimall and Stanford Merthyr collieries. The number of dislocations in the mining industry, including coal and metalliferous, in New South Wales during 1919, was 200, or 75 per cent. of the total number of stoppages recorded as having occurred in that State during the year.

(ii.) *Victoria.*—In this State 62 disputes were recorded during the year 1919. The number of workpeople involved was 22,606, and the total losses in working days and wages were 733,333 and £392,796 respectively. The dislocations which were mainly responsible for these heavy losses were those in which seamen, marine engineers and builders' labourers were involved. Particulars relating to the two maritime disputes are set forth in detail in subsequent pages of this Section. The builders' labourers' dispute involved workpeople at Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong and other centres. The men ceased work at the beginning of June and work was not resumed until the end of July. Building operations were seriously affected, as employees in other branches of the building trade were thrown out of work. The men's claim for an increase of 2s. per day was refused by the employers. Work was resumed after negotiations, on the employers raising the minimum rate of wage per day

to 13s. Chauffeurs and taxi-cab drivers were involved in two disputes during April, May and June. The cause of the cessations of work was dissatisfaction at the determination of the Wages Board, in which the hours of labour per week were fixed at 57. The matter was settled by the Minister of Labour calling the Wages Board together, when a new determination, fixing the hours at 54 per week, was gazetted. Other disputes which caused considerable losses in working days and wages were those in which slaughtermen at Geelong; wharf labourers at Melbourne; male and female employees engaged in explosives manufacture, at Deer Park; felt hat makers and trimmers, at Melbourne; brown coal miners at Altona, firemen and trimmers on S.S. "Loongana," Melbourne; employees at boiling down works, Kensington; fellmongers at South Geelong, and firewood cutters at Mildura were involved.

(iii.) *Queensland*.—The number of cessations of work in this State during the year 1919, was 69, in which 15,414 workpeople were implicated. Working days numbering 586,661 were lost, and the consequential loss in wages was £327,537. The industrial groups in which the heaviest losses occurred were Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), and Group XI. (Shipping and Wharf Labour). In the former group 5669 workpeople lost 112,415 working days, and £73,531 in wages, while employees involved in maritime disputes lost 446,092 working days and £232,955 in wages. The greater part of the last-mentioned losses was caused by the seamen's and marine engineers' disputes. Other dislocations of work in this State during the year causing serious losses of working days and wages are briefly mentioned hereunder. Metalliferous miners at Irvinebank were involved in a dispute early in the year. The cause of the trouble was the alleged victimisation of union employees. The dispute commenced in January and continued until 6th March. Work was resumed on the understanding that preference of employment should be given to the late employees. Sugar mill employees at Proserpine stopped work in February as a protest against the alleged victimisation of fellow employees. Work was resumed after a stoppage of 15 days. An enquiry before an Industrial Magistrate resulted in favour of the workpeople. Marine engineers in the employ of the Harbours and Rivers' Department were involved in a dispute during February and March. The cause of the trouble was the appointment of a certain man who was stated to be untrained. The matter was referred to the State Industrial Court, and as the finding was in favour of the Department the men withdrew their objection and resumed work. The Alligator Creek meat works were idle for a week during May. The men stopped work as a protest against the proposal of the management to reduce the wages of men employed in the casing room. A satisfactory settlement of the trouble was arranged as the management agreed to pay the rates specified in the award of 1918. A serious dislocation of work occurred in the meat industry during the months of June, July and August. Employees ceased work on account of the refusal of the employers at the Ross River and Alligator Creek works to give a written agreement undertaking that no member of the Australasian Meat Industry Employees' Union working on the plants was to be dismissed while any non-unionists or men who took the places of union members during the two previous disputes remained on the works. The men to whom objection was taken were employed by the companies



after the deletion of the preference clauses from the industrial award. Following the arrest of two prominent members of the union for being concerned in a raid on the railway yards from which a herd of 400 cattle was released, serious disturbances occurred at Townsville. A Commission was appointed to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the incidents which took place at or in the vicinity of the lock-up at Townsville on the night of 29th June, and also into the alleged use of firearms. Railway employees became involved in the dispute as they refused to man the trains conveying police to Townsville. A number of railway men were suspended, but were subsequently re-instated. After a stoppage of work extending over eleven weeks, the men resumed work on antecedent conditions, as they were unable to enforce their demands. Shearers at Hughenden and Blackall were involved in disputes during April and May. Cane cutters at Babinba were idle for a week during July owing to the refusal of the management to dismiss a certain superintendent. Work was resumed after a conference before an Industrial Magistrate. A dispute affecting railway construction workers occurred in December. The men claimed that rations should be delivered free. Work was resumed in January on antecedent conditions. Employees in the liquor trade at Brisbane demanded equal pay for male and female employees. The dispute was settled by compulsory conference. The claim for equal pay was not conceded.

(iv.) *South Australia*.—Thirty-two dislocations were recorded as having occurred in this State. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 7846, and the losses in working days and wages were 238,378 and £127,303 respectively. Over 50 per cent. of these losses was caused by disputes which affected workpeople engaged in the maritime industry.

Other dislocations of work in this State causing extensive losses of working days and wages were those in which aerated water employees at Adelaide; ironworkers, boilermakers and others at Adelaide; wheat lumpers at Port Adelaide and Port Augusta; employees of the South Australian Produce Department, Port Adelaide; carpenters and joiners, at sawmills, Adelaide; bedstead makers, Adelaide; railway construction workers, Clare to Spalding line; and locomotive engine drivers on the Port Augusta-Kalgoorlie railway, were involved. The last-mentioned dispute caused the suspension of traffic on the East-West Railway.

(v.) *Western Australia*.—The number of disputes in this State during the year 1919 was 20, in which 9,976 workpeople were involved. Working days numbering 359,987 were lost, and the loss in wages was estimated at £213,867. The seamen's dispute was responsible for heavy losses of working days and wages in this State. Miners at Kalgoorlie were involved in a serious dislocation of work from November, 1919, to January, 1920. The cause of the trouble was the employment of non-unionists. The mining companies refused to accede to the demands of the unionists, and work was ultimately resumed on the conditions prevailing prior to the stoppage. The mining industry in this State was also affected by a dispute in which firewood workers on the Kurrawang and Lakeside wood

lines were involved. The dislocation commenced on the 1st July and continued until the middle of August. A demand for higher rates of pay, on the expiration of the agreement, was refused by the employers. Work was resumed after negotiations, on the terms of the old agreement. Certain concessions as to the price of stores were granted by the employers. Miners and other workpeople at the mines were thrown out of employment owing to the lack of fuel. Over 70 per cent. of the losses occasioned by this dispute affected workpeople who were not directly involved in the demands at issue. Wharf lumpers at Fremantle in April refused to work with loyalists or members of the National Workers' Union on the wharves. The trouble continued for three weeks, and serious disturbances occurred during the early stages of the dispute. The men objected to by the members of the Lumpers' Union notified the State Government that in the interests of the community they would withdraw from the wharves. The result of the dispute was the abolition of the Labour Bureau and the introduction of the old system of selecting men for employment. Temporary clerks in the employ of the Commonwealth stopped work during March and April as a protest against the reduction of the minimum rate of pay. The employees resumed work as a preliminary to the adjudication on the matters in dispute by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. A judgment was issued providing that the rate of 12s. 6d. per day was to be paid pending the determination of the general plaint before the Court. Other dislocations of work which caused comparatively heavy losses were those in which saddle and harness makers at Perth; painters at Perth; building construction workers at Burswood; engine-drivers and firemen at the coal mines, Collie; employees of the City Council, Perth; and wharf lumpers at Fremantle, during January, were involved.

(vi.) *Tasmania*.—Five cessations of work were recorded in Tasmania. The seamen's dispute was mainly responsible for the losses in working days and wages which occurred in this State. A dispute affecting shearers occurred in October. The men demanded increased rates of wage, which were granted, under protest, by the majority of the employers. The other dislocations during the period under review were not of serious import.

(vii.) *Northern Territory*.—The number of stoppages of work reported to have occurred during the year was 5. Engineers employed on the railways were involved in a dispute concerning wages. The men were idle for some weeks. Increased rates were ultimately granted, and work was resumed. Sorting shed hands at the railway bond stores ceased work during April, and hotel employees were involved in three dislocations of work during the year.

4. **Industrial Disputes, Classified in Industrial Groups, 1919.**—In the following tables particulars are given for each State and Territory, as well as for the Commonwealth, of industrial disputes which commenced during the year 1919, classified according to industrial groups. Similar information for the year 1913 was published in Labour Report No. 5,

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for the years 1914 and 1915 in Labour Report No. 6, for the year 1916 in Labour Report No. 7, for the year 1917, in Labour Report No. 8, and for the year, 1918, in Labour Report No. 9.

### Industrial Disputes, Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1919.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments involved	NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
<b>New South Wales.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. . . . .	1	1	25	..	25	500	£ 300
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . . . .	11	11	821	526	1,347	10,852	6,829
III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and distribution . . . . .	9	195	3,783	659	4,442	60,088	34,841
VI. Other manufacturing . . . . .	104	10	673	260	933	22,215	13,523
VII. Building . . . . .	2	2	120	8	128	1,372	945
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	200	261	53,107	23,582	76,689	2,546,926	1,798,390
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	4	4	164	60	224	2,131	1,140
X. Other land transport . . . . .	2	10	137	..	137	437	243
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	13	65	4,166	9,800	13,966	1,001,803	528,795
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	6	23	1,320	119	1,439	9,995	7,119
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. . . . .	1	1	10	8	18	18	10
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	8	95	630	18	648	8,849	5,124
TOTAL . . . . .	267	678	64,956	35,040	99,996	3,669,186	2,397,259
<b>Victoria.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. . . . .	2	2	23	3	26	146	76
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . . . .	1	1	220	..	220	1,760	740
III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and distribution . . . . .	6	13	424	380	804	7,119	4,436
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, etc. . . . .	2	14	283	116	399	6,365	2,705
VI. Other manufacturing . . . . .	17	82	2,954	639	3,593	27,522	14,102
VII. Building . . . . .	3	152	781	1,609	2,390	113,060	66,618
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	7	7	4,524	4	4,528	11,356	7,564
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	4	4	555	..	555	2,660	1,348
X. Other land transport . . . . .	2	30	440	47	487	16,336	8,400
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	9	45	3,607	4,351	7,958	535,892	279,931
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	6	18	880	208	1,088	3,347	2,076
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	3	6	478	80	558	7,770	4,800
TOTAL . . . . .	62	372	15,169	7,437	22,606	733,333	392,796
<b>Queensland.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. . . . .	3	3	68	..	68	135	85
III. Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution . . . . .	17	137	3,739	1,930	5,669	112,415	73,531
VI. Other manufacturing . . . . .	2	2	339	..	339	1,110	983
VII. Building . . . . .	1	1	35	..	35	210	160
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	18	19	1,345	423	1,768	9,512	6,324
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	8	8	762	9	771	5,692	4,253
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	8	25	1,559	3,606	5,165	446,092	232,955
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	7	95	1,007	362	1,369	10,435	8,562
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	5	5	224	6	230	1,060	684
TOTAL . . . . .	69	295	9,078	6,336	15,414	586,661	327,537
<b>South Australia.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. . . . .	1	1	15	..	15	255	170
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . . . .	2	13	165	101	266	4,300	2,082
III. Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution . . . . .	6	17	1,123	30	1,153	19,274	11,594
VI. Other manufacturing . . . . .	1	1	17	99	116	928	250
VII. Building . . . . .	3	12	84	1	85	5,425	3,315
VIII. Mines, quarries, etc. . . . .	3	4	306	..	306	5,220	3,962
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	3	3	773	636	1,409	46,741	26,683
X. Other land transport . . . . .	1	2	59	..	59	236	120
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	5	13	676	1,840	2,516	134,056	66,277
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	3	5	695	640	1,335	19,785	11,700
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	4	4	524	62	586	2,158	1,150
Total . . . . .	32	75	4,437	3,409	7,846	238,378	127,303

## Industrial Disputes, Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1919—continued.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	No. of Disputes.	No. of establishments involved	NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
<b>Western Australia</b>							
VI. Other manufacturing .. .. .	1	6	110	..	110	1,320	£ 619
VII. Building .. .. .	3	52	160	12	172	7,662	5,080
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. .. .	3	22	2,256	1,060	3,316	145,060	88,835
IX. Railway and tramway services .. .	1	1	15	..	15	60	29
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. .. .	4	36	1,370	1,075	2,445	95,980	47,175
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. .. .	1	1	13	13	26	208	140
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. .. .	1	30	230	..	230	460	145
XIV. Miscellaneous .. .. .	6	9	1,362	2,300	3,662	109,237	71,844
Total .. .. .	20	157	5,516	4,460	9,976	359,987	213,867
<b>Tasmania.</b>							
III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and distribution .. .. .	1	1	12	..	12	24	20
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. .. .	2	5	79	585	664	57,207	27,800
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. .. .	1	120	1,000	..	1,000	6,000	4,900
XIV. Miscellaneous .. .. .	1	1	7	3	10	40	18
Total .. .. .	5	127	1,098	588	1,686	63,271	32,738
<b>Northern Territory.</b>							
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. .. .	1	1	13	..	13	1,235	1,075
IX. Railway and tramway services .. .	1	2	15	..	15	135	120
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. .. .	3	6	18	21	39	540	241
TOTAL .. .. .	5	9	46	21	67	1,910	1,436
<b>All States.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. .. .	7	7	131	3	134	1,036	631
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. .. .	15	26	1,219	627	1,846	18,147	10,726
III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and distribution .. .. .	39	363	9,081	2,999	12,080	198,920	124,422
IV. Clothing, boots, etc. .. .. .	2	14	283	116	399	6,365	2,705
VI. Other manufacturing .. .. .	31	101	4,093	998	5,091	57,095	29,477
VII. Building .. .. .	12	219	1,180	1,630	2,810	127,729	76,118
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. .. .	231	313	61,538	25,069	86,607	2,718,074	1,905,075
IX. Railway and tramway services .. .	21	22	2,284	705	2,989	57,419	33,573
X. Other land transport .. .. .	5	42	636	47	683	17,009	8,763
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. .. .	41	189	11,457	21,257	32,714	2,271,030	1,182,933
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. .. .	24	260	4,915	1,342	6,257	49,770	34,497
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. .. .	5	37	258	29	287	1,018	396
XIV. Miscellaneous .. .. .	27	120	3,225	2,469	5,694	129,114	83,620
TOTAL .. .. .	460	1,713	100,300	57,291	157,591	5,652,726	3,492,936

Any comparison as to the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can only be reasonably made after omitting those which are recorded for mining, quarrying, etc. (Group VIII.). For the year 1913 the proportion of disputes in those industries represented practically 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. During the year 1914 this proportion rose to 55 per cent., and during 1915 to 57 per cent. In 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919, however, the proportion of disputes in Group VIII. shewed a decrease, the figures representing 47, 45, 45, and 50 per cent. of the total number of disputes during the respective years. In considering this preponderating influence, attention has frequently been drawn to the considerable proportion contributed by the coal mining industry in New South Wales. In making any comparison as to the number of disputes in this industrial class in each State, it should be observed that the number of workers engaged in the mining industry is very much

larger in New South Wales than in any of the other States. The number of disputes recorded are, however, in excess of a similar proportion. Of the 231 dislocations of work which involved employees in the mining industry during the year 1919, 200 occurred in New South Wales, 7 in Victoria, 18 in Queensland, 3 in South Australia, and 3 in Western Australia.

In Labour Bulletin No. 9, Section XIV., "Prohibition of Strikes and Lock-outs in Australia," the prevalence of industrial disputes in the mining industry was investigated, vide pp. 103-4. Comparisons were made of the number of disputes and working days lost (for the years 1913 and 1914 combined) in three main industrial groups, viz., manufacturing, mining, and all other industries, in each State and all States, both as to actual or *absolute* results and relative average annual results computed on a comparable basis (per 100,000 employees), based on the number of workers in each group. The presence of the abnormal figures for 1914, due to the protracted dispute in the northern colliery district of New South Wales, renders any comparison between the results for that and any other single year somewhat indefinite, hence the combination for *absolute* results of the figures for that year with those for the year 1913. The result of that investigation was repeated in Report No. 6, together with similarly computed results for the years 1914 and 1915 combined. Further investigation on these lines has not been continued, as the figures for the years 1916, 1917 and 1919, also include particulars of abnormal disputes which debar useful comparisons.

Of the total number of working days lost and the estimated total loss in wages due to disputes which commenced during the year 1919, 48 per cent. and 55 per cent. respectively were due to stoppages which involved employees in the mining and quarrying industries (Group VIII.), as compared with 38 per cent. and 40 per cent. during the year 1918.

The number of disputes which occurred in the shipping industry (Group XI.) during the year 1919, was 41, involving 32,714 workpeople. The loss of working days caused by these stoppages was 2,271,030, with a consequential loss of wages estimated at £1,182,933. The seamen's and marine engineers' disputes were responsible for these heavy losses. The seamen's dispute commenced during May, and continued until August. The cause of the cessation of work was the refusal of the shipping companies to concede the men's demand for an increase of 35s. per month in their rates of pay. Vessels on the Queensland coast were first affected. The trouble at the Queensland ports commenced in February, owing to the seamen's demand for increased rates of pay, insurance in case of death, better accommodation and reduced hours of work being refused. It must be mentioned that the influenza epidemic was raging in New Zealand at this period, and the crews of vessels trading to infected ports demanded to be insured. The owners, in certain cases, conceded this claim, but refused to grant the higher rates of pay. The seamen in the other States were not involved in the dispute until May, when a general demand for increased rates of wage, etc., was made. The refusal of this demand resulted in a general cessation of work by seamen engaged in the coastal trade. The Commonwealth steamers were also involved. The effect on employment was quickly felt. Work on the wharves was



suspended, with the exception of the loading and unloading of oversea boats. Owing to the inability to obtain coal and power many factories were closed, and thousands of workpeople engaged in manufacturing and other industries in the several States were thrown out of employment. Special enquiries were instituted to ascertain the number of workpeople and working days lost by persons who were *indirectly* or *involuntarily* affected by the shortage of coal and the consequent reduction in power available for industrial purposes. Much valuable information was received from employers and trade union officials as to the effect of the dispute upon employment. The workpeople who were most seriously affected in Victoria were those engaged in the manufacture of clothing and food. Large numbers of female employees in the confectionery, jam, boot, clothing, shirt, whitework, and textile trades were rendered idle for lengthy periods. By installing gas engines and using brown coal and wood for fuel employers endeavoured to keep their establishments open. Printing, engineering, sawmilling, brickmaking, artificial manure making, wool scouring, railway and tramway services and many other industries were seriously affected. The unemployment of persons in occupations not in any way connected with the shipping industry was so widespread that it was not possible to collect, without considerable expense, all the data necessary for a satisfactory estimate of the number of working days and wages lost by such workpeople. From the particulars which were received at the Bureau it was ascertained that over 20,000 workpeople in Victoria were involuntarily thrown out of work for varying periods during the currency of the dislocation. In the other States the number of persons similarly affected was not so large, but considerable numbers of employees were affected. Workpeople at the coal mines and steel works in New South Wales lost employment on account of the dispute, while in Queensland sugar mills and coal and other mines were closed down. During the period when unemployment on account of the restrictions placed upon the use of coal, gas and electricity was exceptionally heavy, it became necessary in Melbourne to assist the unemployed and their dependents. Relief depôts were opened and necessities were distributed. The female employees who were deprived of employment were most severely affected.

War Precautions (Coal) Regulations were issued by the Department of the Navy, prohibiting the use or supply of coal or coke without the consent of the Coal Board, a body appointed for the purpose of controlling the use and supply of these fuels. Persons having more than 5 tons of coal or coke in their possession, whether for industrial purposes or not, were compelled to forward a return, verified by statutory declaration, setting forth the quantity and nature of the coal or coke in their possession. In Victoria electric light and gas companies were prohibited from supplying, on and after midnight of the 4th June, electric current or gas for industrial purposes, without the consent of the Minister or Coal Board. The use of electric current or gas in private houses or boarding houses was prohibited between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when they were permitted to be used between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. Business people were not permitted to use electric or gas light in any street or external position at any time, or in a shop window between sunrise and sunset; or after the usual time of closing. Hospitals, flour

mills, hotels and restaurants supplying meals to the public, poultry farmers using incubators and certain other businesses were exempted from the restrictions, so far as the coal on hand was concerned. The regulations were varied from time to time during the currency of the dispute. In view of the large number of female workpeople thrown out of work on account of the shortage of fuel and power, a regulation was issued during July stating that applications for permission to use electric current would be received from employers exclusively employing female labour. The restrictions in Victoria are typical of those in operation in South Australia. Industries not directly connected with shipping were not so seriously affected in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania as in Victoria and South Australia. These two States are very much dependent upon New South Wales for coal and consequently unemployment of workpeople not directly connected with the dispute was considerably in excess of that in the other States. In Victoria and South Australia it was necessary, on account of the shortage of coal to seriously curtail the railway and tramway services, and in the metropolitan areas the trams stopped running at seven o'clock in the evening and on Sundays. The effect of the stoppage of shipping facilities was seriously felt in Western Australia and the Northern ports of Queensland, as these portions of the Commonwealth depend upon Sydney and Melbourne for a great many of their necessities.

Efforts to settle the dispute by means of compulsory conferences called under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act were not successful. On a number of occasions during the currency of the dislocation negotiations between the representatives of the Commonwealth Government and Trades Hall officials appeared to have arrived at a satisfactory settlement of the dispute, but, on the proposals being submitted to meetings of the seamen, the terms were rejected. A special feature of the trouble was the arrest of the General Secretary of the Seamen's Union. He was charged with contravening Section 6 of the Commonwealth Arbitration Act relating to strikes, and was fined £100. On release he again committed the offence, and was fined £200 and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The ships were idle during May, June, July and the greater part of August. During the last week of August, after negotiations between a representative of the Commonwealth Government and the seamen's representatives, the men agreed to man the ships, and to meet the employers in conference. It was also agreed that the terms which were arranged by the conference should be filed as an agreement under the provisions of the Commonwealth Arbitration Act. As a result of the conference the seamen were granted an increase of 35s. per month. Other terms of the settlement were that the day's work was fixed at 8 hours, that each man was to be allowed 14 days' leave each year on full pay, that accommodation was to be provided according to the Commonwealth Navigation Act, and certain other concessions as to payment of overtime, and wages during illness, etc.

The waterside workers at Melbourne were involved in a dispute concerning the system of engaging men for employment on the wharves

during the period of the seamen's dispute. Union wharf labourers had been idle owing to the stoppage of shipping. When the seamen's dispute was officially declared "off," it was expected that work on the water front would be resumed. The wharf labourers, however, objected to the labour bureau which had been established, and claimed that the system of "picking up" wharf labourers for work previously in operation should be re-established. This dispute delayed the resumption of shipping at Melbourne for a few days. On the abolition of the bureau the waterside workers resumed work.

The marine engineers employed on interstate vessels took individual action during December to obtain higher rates of pay. The men gave notice to the employers of their intention to leave the vessels at their home ports and did so. The approximate date of commencement of the dispute was the 13th December, but some vessels were running until a later date. Interstate shipping was stopped and the seamen, stewards, cooks, wharf labourers and other workpeople connected with the shipping industry were thrown out of employment. The dislocation of work continued over the end of the year, and work was not resumed until the end of February, 1920. War Precautions (Coal) Regulations, on similar lines to those issued during the seamen's dispute, were gazetted. The unemployment amongst factory employees was not so serious during the currency of the marine engineers' dispute as it was during the period of the seamen's trouble. In many establishments oil engines had been installed as a stand-by in case of emergency, and by using the power derived from these engines, and in certain cases from motor cars, the proprietors were enabled to continue the employment of their workpeople. Notwithstanding these substituted sources of power, large numbers of employees in the manufacturing industries were thrown out of work. In Victoria the industries which were most seriously affected were brick-making, confectionery, rubber making, explosives manufacture, textile, clothing, tanning, and metal working.

The collieries and steel works in New South Wales were not working full time during the period of the dispute. In the other States the loss of employment, due to the lack of shipping, was not exceptionally heavy.

The following Order, issued under the War Precautions Act, 1914-1918, is of interest in connection with this dispute. The Order was gazetted on the 10th February, 1920, and was revoked on the 26th February:—

#### ORDER.

**W**HEREAS by the *War Precautions Act, 1914-1918*, it is amongst other things enacted that the Governor-General may, by Order published in the *Gazette*, make provision for any matters which appear necessary or expedient with a view to the public safety and the defence of the Commonwealth, and that any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of any Order made in pursuance of the Act shall be guilty of an offence against the Act.

And whereas members of the Australasian Institute of Marine Engineers (in this Order referred to as "the Institute") have ceased work in combination as a means of enforcing compliance with demands made by or on behalf of the Institute on employers, which cessation of work is in this Order referred to as "the strike."

And whereas the Institute has instigated and aided the continuance of the strike and has rejected all proposals made for the submission to arbitration of those demands or for the resumption of work :

And whereas the continuance of the strike greatly disorganizes the industries of the Commonwealth and seriously endangers the public safety and the defence of the Commonwealth :

And whereas it is desirable to make an Order in the manner hereinafter appearing.

Now therefore I, Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, and in pursuance of the *War Precautions Act*, 1914-1918, do hereby order and direct as follows :—

1. All persons, organizations and associations are hereby prohibited from instigating, or aiding, by word or deed, the continuance of the strike.
2. No person shall knowingly give, lend, or contribute any money or goods to the Institute or to any agent, officer, or member thereof, without the consent in writing of the Attorney-General, or a person thereto authorized in writing by the Attorney-General.
3. No person shall knowingly give, lend or contribute any money or goods to any person for the purpose of aiding the continuance of the strike.
4. No person shall receive or solicit subscriptions or contributions of money or goods for any such purpose.
5. Neither a bank, nor any officer thereof, nor any person, shall pay or advance any money, without the consent in writing of the Attorney-General, or a person thereto authorized in writing by the Attorney-General, to or to the order of the Institute, or any agent, officer, or member thereof.
6. No person, organization, or association shall do any act or thing intended or calculated to prolong or extend the strike.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Melbourne, this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

G. F. PEARCE,

Minister of State for Defence.

After a stoppage of work extending over 10 weeks, the engineers decided, by ballot, to give their executive complete control of the strike. The shipping controller's terms of settlement were accepted, and the engineers resumed work at the end of February. Increased rates of pay were specified in the terms, and it was also provided that a tribunal should be appointed with an independent chairman to consider the engineers' demands.

Thirty-nine dislocations of work were recorded during the year as having affected employees in the manufacture and distribution of food, drink, etc. (Group III.). The number of workpeople involved in these stoppages was 12,080, and the losses in working days and wages were 198,920, and £124,422 respectively. Building trade employees numbering 2810 were implicated in 12 disputes during the year, 1919. These stoppages were responsible for a loss of 127,729 working days, and an estimated loss of £76,118 in wages. The cessation of work by builders' labourers in Victoria was responsible for the greater part of the losses recorded in this industry. As compared with the heavy losses in the mining and shipping groups the losses in the other groups are comparatively light, although the numbers of disputes in the following groups were high. In Group VI. (Other Manufacturing Industries), 31 disputes

were recorded, in Group IX. (Railway and Tramway services), 21 disputes, in Group XII. (Pastoral and Agricultural), 24 disputes; and in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), 27 disputes.

**5. Duration of Industrial Disputes.**—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, *i.e.*, the period which expires between the cessation and resumption of work, is for statistical purposes computed in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except in those cases where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (*e.g.*, Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). For the purpose of tabulating comparative results as to the number of disputes, workpeople involved (directly and indirectly) and the consequent loss of working time and wages, the particulars relating to each dispute are classified according to varying periods over which the dispute remained unsettled. The following limitations of time have been adopted :—(a) One day or less; (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week); (e) one week and under two weeks; (f) two weeks and under four weeks; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.

Where a settlement of a dispute is reached and all the workpeople involved return to work at the same time, the duration of the dispute is readily determined. In other disputes (mainly those extending over long periods) varying conditions arise which tend to complicate the situation, such as (a) a proportion of the workpeople involved obtaining other employment; (b) a certain number of other workpeople being temporarily employed; and (c) the establishment involved in the dispute being closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. In such cases the dispute is considered to have terminated and its duration determined, either when a sufficient number of other workpeople have been engaged to enable the establishment to be carried on (substantially as before the dispute), or when evidence is obtained that the establishment has been closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. Anomalous positions have been reached in some instances. In one case a dispute remained technically in existence so far as the workpeople were concerned, even after the establishment had been closed down and work therein abandoned. In another, a dispute was considered by the workpeople to be still in existence, notwithstanding that their places had been filled and the establishment had resumed operations.

(i.) *Duration of Industrial Disputes in Commonwealth, 1913-1919.*—In the following table comparative particulars are given with respect to the number of disputes, workpeople directly and indirectly involved, working days lost, and estimated amount of loss in wages respectively, consequent upon the cessations of work, which were recorded for the Commonwealth during the years 1913 to 1919, classified under the adopted limits of duration :—

## Duration of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, 1913-1919.

Limit of Duration.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			Number of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages. £
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
1 day and less	1913	66	9,698	5,075	14,773	14,773	8,168
	1914	118	15,295	10,192	25,487	25,488	13,744
	1915	147	21,846	11,326	33,172	31,559	19,452
	1916	155	55,680	10,711	66,391	65,757	35,293
	1917	158	28,705	6,758	35,463	35,065	26,733
	1918	74	11,062	4,584	15,596	15,264	12,364
	1919	154	29,218	11,825	41,043	40,977	35,639
	1913	22	2,631	1,945	4,576	9,022	4,449
2 days and more than 1 day	1914	53	6,309	3,352	9,661	18,382	8,986
	1915	44	6,671	2,246	8,917	17,794	9,464
	1916	57	11,607	5,923	17,530	31,775	17,672
	1917	47	7,093	2,383	9,476	18,917	12,253
	1918	40	9,720	1,714	11,434	20,746	14,274
	1919	59	10,973	2,767	13,740	26,561	20,210
	1913	17	1,294	610	1,904	5,707	2,946
	1914	29	2,983	1,987	4,970	14,910	7,500
3 days and more than 2 days	1915	30	3,526	1,513	5,039	14,944	7,672
	1916	45	8,050	5,220	13,270	39,419	23,612
	1917	29	4,363	433	4,796	14,340	9,442
	1918	33	5,012	2,530	7,542	22,012	13,618
	1919	36	6,724	3,149	9,873	29,371	20,944
	1913	25	3,785	1,004	4,789	19,057	8,940
	1914	38	2,252	2,117	4,369	19,728	9,449
	1915	31	5,032	3,153	8,185	36,469	21,176
Over 3 days and less than one week (6 days)	1916	81	13,460	5,918	19,378	86,817	50,484
	1917	39	4,749	1,578	6,327	27,132	16,868
	1918	31	2,404	98	2,502	11,100	7,697
	1919	52	9,165	1,815	10,980	48,935	36,147
	1913	34	7,551	1,972	9,523	72,156	32,700
	1914	38	5,222	1,206	6,428	53,108	27,865
	1915	48	11,372	4,184	15,556	127,477	41,875
	1916	64	8,081	5,493	13,574	108,978	60,933
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1917	38	9,003	1,669	10,672	79,857	47,336
	1918	45	5,896	1,634	7,530	60,967	42,514
	1919	68	15,670	2,171	17,841	132,501	86,101
	1913	21	1,439	4,671	6,110	76,260	41,040
	1914	30	6,382	4,491	10,873	181,896	91,419
	1915	21	4,101	624	4,725	64,959	47,404
	1916	41	8,565	3,960	12,525	202,657	117,211
	1917	38	10,190	2,654	12,844	210,184	118,362
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1918	35	2,966	1,251	4,217	62,654	43,700
	1919	32	4,852	7,312	12,164	166,998	102,428
	1913	11	6,206	1,177	7,383	273,342	121,864
	1914	17	823	719	1,542	52,674	26,717
	1915	22	2,723	681	3,404	95,836	51,761
	1916	32	19,348	3,207	22,555	644,960	402,471
	1917	49	45,338	1,823	47,161	1,615,954	821,402
	1918	23	3,365	1,272	4,637	169,911	107,157
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1919	26	4,707	3,281	7,988	247,106	159,921
	1913	12	889	336	1,225	153,211	67,632
	1914	14	3,807	3,912	7,719	724,259	365,545
	1915	15	1,794	560	2,294	194,187	100,829
	1916	33	3,755	1,705	5,460	498,567	259,928
	1917	26	44,620	2,611	47,231	2,598,209	1,542,412
	1918	17	2,128	853	2,981	218,169	131,010
	1919	33	18,991	24,971	43,962	4,960,277	3,031,546
8 weeks and over	1913	208	33,493	16,790	50,283	623,523	287,739
	1914	337	43,073	27,976	71,049	1,090,395	551,228
	1915	358	57,005	24,287	81,292	583,225	299,633
	1916	508	128,546	42,137	170,683	1,678,930	967,604
	1917	444	154,061	19,909	173,970	4,599,658	2,594,808
	1918	298	42,553	18,886	56,439	580,853	372,334
	1919	460	100,300	57,291	157,591	5,652,726	3,492,936
	1913	208	33,493	16,790	50,283	623,523	287,739
Total	1914	337	43,073	27,976	71,049	1,090,395	551,228
	1915	358	57,005	24,287	81,292	583,225	299,633
	1916	508	128,546	42,137	170,683	1,678,930	967,604
	1917	444	154,061	19,909	173,970	4,599,658	2,594,808
	1918	298	42,553	18,886	56,439	580,853	372,334
	1919	460	100,300	57,291	157,591	5,652,726	3,492,936

It will be seen from the tables shewing the duration of industrial disputes, that for the past seven years disputes lasting for one day or less were the most frequent. In 1913 the first year for which particulars were collected, stoppages of one day or less represented 32 per cent. of the total number, while they equalled in 1914, 35 per cent.; in 1915, 41 per cent.; in 1916, 31 per cent.; in 1917, 36 per cent.; in 1918, 25 per cent.; and in 1919, 33 per cent. Disputes which terminated in less than one week represented 62 per cent. of the total number in 1913; 71 per cent. in 1914; 70 per cent. in 1915; 67 per cent. in 1916; 61 per cent. in 1917; 60 per cent. in 1918; and 65 per cent. in 1919. The disputes which continued for four weeks or over were responsible for the greater part



of the losses in working days and wages in each of the years for which particulars have been recorded.

Disputes lasting over four weeks in 1917 represented 17 per cent. of the total number recorded, were responsible for 92 per cent. of the total number of working days lost, and were the cause of 91 per cent. of the estimated loss in wages during that year. The corresponding percentages for the year 1919 are 13 per cent. of the total number of disputes, 92 per cent. of the total loss in working days, and 91 per cent. of the loss in wages. During the year 1918 seventeen disputes continued for a period of eight weeks or over, causing a loss of 218,169 working days, and an estimated loss in wages of £131,010. These figures shew a marked decrease, as compared with those for the two preceding years, and with those for the year 1919, when the figures were exceptionally large, owing to the abnormal disputes previously mentioned as having occurred during 1916, 1917, and 1919.

(ii.) *Duration of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory.*—

In the following tables particulars are given for each State and Territory of the number of disputes which commenced during the year 1919, and relative information, classified according to the adopted limits of duration. Comparative particulars for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 5, for the years 1914 and 1915 in Labour Report No. 6, for the year 1916 in Labour Report No. 7, for the year 1917, in Labour Report No. 8, and for the year 1918, in Labour Report, No. 9.

**Duration of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1919.**

Limits of Duration.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'wth.
NO. OF DISPUTES.								
1 day and less	133	6	12	2	1	..	..	154
2 days and more than 1 day	31	11	10	4	2	1	..	59
3 days and more than 2 days	17	4	8	4	1	1	..	36
Over 3 days & less than 1 wk	24	10	10	5	2	1	1	52
1 week and less than 2 weeks	27	13	17	4	5	1	..	68
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	17	3	3	5	3	..	1	32
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	9	7	4	3	2	..	1	26
8 weeks and over	9	8	5	5	4	1	1	33
Total .. .. .	267	62	69	32	20	5	5	490

**NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.**

1 day and less	38,880	1,185	843	75	60	..	..	41,043
2 days and more than 1 day	7,805	2,912	1,632	1,113	266	12	..	13,740
3 days and more than 2 days	4,298	3,380	1,037	545	600	9	4	9,873
Over 3 days & less than 1 wk	6,340	994	2,543	778	315	10	..	10,980
1 week and less than 2 weeks	8,291	3,713	3,070	1,005	747	1,000	15	17,841
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	9,905	74	497	619	1,040	..	29	12,164
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	2,556	1,026	203	1,070	3,127	..	6	7,988
8 weeks and over	21,921	9,322	5,589	2,641	3,821	655	13	43,982
Total .. .. .	99,996	22,606	15,414	7,846	9,976	1,686	67	157,591

**NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.**

1 day and less	38,824	1,175	843	75	60	..	..	40,977
2 days and more than 1 day	15,169	5,379	3,231	2,226	532	24	..	26,561
3 days and more than 2 days	12,735	10,140	3,102	1,555	1,800	27	12	29,371
Over 3 days & less than 1 wk	28,535	3,945	11,667	3,188	1,560	40	..	48,935
1 week and less than 2 weeks	67,403	25,000	20,609	7,612	5,742	6,000	135	132,501
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	128,854	1,075	7,275	10,596	20,820	..	348	166,998
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	72,611	32,888	6,040	30,124	105,263	..	180	247,106
8 weeks and over	3,307,025	653,731	533,894	183,002	224,210	57,180	1,235	4,960,277
Total .. .. .	3,661,186	733,333	586,661	238,378	359,987	63,271	1,910	5,652,726

Duration of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1919.—*continued.*

Limits of Duration.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'with.
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.								
1 day and less .. ..	£ 34,060	£ 849	£ 629	£ 66	£ 35	..	..	£ 35,639
2 days and more than 1 day ..	13,046	3,299	2,340	1,810	195	20	..	20,210
3 days and more than 2 days ..	9,158	6,776	2,380	1,003	1,605	15	7	20,944
Over 3 days & less than 1 wk ..	22,051	2,353	8,772	2,124	829	18	..	36,147
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	45,153	12,863	14,380	5,410	3,275	4,900	120	86,101
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	79,698	739	5,810	5,611	10,431	..	139	102,428
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	52,255	16,909	3,221	17,914	69,527	..	95	159,921
8 weeks and over .. ..	2,141,838	349,008	290,005	93,865	127,970	27,785	1,075	3,031,546
Total .. ..	2,397,259	392,796	327,537	127,303	213,867	32,738	1,436	3,492,936

6. **Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—The object which is alleged (by the employers and on behalf of the employees) to have been the cause of a stoppage of work does not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention on either side. On occasions the alleged object is of a twofold character, in which case the claim, which is fully or partially satisfied, and results in a resumption of work, is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz.:—(1) *Wages*; (2) *Hours of Labour*; (3) *Employment of Particular Classes or Persons*; (4) *Working Conditions*; (5) *Trade Unionism*; (6) *Sympathy*; and (7) *Other Causes*. The first five mentioned groups are subdivided in the following manner to meet varying phases of demands made under each of the main headings:—

## Classification of Causes of Industrial Disputes.

1. *Wages.*
  - (a) For increase.
  - (b) Against decrease.
  - (c) System of payment.
  - (d) Readjustment of rates.
  - (e) Other wage questions.
2. *Hours of Labour.*
  - (a) For reduction.
  - (b) Other questions concerning hours.
3. *Employment of Particular Classes or Persons.*
  - (a) Employment of women instead of men.
  - (b) Employment of apprentices
4. *Working Conditions and Discipline*
  - (a) For change.
  - (b) Against change.
  - (c) Other.
5. *Trade Unionism*
  - (a) For closed shop—Employment of non-unionists.
  - (b) Other union questions.
6. *Sympathy.*
7. *Other Causes.\**

(i.) *Causes of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, 1913-1919.*—In the following tables particulars are given with respect to the number of disputes, total number of workpeople involved and number of working days lost throughout the Commonwealth during the seven years, 1913 to 1919, classified according to causes:—

\* "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances, which mainly arise in connection with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following:—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters that the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity; (c) workmen abstain from work to attend the Police Court to hear prosecutions against certain other employees; (d) to witness some amusement; or (e) for other reasons which are subsequently ruled by the officials of the union to be either impracticable or against former decisions.

## Causes of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, 1913-1919.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.							
1. Wages—							
(a) For increase .. ..	42	50	73	125	53	54	99
(b) Against decrease ..	4	3	10	7	1	4	2
(c) Other wage questions ..	31	67	46	96	69	69	100
2. Hours of Labour—							
(a) For reduction .. ..	3	1	3	16	2	1	4
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	7	13	6	5	8	11	5
3. Trades Unionism—							
(a) Against employment of non-unionists .. ..	8	13	19	14	26	7	19
(b) Other union questions ..	5	11	16	8	32	19	29
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons .. ..	44	83	76	83	90	92	118
5. Working Conditions .. ..	51	72	76	90	81	34	54
6. Sympathetic .. ..	5	3	6	20	57	1	6
7. Other Causes .. ..	8	21	27	44	25	6	24
Total .. ..	208	337	358	508	444	298	460

## NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—							
(a) For increase .. ..	8,633	7,362	18,783	30,193	7,135	7,095	58,532
(b) Against decrease .. ..	563	534	1,113	1,051	21	57	667
(c) Other wage questions ..	7,160	15,243	11,990	23,507	18,894	12,737	26,222
2. Hours of Labour—							
(a) For reduction .. ..	460	220	896	24,481	1,004	26	578
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	1,819	3,237	2,643	579	2,576	4,214	961
3. Trades Unionism—							
(a) Against employment of non-unionists .. ..	5,370	5,807	3,873	1,178	6,182	710	9,001
(b) Other union questions ..	1,418	1,593	3,739	1,167	17,320	6,673	17,509
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons .. ..	11,370	14,863	13,844	15,910	15,445	14,576	21,488
5. Working Conditions .. ..	10,785	17,053	16,114	20,516	19,021	7,757	11,582
6. Sympathetic .. ..	947	675	950	4,191	76,076	200	3,080
7. Other Causes .. ..	1,758	4,462	7,347	47,910	10,296	2,394	7,971
Total .. ..	50,283	71,049	81,292	170,683	173,970	56,439	157,591

## NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1. Wages—							
(a) For increase .. ..	100,069	99,451	190,645	592,625	56,083	198,323	4,748,081
(b) Against decrease .. ..	9,438	32,965	12,555	6,192	42	816	10,013
(c) Other wage questions ..	78,183	169,847	133,606	143,248	225,080	97,561	96,118
2. Hours of Labour—							
(a) For reduction .. ..	2,774	9,240	836	583,052	78,016	312	10,372
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	15,111	16,855	23,374	1,598	62,560	20,551	15,760
3. Trades Unionism—							
(a) Against employment of non-unionists .. ..	91,002	92,720	31,145	48,881	87,600	21,894	279,804
(b) Other union questions ..	32,388	6,968	7,434	10,276	572,949	24,341	329,205
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons .. ..	191,723	64,367	77,862	70,452	47,297	113,466	87,225
5. Working Conditions .. ..	73,562	584,289	82,322	81,511	211,971	93,468	32,029
6. Sympathetic .. ..	24,066	2,125	6,004	75,447	3,239,798	7,200	21,050
7. Other Causes .. ..	5,212	11,568	17,442	65,648	18,262	3,421	23,069
Total .. ..	623,528	1,090,395	583,225	1,678,930	4,599,658	580,853	5,652,726

It will be observed from the above table that the main causes of industrial disputes are "Wage" questions, "Working Conditions" and "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons." In each of the seven years, 1913-1919, the number of dislocations concerning wages exceeded those caused by any other question. In 1913 the number of stoppages over wage questions represented 37 per cent. of the total number during that year, as compared with 36 per cent. in 1914; 36 per cent. in 1915; 45 per cent. in 1916; 28 per cent. in 1917; 43 per cent. in 1918; and 44 per cent. in 1919. The majority of the disputes classified under the

heading, "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons," are stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of certain employees, who, their fellow-workers consider, have been unfairly treated or victimised. This class of dispute occurs very frequently in the coal mining industry. The number of disputes over "Trade Union" questions, and "Hours of Labour" have represented a fairly uniform proportion of the total number of disputes during the years under review. "Sympathetic" disputes were numerous during the years 1916 and 1917. The figures for the latter year were abnormal in comparison with the other periods. It may be mentioned, however, that the disputes which arose during that year in connection with the "time-card system" dispute were responsible for the increase in the number.

(ii.) *Causes of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1919.*—In the following tables particulars in respect of the number of industrial disputes recorded for the year 1919, the number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost are classified (under the adopted classification of causes) for each State and Territory in the Commonwealth.

#### Causes of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1919.

Causes of Disputes.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'with.
NO. OF DISPUTES.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	33	29	5	17	11	3	1	99
(b) Against decrease ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
(c) Other wage questions	66	9	13	7	3	1	1	100
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	4
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	3	4	2	2	..	..	19
(b) Other union questions	20	4	4	1	..	..	..	29
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	68	11	33	2	2	..	2	118
5. Working conditions ..	45	3	2	2	1	1	..	54
6. Sympathetic ..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
7. Other causes ..	16	1	5	1	..	..	1	24
Total ..	267	62	69	32	20	5	5	460

#### NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	27,487	13,576	4,999	6,085	4,707	1,665	13	58,532
(b) Against decrease ..	..	..	500	..	167	..	..	667
(c) Other wage questions	21,761	1,042	1,910	809	676	9	15	26,222
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	11	523	44	..	..	..	..	578
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	961	..	..	..	..	..	..	961
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	2,097	1,282	1,702	320	3,600	..	..	9,001
(b) Other union questions	13,361	3,358	675	115	..	..	..	17,509
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	15,239	1,072	4,112	195	800	..	10	21,488
5. Working conditions ..	9,908	1,113	265	258	26	12	..	11,582
6. Sympathetic ..	3,057	..	23	..	..	..	..	3,080
7. Other causes ..	6,054	640	1,184	64	..	..	29	7,971
Total ..	99,996	22,606	15,414	7,846	9,976	1,686	67	157,591

## Causes of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1919—continued.

Causes of Disputes.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'wth.
NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	3,316,562	520,496	441,213	221,109	184,246	63,220	1,235	4,748,081
(b) Against decrease ..			3,500		6,513			10,013
(c) Other wage questions ..	70,430	3,190	6,957	13,359	2,020	27	135	96,118
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	187	9,965	220	..	..	..	..	10,372
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	15,760	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,760
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	21,745	3,407	90,552	2,100	162,000	..	..	279,804
(b) Other union questions ..	146,688	179,462	2,710	345	..	..	..	329,205
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	39,990	12,433	28,815	795	5,000	..	192	87,225
5. Working conditions ..	26,536	3,420	1,235	606	208	24	..	32,029
6. Sympathetic ..	20,530	..	520	..	..	..	..	21,050
7. Other causes ..	10,758	960	10,939	64	..	..	348	23,069
Total .. ..	3,669,186	733,333	586,661	238,378	359,987	63,271	1,910	5,652,726

Of the total number of disputes (460) which commenced during the year 1919, "Wage" questions were responsible for 201, of which number 99 were claims by the employees for increases. One hundred and eighteen disputes occurred over the "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons," while 54 arose over "Working Conditions." "Trade Union" matters were the cause of 48 stoppages of work, and 9 dislocations occurred over "Hours of Labour." Only 6 disputes were classified under the heading "Sympathetic" during the year.

7. Results of Industrial Disputes.—The terms or conditions (as between the parties involved in an industrial dispute) upon which a resumption of work is agreed, are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute. These terms or conditions when analysed in comparison with the alleged cause of the stoppage invariably come within one or other of the following four definitions, viz. :—

- (a) In favour of workpeople.
- (b) In favour of employer.
- (c) Compromise.
- (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result :—(a) *In favour of workpeople*, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands or are substantially successful in obtaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers; (b) *In favour of employer*, when the demands of the employees are not conceded or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand; (c) *Compromise*, when the employees are successful in enforcing

compliance with a part of their demands or of resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers ; (d) *Indefinite*, in other cases, such, for example, as those in which employees stop work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained, or in cases where a dispute arises in connection with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some concrete demand, are generally "Indefinite," except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which they might ultimately benefit.

(i.) *Results of Industrial Disputes, Commonwealth, 1913-1919.* The following table shews the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes throughout the Commonwealth during the seven years 1913-1919, classified according to results :—

• **Industrial Disputes classified according to Results, Commonwealth, 1913-1919.**

YEAR	NO. OF DISPUTES.				NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED IN DISPUTES.				TOTAL NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST BY DISPUTES.			
	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1913	67	64	66	11	10,914	12,211	24,826	2,332	59,823	104,654	433,014	26,037
1914	118	98	110	11	21,224	18,242	30,396	1,187	129,995	119,819	829,265	11,316
1915	190	78	68	22	44,140	15,327	14,860	6,965	245,625	155,659	151,544	30,397
1916	223	178	84	23	70,588	36,670	23,296	40,129	886,010	253,084	476,302	63,534
1917	147	188	100	9	24,331	119,589	22,310	7,740	103,267	4,201,981	285,103	9,307
1918	92	100	93	13	13,780	15,998	23,739	2,922	101,207	177,223	280,045	22,378
1919	154	157	139	10	54,810	43,140	47,995	11,646	2,398,252	406,361	635,671	2,212,442

It will be seen from the above table that, during the years 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 the disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers. During 1917, 1918 and 1919, however, the position was reversed. A considerable number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while certain disputes resulted in such a manner that they could not be definitely classed under any heading other than "Indefinite." The majority of these disputes are of short duration.

(ii.) *Industrial Disputes in Commonwealth, classified according to Causes and Results, 1919.*—The following table shews the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes which commenced in a State or Territory of the Commonwealth during the year 1919, classified according to principal cause and result :—



## Industrial Disputes, Classified according to Causes and Results, Commonwealth, 1919.

CAUSE.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days Lost by Disputes.			
	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
<b>Wages—</b>												
(a) For increase	43	27	28	1	32,381	5,900	12,801	7,450	213,320	54,550	367,929	219,240
(b) Against decrease	1	..	1	..	500	..	167	..	3,500	..	6,513	..
(c) Other wage questions	23	42	30	..	4,407	13,266	8,549	..	9,010	44,856	42,252	..
<b>Hours of Labour—</b>												
(a) For reduction	1	1	2	..	44	11	523	..	220	187	9,965	..
(b) Other disputes re hours	..	2	3	..	..	472	489	..	..	2,188	13,572	..
<b>Trade Unionism—</b>												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	7	5	6	1	1,861	4,895	1,820	425	35,694	235,835	6,575	1,700
(b) Other union questions	13	4	10	2	5,803	556	10,164	986	183,512	1,701	139,146	4,846
<b>Employment of particular Classes or Persons</b>	41	44	33	..	5,754	9,262	6,472	..	20,005	37,417	29,803	..
<b>Working Conditions</b>	14	19	21	..	2,442	4,338	4,802	..	8,456	10,060	13,513	..
<b>Sympathetic</b>	..	2	2	2	..	1,119	542	1,419	..	6,000	3,142	11,908
<b>Other Causes</b>	6	11	3	4	1,618	3,321	1,666	1,366	4,653	13,567	3,261	1,588
<b>TOTAL</b>	154	157	139	10	54,810	43,140	47,995	11,646	239,825	406,361	635,671	221,244

NOTE.—For corresponding particulars for 1913 see Labour Report No. 5, pp. 78–9; for 1914 and 1915, see Labour Report No. 6, p. 119; for 1916, see Labour Report No. 7, p. 500; for 1917, see Labour Report No. 8, p. 137; and for 1918, see Labour Report No. 9, p. 156

(iii.) *Results of Industrial Disputes in each State, 1919.*—The following table shews for each State and Territory the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost through disputes which commenced during the year 1919, classified according to results :—

## Industrial Disputes in each State, Classified according to Results, 1919.

State or Territory.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	67	109	81	10	25,481	33,050	23,819	11,646	105,713	120,432	279,139	221,244
Victoria ..	27	15	20	..	13,161	1,599	7,846	..	557,897	15,445	159,991	..
Queensland ..	30	23	16	..	8,358	4,024	3,032	..	460,543	109,842	16,276	..
South Australia ..	10	6	16	..	3,108	1,223	3,510	..	152,342	13,634	72,382	..
Western Australia ..	12	2	6	..	2,988	3,200	3,788	..	105,504	146,600	107,883	..
Tasmania ..	4	1	..	..	1,676	10	..	..	63,231	40	..	..
Northern Territory	4	1	..	..	38	29	..	..	1,562	348	..	..
<b>Total, C'wealth</b>	154	157	139	10	54,810	43,140	47,995	11,646	239,825	406,361	635,671	221,244

The particulars in the above table shew that during the year 1919, 157 disputes resulted in favour of the employers; 154 in favour of the workpeople, and 139 in a compromise. In New South Wales the majority of the disputes resulted in favour of the employers, while in the other States the results, according to numbers of disputes, favoured the employees. Of the five disputes which were recorded during the period for the Northern Territory four resulted in favour of the workpeople. It will be noticed that 47,995 workpeople were involved in the 139 stoppages of work, which were classified under the heading "Compromise," as compared with 54,810 involved in disputes which resulted in favour of the workpeople, and 43,140 in disputes which ended in favour of the employers. In regard to working days lost by disputes, it will be seen that disputes which resulted in favour of the workpeople caused a greater loss than those which resulted in favour of the employers. The dispute affecting miners and others at Broken Hill was responsible for the exceptionally heavy loss of working days shewn under the heading "Indefinite." When the tabulations of particulars relating to losses caused by disputes which commenced during the year, 1919, were compiled, the Broken Hill dispute had not terminated, and the particulars relating thereto had to be shewn, so far as the result of the trouble was concerned, under the heading mentioned.

**8. Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes.**—Methods of settlement, *i.e.*, the means adopted whereby the parties to an industrial dispute or their representatives are either brought into active negotiations or other steps are taken to bring about a termination of the dispute, and a consequent resumption of work, are very varied, but for the purposes of statistical classification may be confined within the following six main headings, *viz.* :—

- (i.) By negotiations.
- (ii.) Under State Industrial Act.
- (iii.) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- (iv.) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
- (v.) By closing down establishment permanently.
- (vi.) By other methods.

The first three main headings are further divided as follows :—

- (i.) By negotiations—
  - (a) Direct negotiations between employers and employees or their representatives.
  - (b) By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party, not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Acts.
- (ii.) Under State Industrial Acts—
  - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  - (b) By reference to Board or Court.
- (iii.) Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—
  - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  - (b) By reference to Court.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action taken to arrive at a settlement of the issue or issues in an industrial dispute which

involves a cessation of work. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and synchronises with "Other Causes" and mainly relates to resummptions of work at collieries at the next shift, without any cause for the stoppages being necessarily made known officially to the management.

(i.) *Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Commonwealth, 1913-1919.*—In the following tables the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages caused by industrial disputes during the seven years 1913-1919 are classified for the Commonwealth according to the adopted schedule of methods of settlement :—

**Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes, Commonwealth, 1913-1919.**

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.							
Negotiations—							
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives .. .. .	119	247	254	319	234	171	291
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. .. .	17	11	29	34	38	21	35
Under State Industrial Act—							
By intervention assistance or compulsory conference .. .. .	19	7	3	9	12	20	33
By reference to Board or Court .. .. .	22	17	5	10	13	14	5
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—							
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. .. .	4	5	2	6	3	8	9
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked Out .. .. .	13	16	9	18	36	26	22
By Closing-down Establishment Permanently .. .. .	1	4	1	6	4	8	7
By other Methods .. .. .	13	30	55	106	104	30	58
Total .. .. .	208	337	358	508	444	298	460

**NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.**

Negotiations—							
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives .. .. .	23,357	48,204	54,242	68,841	49,512	34,680	76,070
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. .. .	3,172	8,054	6,170	32,043	23,338	4,155	47,849
Under State Industrial Act—							
By intervention assistance or compulsory conference .. .. .	6,505	770	1,515	2,117	6,295	2,958	6,926
By reference to Board or Court .. .. .	12,774	7,308	815	2,291	2,779	3,392	1,380
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—							
By intervention assistance or compulsory conference .. .. .	659	205	2,919	1,110	1,490	3,042	1,997
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked Out .. .. .	658	629	205	413	17,780	1,933	2,202
By Closing-down Establishment Permanently .. .. .	170	86	200	150	434	538	401
By other Methods .. .. .	2,988	5,793	15,226	63,718	72,342	5,741	20,766
Total .. .. .	50,283	71,049	81,292	170,683	173,970	56,439	157,591

**Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes, Commonwealth, 1913-1919—cont.**

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.							
<b>Negotiations—</b>							
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives .. ..	94,400	803,799	384,425	563,828	551,484	222,846	632,269
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	26,335	128,231	56,126	812,763	863,896	37,444	4,724,155
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>							
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	187,871	4,256	20,537	31,696	159,799	57,559	94,557
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	221,769	120,685	15,418	48,022	48,352	151,472	8,460
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>							
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	2,105	1,421	26,883	20,697	33,396	23,289	74,018
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked Out .. ..</b>	14,139	4,402	1,533	9,060	908,596	35,298	46,029
<b>By Closing-down Establishment Permanently .. ..</b>	20,400	3,646	19,600	2,776	11,392	4,270	5,737
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	56,509	23,955	58,703	190,088	2,022,743	48,675	67,501
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>623,528</b>	<b>1,090,395</b>	<b>583,225</b>	<b>1,678,930</b>	<b>4,599,658</b>	<b>580,853</b>	<b>5,652,726</b>

**ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.**

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Negotiations—</b>							
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives .. ..	43,834	402,729	203,290	309,617	287,348	139,426	419,573
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	12,394	66,225	26,788	500,537	591,359	23,271	2,883,611
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>							
By intervention assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	86,277	1,841	9,832	18,075	65,352	41,358	59,167
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	104,293	64,208	7,716	23,047	32,444	96,211	4,425
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>							
By intervention assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	1,373	712	8,522	8,228	18,333	14,311	46,472
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked Out .. ..</b>	6,478	2,076	891	4,326	453,844	24,514	29,586
<b>By Closing-down Establishment Permanently .. ..</b>	7,850	1,651	10,500	1,588	6,456	2,764	3,106
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	25,240	11,786	32,094	102,186	1,139,672	30,479	46,996
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>287,739</b>	<b>551,228</b>	<b>299,633</b>	<b>967,604</b>	<b>2,594,808</b>	<b>372,334</b>	<b>3,492,936</b>

In the above tables the methods of settlement of all disputes recorded during the past seven years are set out in comparative form. In all years it will be observed that direct negotiations between the employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. During the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations was settled by direct negotiations as compared with 73 per cent. during 1914; 71 per cent. during 1915; 63 per cent. during 1916; 53 per cent. during 1917; 57 per cent. during 1918; and 63 per cent. during 1919. The numbers of dislocations which have been settled by compulsory conferences or the intervention and assistance of officials under State or Commonwealth Arbitration Acts have not varied greatly during the period under review. In connection with the comparatively large numbers of disputes which are classified as having been settled "By other methods," it must be mentioned that a large number of stoppages of work occur each year, principally at the

collieries, without any cause for such stoppages being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without any negotiations for a settlement of the trouble which caused the stoppage.

(ii.) *Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1919.* In the following tables the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages caused by industrial disputes commenced during the year 1919 are classified for each State and Territory according to the adopted methods of settlement :—

**Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1919.**

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'with
NO. OF DISPUTES.								
Negotiations—								
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	186	37	38	14	8	3	5	291
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	10	9	2	4	9	1	..	35
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	10	2	16	5	..	..	..	33
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	5
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	1	3	1	3	1	..	..	9
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out .. ..	16	1	2	2	..	1	..	22
By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	7
By other Methods .. ..	43	5	5	3	2	..	..	58
TOTAL .. ..	267	62	69	32	20	5	5	460

**NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.**

Negotiations—								
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	54,344	10,967	5,885	2,675	1,111	1,021	67	76,070
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	22,807	9,753	4,092	2,370	8,172	655	..	47,849
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	3,225	487	2,948	266	..	..	..	6,926
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	..	..	1,146	234	..	..	..	1,380
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	180	237	110	1,303	167	..	..	1,997
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out .. ..	2,072	24	70	26	..	10	..	2,202
By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..	143	213	45	..	..	..	..	401
By other Methods .. ..	17,225	925	1,118	972	526	..	..	20,766
TOTAL .. ..	99,996	22,606	15,414	7,846	9,976	1,686	67	157,591

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1919—*cont.*

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'with.
NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
<b>Negotiations—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	291,876	156,565	112,620	54,211	9,036	6,051	1,910	632,269
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,213,649	544,448	436,950	132,420	339,508	57,180	..	4,724,155
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	54,013	16,336	17,703	6,505	..	..	..	94,557
By reference to Board or Court ..	..	..	5,184	3,276	..	..	..	8,460
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	25,740	1,429	660	39,676	6,513	..	..	74,018
<b>By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..</b>	41,075	1,368	3,280	266	..	40	..	46,029
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently ..</b>	1,859	3,428	450	..	..	..	..	5,737
<b>By other Methods ..</b>	40,974	9,759	9,814	2,024	4,930	..	..	67,501
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>3,669,186</b>	<b>733,333</b>	<b>586,661</b>	<b>238,378</b>	<b>359,987</b>	<b>63,271</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>5,652,726</b>

## ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Negotiations—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	210,998	91,378	72,838	31,664	6,324	4,935	1,436	419,573
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	2,078,483	283,706	227,905	64,416	201,316	27,785	..	2,883,611
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	34,409	8,400	12,602	3,756	..	..	..	59,167
By reference to Board or Court ..	..	..	2,847	1,578	..	..	..	4,425
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	17,200	858	437	24,450	3,527	..	..	46,472
<b>By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..</b>	26,409	700	2,280	179	..	18	..	29,586
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently ..</b>	991	1,683	432	..	..	..	..	3,106
<b>By other Methods ..</b>	28,769	6,071	8,196	1,260	2,700	..	..	46,996
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>2,397,259</b>	<b>392,796</b>	<b>327,537</b>	<b>127,303</b>	<b>213,867</b>	<b>32,738</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>3,492,936</b>

It will be seen from the above tables that 291 disputes during the year 1919 were settled by direct negotiations between employers and employees or their representatives. In New South Wales, 186 or 70 per cent. of the total number of disputes in that State during the twelve months, were settled by this method, while in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory this method of settlement was the most frequent. It will be noticed that, in Queensland, 16 dis-



putes were settled by intervention or by compulsory conference under the State Arbitration Act, while 4 dislocations were settled by referring the matters in dispute to the State Industrial Court. Twenty-two disputes during the year were terminated by filling the places of the workpeople who ceased work. Of the 58 dislocations which are classified as having been settled by "other methods" it will be seen that 43 occurred in New South Wales. The majority of these disputes involved employees at the collieries, and lasted one day. The mining dispute at Broken Hill was unsettled when the tabulations relating to dislocations of work during the year 1919 were closed. Many attempts to settle the dispute have been made but have been unsuccessful. In the above table the figures relating to this particular dispute are included in the totals shewn against the method of settlement "By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act."

## SECTION XIII.—STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

1. **General.**—In the following paragraphs, particulars are given of the operations of the various State Labour Bureaux. In Labour Report No. 6 (page 130), attention was drawn to the fact that the systems adopted in the several States for the registration of applications for work and from employers are not uniform, and that the comparisons which can be drawn from the figures shewing the results of the operations of these Bureaux are subject to certain limitations.

2. **Applications and Positions Filled, 1913 to 1919.**—The following table shews the total number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in the Commonwealth during the years 1913 to 1919.

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in the Commonwealth, during the Years 1913 to 1919.**

Year.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Received during Period.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Received during Period.	Total.	
1913 .. .. .	2,520	81,356	83,876	*321	*26,103	*26,424	35,312
1914 .. .. .	2,326	100,917	103,243	*1,017	*29,223	*30,240	37,365
1915 .. .. .	9,075	102,264	111,339	†370	†20,900	†21,270	39,069
1916 .. .. .	7,345	85,349	92,694	†1,758	†34,982	†36,740	42,384
1917 .. .. .	5,487	76,710	82,197	†994	†27,372	†28,366	36,657
1918 .. .. .	4,676	77,652	82,328	†750	†39,970	†40,720	45,416
1919 .. .. .	5,994	98,527	104,521	†459	†43,775	†44,234	53,040

\* Exclusive of Victoria and South Australia, for which States particulars are not available.

† Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

During the year 1919 out of every 1000 applicants for work 507 obtained positions against 551 for the year 1918. The number of applicants for work was 27 per cent. larger, and the number of positions filled, 16 per cent. greater during the year 1919 than during 1918.

3. **Applications and Positions Filled in each State during 1919.**—The following table shews the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the year 1919:—

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different States, 1919.**

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	
New South Wales .. .. .	507	23,782	29,289	..	28,525	28,525	21,819*
Victoria .. .. .	612	12,774	13,386	..	†	†	6,656
Queensland .. .. .	4,814	40,885	45,699	459	15,235	15,694	13,879*
South Australia .. .. .	61	7,137	7,198	..	†	†	4,906*
Western Australia .. .. .	..	8,894	8,894	..	†	†	5,741
Tasmania .. .. .	..	55	55	..	15	15	39
Commonwealth .. .. .	5,994	98,527	104,521	†459	†43,775	†44,234	53,040

\* Including persons who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution.

† Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.

† Not available.

The following are the percentages of those applicants who obtained employment through the Bureaux in the various States:—New South Wales, 74; Victoria, 50; Queensland, 30; South Australia, 68; Western Australia, 65; and Tasmania, 70 per cent.

**4. Applications and Positions Filled in Various Industrial Groups during 1919.**—The following table furnishes particulars for the year 1919 of the operations of the Free Labour Bureaux, classified according to industrial groups:—

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different Industrial Groups, 1919.**

Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment.			‡ Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc. . . . .	*4	351	* 355	..	217	217	615
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	*268	5,362	*5,630	2	2,011	2,013	1,843
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . . . .	*114	972	*1,086	..	314	314	238
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	*25	376	*401	38	429	467	117
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	*18	203	*221	..	33	33	40
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	..	378	378	..	416	416	162
VII. Building . . . . .	414	6,909	7,323	15	4,314	4,329	3,757
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	197	2,041	2,238	3	1,129	1,132	935
IX. Rail and Tram Services	202	13,620	13,822	..	8,973	8,973	13,049
X. Other Land Transport	23	1,441	1,464	..	219	219	262
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. . . . .	18	610	628	..	486	486	359
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc. . . .	874	12,615	13,489	7	4,079	4,086	6,147
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	192	12,342	12,534	371	12,294	12,665	10,352
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous. . .	3,597	41,307	44,904	20	8,861	8,884	15,164
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>5,994</b>	<b>98,527</b>	<b>104,521</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>43,775</b>	<b>44,234</b>	<b>53,040</b>
	†		†				

\* Exclusive of New South Wales.

† Inclusive of New South Wales.

‡ Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.

Attention has already been drawn to the fact that there is considerable diversity in the nature and scope of the work ordinarily carried out by the Bureaux in the various States. For example, in some States in which certain Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the number of workers is naturally larger in comparison with the number in the same groups in other States. Thus, of the positions filled in Group IX. (Rail and Tramway Services), 15 per cent. were filled in New South Wales, 52 per cent. in Queensland, and 27 per cent. in South Australia. In Victoria in this group only 287 positions were filled, in Western Australia only 3, while in Tasmania no positions were filled, in this group. Practically the whole of the positions filled in Group

XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) were in three States, New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia. Of the positions filled in this group, 8193, or 79 per cent., as against 6596, or 82 per cent. in 1918, were for female domestic workers, and the whole of these positions were filled in the three above-mentioned States, these being the only States which make special provisions for female workers. In the manufacturing groups (I. to VI.) 37 per cent. of the applicants obtained positions.

#### 5. Applications and Positions Filled during 1919, Males and Females.

—The following table gives particulars, for male and female workers separately, of the number of applications for employment, and from employers, and the number of positions filled during the year 1919 :—

#### State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females, 1919.

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			*Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	
Males .. .. .	5,842	88,965	94,807	173	33,028	33,201	44,310
Females .. .. .	152	9,562	9,714	286	10,747	11,033	8,730
TOTAL .. .. .	5,994	98,527	104,521	459	43,775	44,234	53,040

\* Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

Of the total number of registrations for employment during the year 1919, 90.7 per cent. (against 89.5 per cent. in 1918) were made by males, and 9.3 per cent., by females. The percentage of positions filled for males was 83.5 per cent. (against 84.6 per cent. in 1918), and for females, 16.5 per cent.

For every 1000 applications for employment from male workers, 467 positions were filled in 1919, as against 522 in 1918, while for every 1000 applications from female workers, 899 were filled, as against 808 in 1918.

### SECTION XIV.—ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.

1. **General.**—The following table shews the total number of immigrants, the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments, up to the end of the year 1911, and the number arriving in each year since that date :—

#### Commonwealth.—Number of Assisted, Selected, or Nominated Immigrants to the End of the Year 1919.

Particulars.	To end of 1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	Total.
No. of Immigrants	726,462	46,712	37,445	20,805	5,796	1,397	504	426	245	839,792

During the three years 1911 to 1913, inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 41,317. During 1914, as the result of the outbreak of war in the latter half of the year, the number dropped to 20,805. In each of the years 1915 to 1919 inclusive, the number of immigrants arriving has been small, and in 1919 was only 245.

**2. Number of Assisted Immigrants arriving in each State, 1919.**—The following table shews the number of assisted immigrants arriving in each State during the year 1919 :—

Assisted Immigrants.—Number arriving in each State, 1919.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aus.	Tas.	C'with.
Selected { Male .. ..	1	28	..	..	..	..	29
{ Female .. ..	..	13	..	..	..	..	13
Nominated { Male .. ..	14	32	9	..	..	..	55
{ Female .. ..	52	66	30	..	..	..	148
Total .. ..	67	139	39	..	..	..	245

**3. Number of Assisted Immigrants, classified in Industrial Groups, 1919.**—In the following table particulars are given of assisted immigrants of each sex, classified according to industrial groups, dependants being specified separately :—

Assisted Immigrants.—Classified according to Sex and Industrial Group, 1919.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	SELECTED.			NOMINATED.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Engineering, Metals, etc. ..	1	..	1	5	..	5
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	..	..	..	1	7	8
V. Books, Printing, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Other Manufacturing .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
VII. Building .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII. Mining .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX. Rail and Tramway Services ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X. Other Land Transport .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	21	4	25	10	..	10
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	9	9
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous	3	..	3	6	12	18
Dependants, Adults .. ..	1	6	7	10	87	97
" Children under 12 years ..	3	3	6	21	33	54
TOTAL .. ..	29	13	42	55	148	203

Of the total number of immigrants, 164, or 80.7 per cent., were dependants. Of the dependants, 21.3 per cent. were males and 78.7 per cent. females.

## SECTION XV.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

1. **Scope of Investigations.**—The various districts from which returns of industrial accidents were received during the year 1919 are the same as those from which similar information was furnished during preceding years. These districts are tabulated on page 135 of Labour Report No. 6, and need not be recapitulated.

2. **Number of Accidents Reported during Years 1915 to 1919.**—The following table shows the number of accidents which were reported in each State during the years 1915 to 1919 :—

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in each State during the Years 1915 to 1919.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
No. of Fatal Accidents	1915 .. .. 53	23	17	9	31	11	144
	1916 .. .. 52	18	12	8	21	3	114
	1917 .. .. 39	15	24	4	18	5	105
	1918 .. .. 42	20	23	6	31	5	127
	1919 .. .. 52	22	11	3	31	8	127
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days	1915 .. .. 2,811	401	517	97	980	77	4,883
	1916 .. .. 2,894	427	428	152	885	76	4,862
	1917 .. .. *	408	502	295	885	78	2,168†
	1918 .. .. *	370	521	317	733	59	2,000†
	1919 .. .. *	338	486	187	627	77	1,715†

\* Owing to the repeal of the Miners' Accident Relief Act, particulars as to non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales are not available. † Exclusive of New South Wales.

The total number of fatal accidents for the year 1919 was 127, being the same as in the previous year. There were decreases amounting to 52.2 per cent. in Queensland, and 50.0 per cent. in South Australia, while there were increases of 23.8 per cent. in New South Wales, 10.0 in Victoria, and 60.0 per cent. in Tasmania.

As regards non-fatal accidents the number exclusive of New South Wales was 14.3 per cent. smaller in 1919 than in 1918. There were decreases of 8.6 per cent. in Victoria, of 6.7 per cent. in Queensland, of 41.0 per cent. in South Australia, of 14.5 in Western Australia, and an increase of 30.5 per cent. in Tasmania.

3. **Number of Accidents Reported during the Four Quarters of 1919.**—The following table shews the number of accidents which were reported in each State during the four quarters of 1919 :—

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in each State during the Four Quarters of 1919.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with
No. of Fatal Accidents	1st Quarter 18	5	5	2	10	1	41
	2nd " 13	8	3	1	3	3	31
	3rd " 11	5	1	..	8	1	26
	4th " 10	4	2	..	10	3	29
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days	1st Quarter *173	89	108	31	167	22	590†
	2nd " *127	66	124	63	184	20	584†
	3rd " *196	92	90	45	151	12	586†
	4th " *205	91	164	48	125	23	659†

\* Owing to the repeal of the Miners' Accident Relief Act, particulars as to non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales are not available. † Exclusive of non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales.



**4. Number of Accidents Reported in each Industrial Group during the Year 1919.**—The following table gives similar particulars regarding accidents in various industrial groups :—

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in various Industrial Groups during the Year 1919.**

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incap'citated for over 14 days.	Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incap'citated for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	6	348	VII. Building and Scaf- folding .. ..	9	10
II. Engineering, etc. ..	10	410	VIII. Mining .. ..	76	1,072
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	8	120	IX. Lifts .. ..	7	26
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	..	107	X. Miscellaneous ..	6	23
V. Books, Printing, etc.	..	104			
VI. Other Manufacturing	5	199			
			TOTAL .. ..	127	2,419*

\* Exclusive of mining accidents in New South Wales.

The largest number of accidents occurred in the mining industry, 76, or 60 per cent. of the fatal accidents having occurred in that industry in 1919.

**5. Mining Accidents.—Sources of Information.**—The particulars regarding mining accidents in the different States are obtained from various sources, a brief summary of which follows:—(a) *New South Wales*.—Returns of all accidents to persons employed in or about mines were formerly furnished by the Secretary of the Miners' Accident Relief Board, but details of fatal accidents are now supplied by the Mines Department. The Chief Inspector of Factories also furnishes returns of accidents occurring in smelting works (other than those directly connected with mines), which are registered as factories. (b) *Victoria*.—Returns of accidents are furnished by the Mines Department, with the exception of those occurring in a few metallurgical works, which are registered as factories, and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspector of Factories. (c) *Queensland*.—In this State returns are furnished by the State Mining Engineer. (d) *South Australia*.—All particulars as to accidents in and about mines are furnished by the Chief Registrar of Mines. (e) *Western Australia*.—The State Mining Engineer sends particulars, and in cases of accidents occurring with machinery or boilers, the Chief Inspector of Machinery also furnishes returns. (f) *Tasmania*.—The Chief Inspector of Mines furnishes information regarding mining accidents, while the Chief Inspector of Machinery supplies details as to machinery and boiler accidents which are reported to him.

**6. Classification of Mining Accidents.**—In the following tables are given particulars of mining accidents reported by the Mines Departments in each State during the year 1919, shewing in which class of mining (metalliferous or coal) they occurred, also the causes of such accidents:—

**Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes in each State, 1919.\***  
**A.—Fatal Accidents.**

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
1. <b>Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	1	1	..	12	..	15
"    "    Falls of Ground ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"    "    Falling down ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"    "    Shafts, etc. ..	..	1	..	..	4	..	5
Other Accidents .. .. .	3	..	..	..	5	1	9
2. <b>Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Other Accidents .. .. .	1	2	..	..	2	1	6
3. <b>Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. .. .. .</b>	..	1	..	1	1	..	3
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
1. <b>Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth .. .. .	7	4	1	..	..	..	12
Other Accidents .. .. .	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
2. <b>Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents .. .. .	4	1	..	..	1	..	6
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>73</b>

\* The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the Mines Departments of the various States, the discrepancies being due partly to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the fact that there is apparently lack of uniformity in the nature of the non-fatal accidents reported to, and by, the various authorities.

**B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 Days.**

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
1. <b>Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	2	4	..	5	1	12
"    "    Falls of Ground ..	..	2	2	..	45	8	57
"    "    Falling Down ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"    "    Shafts, etc. ..	..	3	2	..	15	2	22
Other Accidents .. .. .	..	1	109	..	287	13	410
2. <b>Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	..	..	1	..	21	..	22
Other Accidents .. .. .	..	4	1	1	78	22	106
3. <b>Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. .. .. .</b>	..	1	74	146	27	..	248
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
1. <b>Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth .. .. .	..	6	8	..	13	5	32
Other Accidents .. .. .	..	4	6	..	83	..	93
2. <b>Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents .. .. .	..	1	1	..	20	2	24
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,034</b>

\* Not available.

† Exclusive of New South Wales.

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that in 1919, 32 of the fatal, and †157 of the non-fatal accidents occurred in connection with coal mining.

The number of accidents occurring below ground in 1919 was considerably larger than that occurring above ground, the respective figures for the year being 63 fatal and †761 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 10 fatal and †273 non-fatal accidents above ground.

**7. Number of Accidents per 1000 Persons Employed in Mining.**—In the following table particulars are given for the year 1918 of the number of persons who met with accidents per 1000 persons employed. Comparative figures for 1919 are not yet available.

**Number of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents per 1000 Persons Engaged in Mining, 1918.**

STATE.	FATAL ACCIDENTS.		NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.		ALL ACCIDENTS.	
	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
New South Wales .. ..	0.78	0.65	*	*	0.71	*
Victoria .. ..	1.31	1.89	2.11	5.05	1.48	2.98
Queensland .. ..	2.82	1.33	50.56	7.52	2.43	33.45
South Australia .. ..	1.82	..	86.55	..	1.82	86.55
Western Australia .. ..	3.24	3.24	64.99	226.54	3.24	75.77
Tasmania .. ..	1.25	..	11.74	10.26	1.19	11.67
COMMONWEALTH ..	1.75	0.88	† 44.06	† 35.85	1.46	† 42.80

\* Not available.

† Exclusive of New South Wales.

## SECTION XVI.—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STATISTICS.

1. **General.**—The particulars given in this section embody the most recent information available for various countries in regard to (i.) Unemployment; (ii.) Industrial Disputes; and (iii.) Price Indexes. As already explained in previous Labour Reports, any comparisons which can be made between the various countries are subject to limitations, details of which are given in Labour Report No. 8, pages 151 to 154.

2. **Unemployment.**—In the following table is shewn the percentage of numbers of Trade Unionists returned as unemployed for the years 1912 to 1919:—

Percentage of Numbers of Trade Unionists Returned as Unemployed, 1912 to 1919.

Country.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Australia ..	5.6	5.3	11.0	6.8	6.7	7.4	5.5	5.2
Belgium ..	1.8	2.7	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	1.9	1.9	1.4	3.6
Denmark ..	7.6	7.5	9.9	7.7	4.9	9.2	17.4	\$
France ..	6.1	5.2	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Germany* ..	2.0	2.9	7.1	3.2	2.2	1.0	1.3	3.3
Great Britain*	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	2.4
Holland ..	4.0	5.1	16.2	14.6	5.8	9.6	10.0	\$
Norway ..	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.5	0.9	1.1	1.8	\$
Sweden ..	5.4	4.4	6.7	7.8	4.2	3.9	4.4	\$
U.S.A. :—								
N.York† ..	18.6	20.8	25.6	30.7	18.7	\$	\$	\$
Massachusetts*	4.5	5.8	9.9	7.0	2.4	3.3	2.6	5.0

\* Returns relate solely to unions paying unemployed benefit. † Year ending 30th June. \$ Not available.

NOTE.—Although these percentages are not directly comparable (for reasons already indicated), as between the several countries, the variations are informative.

3. **Industrial Disputes.**—The statistics of trade disputes are summarised from reports issued by Government Labour Bureaux, but there is a considerable difference in the methods adopted for the collection of these statistics, and particulars of such differences are given in Labour Report No. 8, page 152.

The following table gives the number of disputes and the number of workers affected in various countries for the years 1911 to 1918:—

### Industrial Disputes in various Countries, 1911 to 1918.

(NOTE.—For reasons indicated in Labour Report No. 8, page 152, direct comparisons between the several Countries cannot be made.)

Country.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Number of Disputes.								
Australia ..	\$	\$	208	337	358	508	444	298
Argentina ..	102	99	95	64	65	80	138	\$
Austria ..	728	801	461	278	40	\$	\$	\$
Belgium ..	162	206	167	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada ..	99	150	113	44	43	75	148	196
Denmark ..	52	64	74	44	43	75	\$	\$
Finland ..	51	59	70	37	0	0	478	6
France ..	1,471	1,116	1,073	672	98	314	\$	\$
Germany ..	2,798	2,834	2,464	1,223	141	240	\$	\$
United Kingdom ..	903	857	1,497	999	706	581	688	1,252
Holland ..	217	283	427	271	268	377	344	321
Italy ..	1,274	1,116	929	740	506	480	\$	\$
Spain ..	338	311	201	262	226	262	322	\$
Sweden ..	98	116	119	115	80	227	475	\$
Switzerland ..	85	65	302	31	12	35	140	\$
New York* ..	215	184	268	124	\$	\$	†234	\$
United States	\$	\$	\$	1,204	1,593	3,265	\$	\$

### Number of Workers Affected (,000 omitted).

Australia ..	\$	\$	50	71	81	171	174	56
Argentina ..	28	9	24	14	12	24	136	\$
Austria ..	128	145	62	40	8	\$	\$	\$
Belgium ..	57	77	29	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada ..	30	41	40	9	9	21	48	68
Denmark ..	29	4	9	3	2	14	\$	\$
Finland ..	6	11	6	6	0	0	140	1
France ..	231	268	220	161	9	41	\$	\$
Germany ..	356	481	311	95	13	124	\$	\$
United Kingdom ..	962	1,463	689	449	453	284	821	1,132
Holland ..	20	22	30	15	13	18	31	38
Italy ..	403	253	486	145	115	86	\$	\$
Spain ..	22	23	84	80	56	75	78	\$
Sweden ..	21	10	10	14	5	21	46	\$
Switzerland ..	4	4	25	1	1	3	13	\$
New York* ..	84	57	304	61	\$	\$	†153	\$

\* Year ending 30th Sept. † Year ending 30th June. \$ Not available.

4. Price Index-Numbers in various Countries.—(i.) *Wholesale Prices.*—In the following table are shewn the wholesale price index-numbers for various countries for the years 1901 to 1919, computed with the year 1911 as base (= 1000). It must be understood that the figures do not shew the relative prices in the different countries, but merely exhibit the fluctuations in price-level in each country separately.

**Index-Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Australia and other Countries, 1901 to 1919,  
with Prices in 1911 as Base (= 1000).**

Particulars.	United Kingdom.			France.	Holland.	United States.	Canada.	Japan.	Australia
Index No.	Board of Trade.	Economist.	Sauerbeck and Statist.	Statistique Generale.	Contract Prices.	Bureau of Labour.	Department of Labour.	Yokohama Chamber of Commerce.	Bureau of Census and Statistics.
No. of Items.	45	22	39	45	9	236	271	47	92
1901 ..	883	891	875	841	850	833	840	*	974
1902 ..	881	874	862	821	829	840	856	*	1,051
1903 ..	886	904	862	845	827	840	867	*	1,049
1904 ..	898	856	875	833	911	906	874	844	890
1905 ..	892	887	900	870	900	840	893	919	910
1906 ..	921	952	987	917	912	927	942	914	948
1907 ..	969	1,047	1,000	963	879	989	991	990	1,021
1908 ..	941	921	912	891	954	958	949	969	1,115
1909 ..	952	952	925	896	947	1,021	956	1,018	993
1910 ..	995	978	975	958	957	1,052	975	952	1,000
1911 ..	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
1912 ..	1,050	1,067	1,062	1,035	980	1,062	1,055	1,052	1,170
1913 ..	1,065	1,052	1,062	1,021	969	1,052	1,064	1,052	1,088
1914 ..	1,071	1,045	1,062	1,042	926	1,042	1,068	956	1,149
1915 ..	1,315	1,328	1,350	1,428	1,161	1,052	1,162	941	1,604
1916 ..	1,705	1,724	1,700	1,922	1,345	1,302	1,429	961	1,504
1917 ..	2,220	2,158	2,175	2,671	1,597	1,830	1,860	1,240	1,662
1918 ..	2,443	2,366	2,412	3,481	*	2,062	2,237	2,072	1,934
1919 ..	2,708	2,474	2,569	3,658	*	2,252	2,315	2,525	2,056

\* Not available.

Since 1901, there has been a marked increase in prices in those countries for which particulars are available for 1919, the increase compared with 1901 is greatest in France (334 per cent.), in the United Kingdom (193 per cent.), followed by Canada (176 per cent.), the United States (170 per cent.), and Australia (111 per cent.).

In the following table, wholesale price index-numbers for the years 1913 to 1919 are given for various countries, the prices for the year 1913, the year before the war, being taken as base (= 1000):—

**Index-Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Various Countries, 1913 to 1919,  
with Prices in 1913 as base (= 1000).**

Year	United Kingdom.			Canada.	United States.	France	Italy.	Sweden.	Japan.	Australia.
	Board of Trade.	Economist.	Statist.	Official.	Bureau of Labour	Statistique Generale	Bachi.	Svensk Handels tidning.	Bank of Japan. Tokio.	Bureau of Census & Statistics.
1913	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
1914	1,006	987	1,000	996	1,000	1,026	951	1,160	955	1,056
1915	1,235	1,231	1,271	1,082	1,010	1,409	1,327	1,450	967	1,474
1916	1,601	1,605	1,600	1,339	1,240	1,896	1,997	1,850	1,172	1,382
1917	2,086	2,041	2,059	1,796	1,760	2,626	3,063	2,440	1,485	1,528
1918	2,295	2,249	2,271	2,102	1,960	3,409	4,091	3,390	1,959	1,778
1919	2,543	2,352	2,419	2,176	2,140	3,583	3,558	3,300	2,395	1,889

(ii.) *Retail Prices.*—The index-numbers of retail prices for various countries, from 1901 to 1919, are shown in the following table, but as is the case with the wholesale price-index numbers, they only show the fluctuations in prices in each individual country, and are not comparable horizontally.



**Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Australia and other Countries, 1901 to 1919, with Prices in 1911 as Base (= 1000).**

Particulars.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of Sth. Africa.
Index No.	Board of Trade.	Department of Labour.	Bureau of Labour.	Bureau of Census and Statistics.	Government Statistician.	Director of Census.
No. of Items.	21	29	15	46	*	*
1901 .. .. .	918	*	758	880	*	*
1902 .. .. .	923	*	801	929	*	*
1903 .. .. .	940	*	802	910	*	*
1904 .. .. .	937	*	813	858	*	*
1905 .. .. .	940	768	814	901	*	*
1906 .. .. .	932	*	841	902	*	*
1907 .. .. .	961	*	880	897	*	*
1908 .. .. .	983	*	910	951	1,011	*
1909 .. .. .	984	*	959	948	989	*
1910 .. .. .	1,000	973	1,008	970	1,008	931
1911 .. .. .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 .. .. .	1,046	1,027	1,067	1,101	1,035	1,037
1913 .. .. .	1,050	1,027	1,089	1,104	1,055	1,047
1914 .. .. .	1,068	1,083	1,106	1,140	1,117	1,025
1915 .. .. .	1,359	1,101	1,097	1,278	1,217	1,090
1916 .. .. .	1,653	1,231	1,214	1,324	1,290	1,176
1917 .. .. .	2,056	1,599	1,561	1,318	1,384	1,298
1918 .. .. .	2,238	1,819	1,826	1,362	1,513	1,359
1919 .. .. .	2,280	2,332	2,022	1,510	*	1,485

\* Not available.

There was a general rise in retail prices in 1919; in the United Kingdom prices were 1.9 per cent.; in Australia 10.9 per cent.; in Canada 28.2 per cent.; in the United States 10.7 per cent.; and in the Union of South Africa 9.3 per cent., higher in 1919 than in 1918.

In the following table are given retail price index-numbers for the month of July for each year 1914 to 1919, and for January, 1920, taking the prices for July 1914 as base (= 1000). These figures relate to food-stuffs only, and are not comparable, as the list of commodities varies in each country.

**Index-Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in Various Countries for the month of July, 1914 to 1919, and for January, 1920, with Prices in July 1914 as Base (= 1000).**

Year.	United Kingdom.	France.		Belgium	Italy.		Norway.	Sweden.
		Paris.	Other Towns.		Rome.	43 Towns.		
July, 1914 .. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" 1915 .. ..	1,320	1,220	1,230	*	950	1,190	..	1,240
" 1916 .. ..	1,610	1,320	1,420	*	1,110	1,330	1,600	1,420
" 1917 .. ..	2,040	1,830	1,840	*	1,370	1,740	2,140	1,810
" 1918 .. ..	2,100	2,060	2,440	*	2,030	2,490	2,790	2,680
" 1919 .. ..	2,170	2,610	2,930	*	2,060	*	*	3,100
Jan. 1920 .. ..	2,350	2,900	*	3,960	2,750	*	2,950	2,980

Year.	Denmark	Holland (Amsterdam.)	Switzerland.	India (Calcutta).	United States.	Canada.	New Zealand.	Australia.
July, 1914 .. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" 1915 .. ..	1,180	1,140	1,190	1,080	980	1,050	1,120	1,310
" 1916 .. ..	1,460	1,170	1,410	1,100	1,090	1,140	1,190	1,300
" 1917 .. ..	1,660	1,460	1,780	1,160	1,430	1,570	1,270	1,260
" 1918 .. ..	1,870	1,760	2,220	1,210	1,650	1,750	1,390	1,320
" 1919 .. ..	2,120	2,040	2,500	1,550	1,860	1,860	1,440	1,470
Jan. 1920 .. ..	2,510	1,970	2,370	1,530	1,970	2,060	1,580	1,600

\* Not available.

## APPENDIX I.

## Average Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1919.

Particulars.	Bread	Flour	Tea	Coffee	Sugar	Rice	Sago	Jam	Oat-meal	Rais-ins	Currants	Starch
Unit of Quantity	2 lbs.	25 lbs.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<b>N.S. WALES</b>												
Sydney ..	4.3	3 9.7	1 8.7	1 8.5	3.5	5.5	5.2	6.7	4.4	9.0	9.1	7.7
Newcastle ..	4.3	3 9.8	1 10.7	1 8.3	3.5	5.6	5.5	6.6	4.6	9.6	9.5	7.9
Broken Hill ..	4.2	3 11.7	1 10.4	1 9.4	4.2	7.2	7.0	6.8	5.1	9.3	8.7	9.6
Goulburn ..	4.1	3 8.7	1 10.6	1 9.0	3.8	6.0	6.0	7.1	4.9	10.6	10.0	8.6
Bathurst ..	4.1	3 9.7	1 9.5	1 9.2	3.7	5.8	5.6	6.8	4.7	9.7	9.6	8.2
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3 9.8</b>	<b>1 9.0</b>	<b>1 8.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>VICTORIA</b>												
Melbourne ..	3.9	3 7.6	1 7.0	1 8.0	3.5	5.1	4.9	6.8	4.4	9.0	8.9	7.5
Ballarat ..	4.1	3 3.6	1 7.4	1 6.6	3.8	5.2	5.0	7.0	4.5	8.2	8.4	7.9
Bendigo ..	4.3	3 4.7	1 5.3	1 6.5	3.8	4.8	4.8	6.8	4.0	8.6	8.9	7.2
Geelong ..	4.1	3 6.0	1 5.6	1 6.0	3.3	5.3	5.0	6.4	4.5	8.5	8.8	7.7
Warrnambool ..	4.2	3 7.1	1 7.5	1 7.5	3.8	5.5	4.9	6.6	4.6	8.4	8.9	8.0
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3 7.1</b>	<b>1 6.9</b>	<b>1 7.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>												
Brisbane ..	4.4	4 2.5	1 10.3	1 9.9	3.5	5.7	5.1	6.5	4.9	9.4	9.4	7.9
Toowoomba ..	5.0	4 7.0	1 11.0	1 9.5	3.7	6.1	5.9	7.1	5.3	9.7	9.8	9.0
Rockhampt'n ..	5.2	4 5.7	1 10.7	1 8.9	3.5	6.1	5.0	6.5	5.1	9.0	9.1	8.4
Charters Towers ..	5.8	5 2.8	2 2.1	2 1.0	4.1	8.1	7.6	7.9	5.7	11.2	10.8	9.6
Warwick ..	5.2	4 5.9	1 11.5	1 8.0	3.9	6.2	5.6	6.8	5.1	10.1	9.7	8.4
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4 4.4</b>	<b>1 10.7</b>	<b>1 9.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>S. AUSTRALIA</b>												
Adelaide ..	4.1	3 8.2	1 8.6	1 8.8	3.5	6.0	5.9	5.9	4.3	8.3	8.1	8.4
Moonta etc. ..	4.1	3 6.4	1 8.7	1 9.1	3.6	6.2	6.4	5.7	4.7	8.9	8.2	8.9
Port Pirie ..	4.1	3 7.3	1 9.1	1 9.7	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.7	4.9	9.7	8.6	8.9
Mt. Gambier ..	4.1	3 6.2	1 9.2	1 10.9	3.6	5.9	6.1	5.6	4.7	9.1	8.3	8.8
Peterborough ..	4.1	3 7.8	1 10.0	1 10.7	3.9	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.0	9.6	8.1	8.6
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3 8.0</b>	<b>1 8.7</b>	<b>1 8.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>
<b>W. AUSTRALIA</b>												
Perth ..	4.4	3 4.7	1 8.2	1 8.5	3.5	5.4	5.2	6.3	4.9	8.5	8.6	8.0
Kalgoorlie ..	4.5	3 9.2	2 0.2	1 11.8	4.3	6.6	6.5	7.5	5.3	10.8	11.1	9.6
Mid. Junction ..	4.4	3 5.8	1 9.5	1 8.5	3.5	5.3	5.4	6.5	4.9	7.9	8.5	8.1
Bunbury ..	4.5	3 6.8	1 7.7	1 8.5	3.9	4.9	5.4	6.5	4.9	9.3	9.2	7.8
Geraldton ..	4.5	3 6.3	1 10.0	1 8.3	4.0	5.3	5.7	6.8	5.3	10.1	10.1	8.8
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3 5.8</b>	<b>1 9.1</b>	<b>1 9.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>
<b>TASMANIA</b>												
Hobart ..	4.3	3 9.7	1 6.7	1 7.0	3.7	5.3	5.2	5.8	4.4	8.8	9.5	7.8
Launceston ..	4.1	3 7.7	1 7.0	1 6.1	3.6	5.1	4.6	5.7	4.4	8.6	8.5	7.5
Zeehan ..	4.2	4 0.1	1 9.5	1 9.2	4.0	5.5	5.4	6.2	4.3	9.0	9.4	8.6
Beaconsfield ..	4.1	3 10.5	1 8.3	1 6.9	3.9	5.3	5.7	6.1	4.6	9.5	9.4	7.9
Queenstown ..	4.1	3 10.0	1 7.6	1 8.9	4.0	5.2	5.3	6.0	4.6	10.2	9.5	7.9
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3 9.3</b>	<b>1 7.0</b>	<b>1 7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Weighted Aver. Commonwealth</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3 9.0</b>	<b>1 8.4</b>	<b>1 8.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>

## Average Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1919—Cont.

Particulars.	Blue.	C'ndles	Soap	Pota- toes.	Onions	Kero- sene.	Milk	Butter	Cheese	Eggs	Bacon Middle	Bacon Shoulder	
Unit of Quantity	dz. sq.	per lb.	per lb.	14 lbs.	per lb.	gallon	quart	per lb.	per lb.	per dz.	per lb.	per lb.	
	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
N.S. WALES													
Sydney ..	1	4 30	11 6	5 7	3 3 4	2 9	2 3 3	7 1	1 9 9	1 3 5	1 2 1	6 0 1	0 4
Newcastle ..	1	5 40	11 3	6 5	3 0 4	3 3	2 4 0	7 0	1 10 2	1 3 8	2 5 1	6 1 1	2 0
Broken Hill ..	1	1 71	1 8	6 1	2 10 3	2 8	3 0 8	8 0	2 0 9	1 4 9	1 5 2	4 9 1	2 6
Goulburn ..	1	5 80	11 6	6 3	2 11 4	3 3	2 7 0	7 0	1 10 2	1 4 1	1 10 0	5 4 1	1 7
Bathurst ..	1	5 70	11 5	5 7	2 6 6	2 8	2 6 7	5 8	1 10 5	1 3 9	1 9 4	5 6 1	1 5
Weighted Aver.	1	4 30	11 6	5 8	3 2 7	2 9	2 3 9	7 1	1 10 0	1 3 6	2 7 1	6 0 1	0 7
VICTORIA													
Melbourne ..	1	3 31	0 0	5 8	2 3 1	2 3	2 3 7	6 1	1 9 5	1 3 4	1 8 1	5 9 1	0 7
Ballarat ..	1	3 80	11 4	5 6	1 11 4	2 2	2 6 3	5 4	1 9 8	1 2 3	1 4 8	5 7 1	0 9
Bendigo ..	1	1 81	0 0	4 6	2 0 5	2 2	2 4 5	5 9	1 9 5	1 2 5	1 3 9	3 4 0	11 2
Geelong ..	1	2 80	11 4	5 7	2 1 0	2 1	2 4 4	6 0	1 8 3	1 2 5	1 4 2	5 7 0	11 1
Warrnambool ..	1	1 30	11 5	4 7	1 9 2	2 2	2 6 2	5 0	1 10 0	1 2 8	1 3 0	4 6 0	11 1
Weighted Aver.	1	3 2	11 9	5 7	2 2 5	2 2	2 4 0	6 0	1 9 5	1 3 2	1 7 4	5 7 1	0 5
QUEENSLAND													
Brisbane ..	1	0 10	11 5	6 1	3 5 8	3 1	2 6 1	7 2	1 9 8	1 2 0	2 0 5	5 8 1	0 2
Toowoomba ..	1	1 01	0 1	6 0	3 5 9	3 3	2 8 9	7 1	1 9 9	1 2 3	1 9 5	5 0 1	1 0
Rockhampt'n ..	1	1 00	11 5	5 5	3 7 0	3 1	2 5 3	8 0	1 10 0	1 2 8	1 0 7	5 1 1	2 1
Charters Towers ..	1	5 61	2 9	7 7	4 9 9	5 0	2 7 5	6 5	2 0 1	1 5 3	2 5 9	6 4 1	3 1
Warwick ..	1	4 61	0 4	6 2	3 2 7	3 3	2 8 3	6 5	1 9 4	1 2 4	1 7 4	4 9 1	1 8
Weighted Aver.	1	0 9	11 8	6 2	3 7 2	3 3	2 6 5	7 2	1 10 0	1 2 4	2 0 3	5 7 1	0 8
S. AUSTRALIA													
Adelaide ..	1	0 01	0 8	5 7	2 6 3	2 3	2 7 2	6 3	1 11 0	1 3 6	1 4 0	4 5 1	0 5
Moonta ..	1	1 31	0 9	5 8	2 7 9	2 9	2 8 3	6 1	1 9 7	1 3 8	1 1 0	4 4 1	2 2
Port Pirie ..	1	1 31	1 0	6 3	2 6 9	2 6	3 1 2	5 5	1 11 0	1 4 1	1 2 9	4 2 1	2 1
Mt. Gambier ..	1	1 21	0 4	5 3	1 10 5	2 2	2 9 0	5 5	1 7 3	1 2 0	1 0 7	3 3 1	0 4
Peterborough ..	1	1 91	0 8	6 2	2 8 4	2 7	2 8 8	6 2	1 8 3	1 4 1	1 0 9	5 2 1	3 7
Weighted Aver.	1	0 21	0 8	5 7	2 6 2	2 4	2 7 6	6 3	1 10 7	1 3 6	1 3 6	4 4 1	0 7
W. AUSTRALIA													
Perth ..	1	5 20	11 8	4 7	2 7 7	3 3	2 4 1	6 9	2 0 5	1 4 3	1 10 7	5 4 0	11 7
Kalgoorlie ..	1	8 41	1 6	6 2	3 1 2	4 2	3 2 3	9 0	2 2 4	1 5 9	2 2 6	5 9 1	0 7
Launceston ..	1	4 91	0 2	4 5	2 8 5	3 5	2 4 4	6 6	2 0 6	1 4 1	1 10 4	5 6 1	1 1
Mid. Junction ..	1	5 40	11 7	4 1	2 6 2	3 6	2 6 8	5 9	2 0 0	1 4 5	1 8 0	5 7 1	1 5
Bunbury ..	1	6 01	1 1	5 0	2 11 9	3 8	2 8 5	6 0	2 1 2	1 5 4	1 8 2	6 9 1	3 4
Geraldton ..	1	6 01	1 1	5 0	2 11 9	3 8	2 8 5	6 0	2 1 2	1 5 4	1 8 2	6 9 1	3 4
Weighted Aver.	1	5 91	0 2	5 0	2 8 9	3 5	2 6 4	7 3	2 0 9	1 4 6	1 11 4	5 5 1	0 1
TASMANIA													
Hobart ..	1	0 20	10 3	5 6	2 4 6	3 2	2 3 1	6 9	1 10 5	1 4 3	1 6 7	5 3 0	11 5
Launceston ..	0	11 90	10 3	5 3	2 6 4	3 2	2 2 2	5 9	1 9 9	1 3 3	1 6 0	4 9 1	0 2
Zeehan ..	1	4 11	0 3	5 8	2 10 5	3 6	2 8 9	6 6	1 11 1	1 4 5	1 9 3	4 1 1	1 2
Beaconsfield ..	1	3 00	11 3	6 3	2 2 2	3 6	2 7 4	5 8	1 10 2	1 4 3	1 5 5	5 5 1	1 7
Queenstown ..	1	0 90	11 5	6 0	2 8 7	3 2	2 9 2	7 7	1 10 5	1 4 1	1 9 7	3 4 1	1 1
Weighted Aver.	1	0 40	10 5	5 6	2 5 6	3 3	2 3 6	6 6	1 10 3	1 4 0	1 6 8	5 0 1	0 0
Weighted Aver. Commonwealth	1	3 10	11 9	5 7	2 9 3	2 7	2 4 7	6 6	1 10 1	1 3 4	1 9 6	5 6 1	0 6

## Average Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1919—Cont.

Particulars.	Ham	Beef Fresh Sirloin	Beef Fresh Rib	Beef Fresh Flank	Beef Fresh Shin	Steak Rump	Steak Sh'lder	Steak Stew- ing	Beef Co'n'd round	Beef Co'n'd brisket with bone	Beef Co'n'd brisket with- out bone	Mutt'n Leg	
Unit of Quantity	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	
	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
N.S. WALES													
Sydney ..	1	8.7	11.3	9.7	9.7	7.4	1 3.4	9.6	8.5	9.9	6.7	8.8	7.9
Newcastle ..	1	7.8	10.7	9.6	8.7	7.3	1 3.0	9.7	8.8	10.2	6.7	9.1	9.3
Broken Hill	1	6.5	11.3	10.4	8.1	6.7	1 5.0	1 0.3	11.2	11.8	8.5	10.3	8.7
Goulburn	1	5.8	10.1	9.1	7.2	7.5	1 2.3	9.1	8.9	10.1	7.8	9.5	8.9
Bathurst ..	1	6.3	9.8	8.7	6.6	6.8	1 0.4	8.5	8.0	8.9	7.4	8.7	8.8
Weighted Aver.	1	8.4	11.2	9.7	9.5	7.4	1 3.4	9.7	8.6	10.0	6.8	8.9	8.1
VICTORIA													
Melbourne	1	6.2	10.4	9.0	7.8	7.2	1 2.8	9.4	8.3	9.6	6.4	8.4	7.6
Ballarat ..	1	6.3	10.0	8.7	7.0	6.5	1 2.4	8.8	8.6	10.1	6.5	8.7	7.6
Bendigo ..	1	4.5	9.1	8.5	6.0	6.4	1 1.4	8.8	7.8	8.7	6.0	8.0	7.4
Geelong ..	1	5.9	10.1	9.2	7.5	6.4	1 2.2	9.2	8.4	9.6	7.0	8.5	7.9
Warrnambool	1	5.0	10.1	9.0	6.8	8.5	1 2.0	9.5	9.4	10.1	7.6	9.2	8.6
Weighted Aver.	1	6.1	10.2	9.0	7.6	7.1	1 2.7	9.2	8.3	9.6	6.5	8.4	7.6
QUEENSLAND													
Brisbane ..	1	8.3	9.3	6.8	6.6	5.7	0 11.0	7.4	7.3	8.3	5.3	7.3	8.9
Toowoomba	1	8.0	9.3	7.7	6.0	4.5	0 11.7	8.4	8.3	9.0	6.3	8.3	8.6
Rockhampt'n	1	8.9	9.2	8.1	6.7	5.3	0 10.5	7.6	7.5	7.9	6.3	7.6	9.5
Charters ..													
Towers ..	1	9.8	8.4	6.4	6.4	5.5	0 9.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	5.4	6.0	9.1
Warwick ..	1	7.7	9.3	8.2	6.4	5.4	0 10.4	8.4	8.0	8.6	6.5	7.1	10.0
Weighted Aver.	1	8.4	9.2	7.1	6.5	5.5	0 10.9	7.5	7.4	8.2	5.6	7.3	9.0
S. AUSTRALIA													
Adelaide ..	1	6.2	10.6	9.7	9.5	7.8	1 3.5	10.1	9.7	10.9	7.9	9.4	8.8
Moonta etc.	1	4.6	10.0	10.0	8.8	7.3	1 2.2	10.2	10.0	10.1	7.8	9.4	9.0
Port Pirie ..	1	5.4	10.1	9.4	7.8	7.9	1 2.8	10.6	10.1	10.6	7.5	9.7	9.6
Mt. Gambier	1	3.5	9.0	8.2	7.2	7.9	1 0.0	9.0	9.0	9.8	7.8	9.0	8.4
Peterborough	1	6.8	9.7	9.0	6.1	8.0	1 2.7	10.8	9.6	10.0	6.6	8.7	9.0
Weighted Aver.	1	6.0	10.5	9.6	9.3	7.8	1 3.3	10.1	9.7	10.8	7.9	9.4	8.9
W. AUSTRALIA													
Perth ..	1	7.0	11.2	9.6	8.7	8.8	1 3.9	10.5	9.9	10.4	7.9	9.2	8.9
Kalgoorlie ..	1	8.9	11.4	10.4	11.1	10.7	1 3.7	1 0.7	10.7	11.2	8.2	10.5	10.5
Mid. Junction	1	7.1	10.5	9.2	8.1	8.2	1 2.0	10.7	9.6	10.2	7.5	8.9	8.2
Bunbury ..	1	6.7	11.9	11.0	10.8	9.9	1 4.7	11.5	10.7	11.8	9.5	11.0	10.8
Geraldton	1	8.4	9.7	9.0	7.2	7.3	1 1.6	9.3	9.0	9.0	6.9	8.0	8.3
Weighted Aver.	1	7.4	11.2	9.8	9.2	9.2	1 3.7	10.9	10.0	10.5	8.0	9.5	9.2
TASMANIA													
Hobart ..	1	6.9	11.4	10.1	8.7	8.2	1 2.6	10.3	9.9	11.0	7.6	9.8	9.0
Launceston	1	6.4	10.7	9.8	8.4	8.1	1 2.0	9.9	9.8	10.2	7.9	9.7	9.5
Zeehan ..	1	4.3	11.3	10.4	9.4	8.9	1 1.4	10.5	10.0	11.0	9.2	10.5	11.0
Beaconsfield	1	4.3	11.2	10.0	8.3	7.8	1 1.1	11.3	9.6	10.6	8.1	9.8	9.4
Queenstown	1	3.6	10.8	10.3	8.5	8.0	1 2.7	10.9	11.7	11.7	9.7	11.3	11.7
Weighted Aver.	1	6.3	11.1	10.0	8.6	8.2	1 2.3	10.3	10.0	10.7	7.9	9.9	9.4
Weighted Aver. Commonwealth	1	7.2	10.6	9.2	8.5	7.3	1 2.7	9.5	8.6	9.8	6.8	8.7	8.2

## Average Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1919—Cont

Particulars.	Mutt'n Sh'lder	Mutt'n Loin	Mutt'n Neck	Chops Loin	Chops Leg	Chops Neck	Pork Leg	Pork Loin	Pork Belly	Pork Chops
Unit of Quantity	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>N.S. WALES</b>										
Sydney ..	6.7	8.5	7.3	0 9.9	9.3	7.9	1 1.2	1 2.4	0 11.7	1 2.5
Newcastle ..	8.0	9.5	6.4	0 10.2	9.9	8.9	1 1.2	1 1.3	0 11.8	1 1.6
Broken Hill ..	7.8	8.9	6.0	0 10.3	9.9	9.0	1 0.0	1 0.0	0 11.9	1 2.0
Goulburn ..	7.5	9.6	6.6	0 10.1	9.5	7.6	0 11.4	0 11.7	0 11.2	1 0.3
Bathurst ..	7.7	8.8	5.8	0 9.1	9.1	7.3	0 10.8	0 11.2	0 9.6	0 11.4
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0 9.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1 1.1</b>	<b>1 2.1</b>	<b>0 11.7</b>	<b>1 2.4</b>
<b>VICTORIA</b>										
Melbourne ..	6.1	7.5	5.0	0 8.9	8.8	6.3	0 11.5	1 0.3	0 11.9	1 0.6
Ballarat ..	6.0	7.5	4.9	0 8.7	9.1	6.2	0 10.6	0 11.2	0 11.4	0 11.6
Bendigo ..	5.7	7.1	4.6	0 8.4	8.2	6.3	0 11.1	0 11.1	0 11.0	0 11.8
Geelong ..	6.5	7.9	5.6	0 9.1	9.0	7.4	0 10.9	0 11.1	0 11.1	1 0.2
Warrnambool ..	6.7	8.6	6.6	0 9.8	9.6	7.6	0 10.7	0 10.7	0 10.7	0 11.3
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0 8.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>0 11.4</b>	<b>1 0.1</b>	<b>0 11.8</b>	<b>1 0.5</b>
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>										
Brisbane ..	6.5	9.0	8.5	0 9.2	9.4	8.9	1 1.4	1 1.6	0 11.1	1 1.6
Toowoomba ..	5.9	8.6	7.1	0 8.6	8.9	8.6	0 10.2	0 10.2	0 9.5	0 10.8
Rockhampt'n ..	7.0	9.1	7.4	0 9.6	9.6	9.6	0 11.5	0 11.5	0 10.5	0 11.8
Charters Towers ..	6.8	9.0	6.8	0 9.8	9.7	9.7	0 10.0	0 10.0	0 9.8	0 10.0
Warwick ..	8.0	10.0	7.7	0 10.0	10.0	9.6	0 10.0	0 10.0	0 9.4	0 10.0
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0 9.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1 0.5</b>	<b>1 0.6</b>	<b>0 10.7</b>	<b>1 0.8</b>
<b>S. AUSTRALIA</b>										
Adelaide ..	7.4	8.6	6.8	0 9.7	10.0	8.2	0 11.6	1 0.2	1 0.1	1 0.7
Moonta ..	7.3	8.6	6.4	0 9.8	9.7	7.5	0 9.6	0 9.6	0 9.5	0 10.1
Port Pirie ..	8.1	9.3	7.9	0 10.6	10.7	9.1	0 10.8	0 10.8	0 10.3	0 11.8
Mt. Gambier ..	8.0	8.7	7.4	0 9.7	9.7	8.0	0 10.5	0 10.5	0 10.3	0 10.5
Peterborough ..	7.8	8.7	7.6	0 10.6	10.6	8.8	0 9.3	0 9.3	0 9.3	0 10.4
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0 9.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0 11.4</b>	<b>0 11.9</b>	<b>0 11.7</b>	<b>1 0.4</b>
<b>W. AUSTRALIA</b>										
Perth ..	7.5	8.7	6.9	0 9.7	9.8	7.9	0 11.7	0 11.8	0 10.6	1 0.1
Kalgoorlie ..	8.2	10.4	8.2	0 11.4	11.5	9.5	1 0.3	1 0.3	0 10.6	1 0.6
Mid. Junction ..	6.9	7.5	5.7	0 8.7	9.0	7.0	0 11.2	0 11.1	0 10.0	0 11.4
Bunbury ..	9.6	10.8	9.3	1 0.0	11.9	9.8	1 1.0	1 1.0	0 11.9	1 2.2
Geraldton ..	6.5	8.0	5.6	0 8.9	8.9	7.2	0 8.4	0 8.6	0 7.7	0 9.5
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0 10.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0 11.7</b>	<b>0 11.8</b>	<b>0 10.5</b>	<b>1 0.2</b>
<b>TASMANIA</b>										
Hobart ..	7.6	8.8	7.1	0 10.5	10.5	8.3	1 0.0	1 0.9	1 0.8	1 1.8
Launceston ..	8.4	9.5	7.3	0 10.5	10.3	8.8	1 0.3	1 0.7	1 0.5	1 1.1
Zeehan ..	9.3	10.5	8.4	0 11.3	11.2	9.4	0 11.8	0 11.8	0 11.5	0 11.9
Beaconsfield ..	7.8	9.1	7.7	0 10.6	10.3	9.8	0 10.7	0 10.7	0 10.7	0 11.6
Queenstown ..	10.0	11.0	9.7	0 11.7	11.7	10.0	1 0.0	1 0.0	1 0.0	1 0.0
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0 10.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1 0.0</b>	<b>1 0.6</b>	<b>1 0.5</b>	<b>1 1.3</b>
<b>Weighted Aver. Commonwealth</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0 9.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1 0.1</b>	<b>1 0.8</b>	<b>0 11.6</b>	<b>1 1.2</b>

## APPENDIX II.

## Current Weekly House Rents† in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1919.

TOWN.	AVERAGE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS FOR HOUSES HAVING—									
	Under 4 Rooms.		4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	7 Rooms.	Over 7 Rooms.	Weighted Average for all Houses.		
N.S. WALES—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Sydney ..	12	8	15	9	18	11	22	5	25	8
Newcastle ..	9	7	12	8	16	8	20	5	24	3
Broken Hill* ..	6	9	10	8	13	5	16	8	19	10
Goulburn ..	8	9	11	5	15	2	21	0	25	0
Bathurst ..	6	11	8	11	11	4	15	2	18	11
Weighted Aver.	12	1	15	1	18	4	21	11	25	2
VICTORIA—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Melbourne ..	11	4	14	6	18	5	22	7	26	7
Ballarat ..	4	11	5	7	8	5	11	3	13	0
Bendigo ..	4	5	7	5	10	6	13	9	16	4
Geelong ..	6	11	10	0	14	5	17	7	21	8
Warrnambool ..	5	7	10	2	13	3	16	1	18	10
Weighted Aver.	10	2	13	2	17	0	20	11	24	7
QUEENSLAND—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Brisbane ..	7	4	10	0	12	10	16	11	20	3
Toowoomba ..	5	11	7	9	10	0	12	8	16	2
Rockhampton ..	7	6	8	0	10	0	13	6	15	8
Charters Towers ..	6	7	8	7	11	5	13	4	18	6
Warwick ..	6	3	8	0	10	11	13	6	15	8
Weighted Aver.	7	2	9	5	12	1	15	9	19	1
S. AUSTRALIA—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Adelaide ..	9	2	12	10	17	0	21	10	25	7
Moonta, etc. ..	6	7	9	0	11	11	15	9	18	0
Port Pirie* ..	11	2	13	5	16	0	17	3	20	9
Mt. Gambier ..	6	4	7	10	10	1	13	6	14	2
Peterborough ..	9	10	10	0	13	7	15	7	17	7
Weighted Aver.	9	0	12	6	16	5	20	11	24	5
W. AUSTRALIA—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Perth ..	9	7	12	2	15	0	18	2	21	0
Kalgoorlie ..	9	7	13	9	16	6	19	6	22	6
Mid. Junction ..	6	9	8	9	11	8	13	10	20	2
Bunbury ..	5	11	8	6	11	0	11	9	14	8
Geraldton ..	9	9	13	8	17	3	21	0	27	6
Weighted Aver.	9	4	12	3	15	1	18	2	21	4
TASMANIA—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Hobart ..	9	6	12	11	16	8	19	8	23	7
Launceston ..	8	1	10	9	14	11	17	5	20	3
Zeehan ..	3	0	5	1	6	7	8	2	11	9
Beaconsfield ..	2	0	2	7	3	5	3	11	5	11
Queenstown ..	6	7	10	1	12	6	13	8	15	3
Weighted Aver.	8	3	11	3	14	10	17	5	20	9
Weighted Aver. 30 Towns ..	10	3	13	3	16	9	20	5	23	11

\* See remarks on page 48, paragraph (ii.).

† The rents are shown to the nearest penny.



## APPENDIX III.

## Average Annual Wholesale Prices in Melbourne, 1918 and 1919.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1918.	1919.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1918.	1919.
<b>GROUP I. METALS</b>				<b>GROUP V. GROCERIES, &amp;C.—</b>			
Iron—Pig—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	Currents ..	lb.	0 7	0 7½
Mixed Nos.	ton	245 0	247 6	Raisins ..	"	0 7	0 7½
Rod and Bar	"	559 2	522 1	Herrings ..	doz. 1 lb.	11 4	9 9½
Angle and Tee	"	688 9	594 2	Salmon ..	tins	16 5	18 4
Plate ..	"	1589 2	1,042 6	Sardines ..	doz. hlvs	11 7½	11 0½
Hoop ..	"	1127 6	915 10	Tea ..	lb.	0 10½	0 11½
Galvanized	"			Coffee ..	"	1 2	1 3
Corrugated	"	1470 10	1,108 6	Cocoa ..	"	*	*
Wire, Fencing	"	926 3	472 6	Sugar ..	ton	587 6	587 6
Zinc—Sheet ..	"	2964 11	2,823 4	Macaroni ..	lb.	0 4½	0 4½
Lead—Sheet ..	"	751 8	785 5	Sago ..	ton	614 2	737 4
Piping ..	"	821 8	856 8	Rice ..	"	*	*
Copper—Sheet	lb.	2 10½	2 4½	Salt—Fine ..	"	*	101 10½
Coal (on Wharf)	ton	29 0	31 1	Rock ..	"	*	*
Tinned Plates ..	cwt.	50 5	48 1½	Mustard ..	doz. 1 lb.	11 4	9 9½
Quicksilver ..	lb.	8 0	7 9	Starch ..	tins	*	36 8
<b>GROUP II. TEXTILES</b>				Blue ..	lb.	*	0 9½
LEATHER, &C.				Matches ..	gross	4 6½	5 2½
Jute Goods—				Candles ..	lb.	*	*
Brannags ..	doz.	11 11	12 10	Kerosene ..	gallon	2 0	2 2
Corn sacks ..	"	9 10½	12 6	Tobacco ..	lb.	6 3½	7 4
Woolpacks ..	each	6 3½	5 3½	<b>GROUP VI. MEAT—</b>			
Leather—				Beef ..	100 lb.	49 0½	50 6
Medium Crop	lb.	1 10	2 1½	Mutton ..	lb.	0 5½	0 4½
Waxed Kip ..	"	2 6	2 10	Lamb ..	"	0 6	0 5½
Waxed Split	"	1 4	1 5½	Veal ..	"	0 6	0 4½
Cotton—Raw ..	"	1 10½	1 7	Pork ..	"	0 6½	0 8½
Wool ..	"	1 4½	1 4½	<b>GROUP VII. BUILDING MATERIAL—</b>			
Twine, Reaper and Binder ..	"	*	*	Timber, Flooring			
Tallow ..	ton	830 1	1246 0	6 x 1½ ..	100 ft. lin	25 1	*
<b>GROUP III. AGRICULT' L. PRODUCE—</b>				6 x ..	"	22 0	27 2
Wheat ..	bushel	4 9	5 1½	6 x ..	"	21 8	*
Flour ..	ton	215 0	221 9½	6 x ..	"	17 11	19 0
Bran ..	"	94 7	129 9½	Weatherboards ..	"	18 11	20 2
Pollard ..	"	115 5	138 6½	Oregon ..	1000 ft sp	375 8	356 3
Oats ..	bushel	3 10	5 1½	Shelving ..	"	779 2	*
Oatmeal ..	ton	467 0	639 2	Cement ..	cask	24 0	23 10
Barley—Malting	bushel	5 9	5 9½	White Lead ..	ton	1700 0	1422 6
Feed ..	"	4 0	4 6½	Slates ..	1000	620 0	620 0
Maize ..	"	5 2	6 11	<b>GROUP VIII. CHEMICALS—</b>			
Hay ..	ton	128 5	180 9	Cream of Tartar	lb.	4 0	3 3½
Straw ..	"	52 2	76 5	Carbonate of			
Peas ..	bushel	6 7	7 11	Soda ..	ton	307 5	410 10
Potatoes ..	ton	94 10	241 10	Saltpetre ..	"	1388 8	1433 4
Malt ..	bushel	6 4	7 3	Sulphur ..	"	487 4	326 3
Chaff ..	ton	110 8	157 6	Caustic Soda ..	cwt.	901 6	1081 8
Onions ..	"	278 11	230 6	Potassium			
<b>GROUP IV. DAIRY PRODUCE—</b>				Cyanide ..	lb.	1 7½	1 6½
Ham ..	lb.	1 2	1 3½	Alum ..	ton	700 0	675 0
Bacon ..	"	1 0½	1 2				
Cheese ..	"	1 0	1 1½				
Butter ..	"	1 4½	1 7				
Lard ..	"	0 8½	0 11½				
Eggs ..	doz.	1 0½	1 2½				
Honey ..	lb.	0 5	0 6				
Beeswax ..	"	2 1½	1 11				
Condensed Milk	doz. tins	8 0½	9 2½				

\* Not available.

NOTE.—Many of these prices are the average, not of all classes of commodities, but only of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and which were adopted for the purpose of computing index numbers shewing the general fluctuations in prices from year to year.

## APPENDIX IV.

**Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital Town of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1919.**

**NOTE.**—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an asterisk (\*). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements made, but which were not invariably in force on the 31st December, 1919. It is found, however, that in those States in which Awards, Determinations or Industrial Agreements are made for a specified period, that pending further review of the rates of wage and hours of labour, those previously determined or agreed upon are usually maintained. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. It will be seen that in certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form, say, 65s. to 72s., indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 65s. and 70s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes and grades of work, and that there are, of course, no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

**GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAW MILL AND TIMBER YARD.**

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Coopering.†</b>												
Coopers .. ..	95	0	*95	0	*95	0	97	0	*95	0	*85	0
<b>Furniture and Bedding.‡</b>												
Bedding Makers ..	92	0	75	6	*88	0	67	6	73	6	75	0
Boulters Carver Operators ..	79	6	83	6	*94	5	75	6*	82	6	86	0
Cabinetmakers ..	96	0	80	0	*94	5	75	6	76	6	84	0
Carpet Cutters ..	86	0	86	0							84	0
" Layers ..	77	0	80	0	153/6to 80/		75	6*			84	0
" Planners ..	77	0	86	0							84	0
Chairmakers ..	96	0	80	0	*94	5	75	6	76	6	84	0
Drape Cutters ..	86	0	80	0							84	0
French Polishers ..	96	0	80	0	*90	9	75	6	73	6	84	0
Upholsterers ..	96	0	80	0	*90	9	75	6	73	6	84	0
Wood Carvers ..	96	0	80	0	*94	5	75	6	82	6	84	0
" Machinists..	96	0	76	6	*88/11 to 92/7		75	6	73/6 & 82/6		76/6 & 86/	
" Turners ..	96	0	80	0	*94	5	75	6	76	6	84	0
<b>Mattress Making (Wire).‡</b>												
Finishers .. ..	84	6	74	0	*88	0	69	0	..		75	0
Makers .. ..	84	6	74	0	*88	0	69	0	73	6	75	0
Varnishers .. ..	84	6	74	0	*88	0	65	0	..		75	0
<b>Organ Building.‡</b>												
Journeymen .. ..	101	6	72/ to 90/		*60/ to 72/6		75	6*	..		..	
<b>Overmantels and Mantelpieces‡</b>												
Journeymen .. ..	96	0	80	0	*88 11 to 92 7		71	0	76	6	84	0

**Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.**

(1) 18 hours. (1a) 15 hours. (1b) 16½ hours. (1c) 28 hours. (2) 30 hours. (3) 33 hours. (4) 36 hours. (4a) 41½ hours. (4b) 40 hours. (5) 42 hours. (5a) 43 hours. (5b) 43½ hours. (5c) 43¾ hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (8a) 45½ hours. (9) 45½ hours. (10) 46 hours. (10a) 46½ hours. (11) 46½ hours. (11a) 46½ hours. (12) 47 hours. (12a) 47½ hours. (12b) 47½ hours. (13) 47½ hours. (14) 49 hours. (15) 49½ hours. (16) 49½ hours. (17) 50 hours. (18) 51 hours. (18a) 51½ hours. (19) 52 hours. (20) 52½ hours. (21) 52½ hours. (22) 53 hours. (23) 53½ hours. (24) 53½ hours. (25) 54 hours. (26) 54½ hours. (26a) 54½ hours. (27) 55 hours. (27a) 55½ hours. (27b) 55½ hours. (28) 56 hours. (28a) 56½ hours. (29) 56½ hours. (30) 57 hours. (31) 58 hours. (32) 59 hours. (33) 60 hours. (33a) 62 hours. (34) 63 hours. (35) 65 hours. (35a) 66 hours. (36) 70 hours. (37) 72 hours. (38) 77 hours. (38a) 88 hours per fortnight. (38b) 86 hours per fortnight. (38c) 84 hours. (39) 7 nights. (39a) 96 hours per fortnight. (39b) 98 hours per fortnight. (39c) 112 hours per fortnight. (39d) 114 hours per fortnight. (40) 116 hours per fortnight. (40a) 120 hours per fortnight. (41) 136 hours per fortnight. (42) 144 hours per fortnight. (42a) 156 hours per fortnight. (43) 50 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (43a) 50 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (44) 52 hours (summer), 45 hours (winter). (44a) 52 hours (day), 48 hours (night). (45) 54 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (46) 54½ hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (47a) 55 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (47b) 55 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (48) 55 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (48a) 56 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (48b) 55½ hours (summer), 54½ hours (winter). (49) 56 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (49a) 56 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (49b) 56 hours (summer), 53 hours (winter). (50) 57 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (50a) 57 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (50b) 57 hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (51) 58 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (52) 58 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (53) 58 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (54) 59 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (55) 60 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (56) 60 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (57) 84 hours and 72 hours alternate weeks. (58) 48 hours, 51 hours, 54 hours (four months each in each year). (59) 56 hours and 59 hours within certain radius. (60) 56 hours and 60 hours within certain radius. (61) 58 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (62) 176 hours per month. (63) 200 hours per month. (64) 48 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter).

† Sydney rates from 10th January, 1920. ‡ Sydney rates from 7th January, 1920.

§ Sydney rates from 23rd January, 1920.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILL AND TIMBER YARD.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Piano Making.</b>						
Cabinet Makers .. ..	93 6	90 0	60/ to 72/6	75 6*	..	..
Framemakers, Iron ..	93 6	72 0	..	..	..	..
"    Wood .. ..	93 6	76/6 & 83/6	..	..	..	..
French Polishers .. ..	93 6	80 0	67 6	75 6*	..	..
Veneers .. ..	93 6	72 0	72 6	..	..	..
Wood Carvers .. ..	93 6	76/6 & 83/6	..	75 6*	..	..
"    Turners .. ..	93 6	90 0	..	75 6*	..	..
<b>Picture Framing.</b>						
Compo. Workers .. ..	77 0	69 0*	*71 6	..	1260/to 75/*	..
Fitters Up .. ..	77 0	69 0*	*71 6	..	80/ to 70/*	..
General Hands .. ..	77 0	67 0*	*80 0	50/ to 67/6*	1260/to 69/*	†66 0*
Gilders .. ..	77 0	74 0*	*71 6	60/ to 70/*	1269/to 75/*	..
Joiners .. ..	77 0	74 0*	*71 6	60/ to 70/*	1269/to 75/*	..
Mount Cutters .. ..	77 0	74 0*	*71 6	60/ to 80/*	1269/to 75/*	..
Sawyers (Band or Jig) ..	77 0	73/ & 79/*	*71 6	67/6 to 80/*	..	..
<b>Saw Milling &amp; Timber Yards.</b>						
Box and Case Makers ..	70 6	69 0	*76 1	69 0	66 0*	..
Labourers .. ..	65 0	66 0	*75 2	66 0	63 0	55 6
Machinists, Box Printing	65 0	67 6	*76 1	67 6	63 0	60 0
"    Boulds Carver ..	79 6	79 0	*81 7	79 6*	..	72 0
"    Buzzer or Jointer ..	73 6	73 0	*77 0	75 0	66 0	63 0
"    General Jointer ..	79 6	76 0	..	79 6*	81 0	72 0
"    Morticing or Boring ..	66 0	69 0	*76 1	72 0	66 0	60 0
"    Moulding .. ..	72 6	73 0	*81 7	75 0	69/ & 75/	63/ & 67/6
"    "    own Grinder .. ..	78 6	78 0	..	79 6	..	72 0
"    Nailing .. ..	65 0	70 0	*76 1	67 6	63 0*	60 0
"    Planing .. ..	70 6	73 0	*77 0	70 6	81 0	63 0
"    Sandpapering .. ..	67 0	70 0	*75 2	72 0	65/6 & 69/	63 0
"    Shaping .. ..	79 6	79 0	*94 5	75 0	84 0	72 0
"    Tenoning .. ..	73 6	73 0	*77 0	72 0	69 0	63 0
Ordermen .. ..	69 0	71 0	*77 11	72 0	72 0*	61 6
Pullers or Tailors Out ..	65 0	66/ & 67/	*75/2 to 77/11	66/ & 69/	66 0	57/ & 58/6
Saw Doctors .. ..	88 6	85 0	*90 9	87 0	90/ to 100/*	75 0
"    Sharpeners .. ..	76 6	73 0	*82 6	78 0	78 0*	63 0
Sawyers, Band or Jig .. ..	78 6	71/ to 76/	*84 4	72 0	72 0	64 6
"    Circular .. ..	65/ to 76/6	70/ to 73/	*80 8	72/ & 78/	69/ & 75/	60/ to 66/
"    Gang Frame .. ..	67 0	71/ to 73/	*77 11	81 0	72 0	61 6
"    Recut Band .. ..	65/ to 76/6	71/ to 77/	*81 7	81 0	72 0	64 6
Stackers .. ..	*77 0*	71 0	*88 8	*99 0	66 0	55 6
Tallymen .. ..	69 0	71 0	*77 11	72 0	66 0	60 0
Wood Turners .. ..	80 0	75 0	*84 4	77 0	72 0	63 0
<b>Undertaking.</b>						
Coachmen .. ..	*48 0	*62 0	70/ & 77/6	*55 0	*70 0	68 0*
Coffin Makers or Trimmers	93 6	66/ & 70/	72/6 & 77/6	64 0	70 0	..
"    Journeyman .. ..	85/ & 89/	60 0*	*88 0	67 0*	& 80 0†	80 0

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Agricultural Implements.							
Assemblers .. ..	86 6	69 0	1170 0	64 6	*70 1½	..	..
Blacksmiths .. ..	96/6 & 100/6	78 0	..	72 0	*85 3	..	..
Bulldozermen .. ..	85 0	75 0	..	67 0	*77 0	..	..
Carpenters .. ..	84 6	69 0	..	71 0	*82 6	..	..
Drillers .. ..	85 0	68 0	..	64 0	*71 6	..	..
Engine Drivers .. ..	67/0 to 75/	75/ & 78/	..	66 0	..	..	..
Fitters .. ..	88/6 & 96/6	72/ & 78/	..	71 0	*82 6	..	..
Grinders .. ..	85 0	72 0	..	63 0	..	..	..
Labourers (unskilled)	77 0	66 0	..	63 0	*66 0	..	..
Machinists, Iron .. ..	85/0 to 92/6	72 0	..	64/6 & 67/	*77 0	..	..
Wood .. ..	85/0 to 92/6	75 0	..	64/6 & 67/	..	..	..
Painters (Brush) .. ..	77 6	69 0	..	64 0	..	..	..
" (Scroll) .. ..	84 6	78 0	..	71 0	..	..	..
Patternmakers .. ..	106 6	85 0	..	78 0	*90 9	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † 44 and 48 hours per week.

‡ Sydney rates from 23rd January, 1920.      || Melbourne rates from 23rd January, 1920.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.

## GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Agricultural Implements—cont</b>												
Sheet Iron Workers .. ..	85	0	76	0	..	..	65	0	..	..	..	..
Storemen .. ..	77	0	66	0	170	0	63	0	74	3	..	..
Strikers .. ..	77	6	69	0	..	..	64	0	88	9	..	..
Turners .. ..	96	6	78	0	..	..	71	0	82	6	..	..
Wheelwrights .. ..	84	6	78	0	..	..	71	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Bedstead Making (Metallic).</b>												
Blacksmiths .. ..	77	0	62	0	88	0	70	0	..	..	..	..
Chillfitters (Modellers) ..	77	0	77	0	91	8	82	0	..	..	..	..
Chippers .. ..	77	0	65	0	78.10 & 84/4	..	70	0	..	..	..	..
Cutters, etc. .. ..	77	0	59	0	80	8	65	0	..	..	..	..
Electroplaters .. ..	77	0	60	0	80	8	67	0	..	..	..	..
Fitters Up .. ..	77	0	73	0	80	8	76	0	..	..	..	..
Foundry Hands .. ..	77	0	62/ & 65/	..	81	7	67	0	..	..	..	..
Frame Setters .. ..	77	0	60	0	80	8	69	0	..	..	..	..
Furnacemen .. ..	77	0	63	0	83	5	69	0	..	..	..	..
Japanners .. ..	77	0	60	0	84	4	68	0	..	..	..	..
Lacquers .. ..	77	0	62	0	80	2 1/2	65/ & 68/	..	..	..	..	..
Mounters .. ..	77	0	60	0	80	2 1/2	68	0	..	..	..	..
Polishers .. ..	77	0	62	0	80	2 1/2	67/ & 69/	..	..	..	..	..
Polishers .. ..	77	0	60	0	73	4	66	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Boiler Making.</b>												
Journeymen† .. ..	102	6	86	0	92	7	87	0	87	6*	80	0
Railway Men .. ..	88	6	86	0	86	2	75/ to 81/*	..	93	0	69/ to 72/*	..
<b>Brass Working.†</b>												
Coremakers .. ..	82/6 & 85/6	..	70	0	92	7	72	0	81	0	..	..
Dressers .. ..	80	0	63	0	75	2	65	0	69	0	..	..
Finishers .. ..	94/6 & 102/6	..	78	0	92	7	78	0	84	0	80	0
Furnace Men .. ..	82/ & 84/	..	66	0	80/8 & 84/4	..	68	0	78	0	63	0
Moulders .. ..	82/6 & 85/6	..	78	0	88/11 & 92/7	..	78	0	81	0	72/ & 80/	..
Polishers .. ..	94/6 & 102/6	..	69	0	92	7	69	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Cycles and Motors.</b>												
Assemblers .. ..	63	6	68/6 & 71/6	..	92/7 & 96/3	55/ to 70/*	..	..	84	0	52	0
Cleaners .. ..	60	0	..	..	73	4	50	0*	..	..	52	0
Filers .. ..	61	0	68	6	73	4	50	0*	84	0	52	0
Fitters .. ..	65	6	71	6	92/7 & 96/3	60/ to 84/*	..	..	84	0	55	0
Frame Builders .. ..	63/6 & 65/6	68/6 & 75/	..	..	92/7 & 96/3	60/ to 84/*	..	..	..	..	55	0
Repairers .. ..	63/6 & 65/6	68/6 & 71/6	..	..	92/7 & 96/3	60/ to 84/*	..	..	..	..	50/ & 52/	..
Turners (Cycle) .. ..	65	6	..	..	..	..	84	0	84	0	65	0
Turners (Motor) .. ..	74	6	82	6	..	..	84	0	..	..	65	0
Wheel Builders .. ..	61	0	68	6	92/7 & 96/3	..	..	..	..	..	55	0
<b>Electrical Installation.  </b>												
Armature Winders .. ..	90	0	79	0	95	4	81	0	84	0	80	0
Cable Jointers .. ..	90	0	86	0	92	7	81	0	..	..	73	6
Fitters .. ..	90	0	79	0	95	4	81	0	84	0	80	0
Linesmen .. ..	82	0	79	0	92	7	73	0	75	0	66/ & 72/	..
Mechanics .. ..	82	0	79	0	92	7	79	0	84	0	80	0
Patrolmen .. ..	..	..	66	0	76	1	79	0	..	..	73	6
Wiremen .. ..	82	0	79	0	85	3	74	0	78	0	67	6
Assistant .. ..	..	..	66	0	73	4	..	..	..	..	60	0
Other Adults .. ..	..	..	66	0	73	4	63	0	66	0	60	0
<b>Electrical Supply.</b>												
Armature Winders .. ..	90	0	72	0	95	4	81	0	84	0	80	0
Cable Jointers .. ..	90	0	75	0	92	7	81	0	..	..	73	6
Carboner, Arc Lamp Attend.	70	0	65	0	78	10	69	0	..	..	66	0
Instrument Makers .. ..	90	0	72	0	95	4	79	0	84	0	80	0
Linesmen .. ..	82	0	72	0	92	7	73	0	75	0	66/ & 72/	..
Meter Fixers .. ..	82	0	65	0	..	..	69	0	..	..	63	0
Testers .. ..	82	0	72	0	92	7	75	0	..	..	65	0
Patrolmen (Night) .. ..	..	..	75	0	76	1	79	0	..	..	73	6
Shift Electricians .. ..	90	0	75	0	97/4 & 99/	..	..	..	..	..	87	0
Sub-Station Attendants ..	..	..	69	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	0
Switchboard Attendants ..	..	..	63	0	73	4	67	0	..	..	60	0
Switchmen .. ..	..	..	61	6	..	..	73	0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	..	..	60	0	73	4	63	0	..	..	60	0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180.

† Sydney rates from 7th January, 1920.

‡ Sydney rates from 23rd January, 1920.

|| In Melbourne the current Wages Board Determination provides for special rates for night shifts.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.

## GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Electrical Trades.</b>												
Fitters .. ..	90	0	79	0	95 4		81	0	84	0	80	0
Mechanics .. ..	82	0	79	0	92 7		79	0	84	0	80	0
Wiremen .. ..	82	0	79	0	85 3		74	0	78	0	67	6
<b>Electroplating.</b>												
Makers Up .. ..	64	0	59	0			65	0*				
Platers .. ..	70	0	76	0	80 8		76	0	87	0	60	0
Polishers .. ..	64/ & 66/		67	0	72/5 & 80/8		66	0				
<b>Engineering.†</b>												
Blacksmiths .. ..	104	6	86	0	96 3		81	0	90	0	80	0
Bolt and Nut Machinists	83	6	72	0			66	0*	72	0*		
Borers and Slotters	92/6 & 100/6		86	0	87 1	75/ & 78/			78	0	80	0
Brassfinishers .. ..	102	6	78	0	92 7		75	0	84	0	80	0
Coppersmiths .. ..	104	6	86	0	96 3		86	0	90	0	80	0
Drillers (Radial) .. ..	100	6	69	0	79 9		67	0	72	0*	80	0
(Other) .. ..	83	6	69	0	79 9		67	0	72	0	80	0
Drophammer Smiths .. ..	98	6	86	0	92 7				90	0		
Fitters .. ..	102	6	86	0	92 7		84	0	84	0	80	0
Lappers and Grinders .. ..	83	6	72	0	92 7		80	0				
Millers (Universal) .. ..	100	6	86	0			84	0	84	0	80	0
(Other) .. ..	92/6 & 100/6		72	0	92 7		80	0	78	0	80	0
Oliverversmiths .. ..	98	6	86	0	92 7				90	0		
Pattern Makers .. ..	100	6	94	0	98 1		87	0	93	0	80	0
Planers (Rail & Plate Edge)	92/6 & 100/6		72	0	79 9		68	0	78	0		
(Other) .. ..	92/6 & 100/6		86	0	87 1		75	0	78	0	80	0
Shapers .. ..	92/6 & 100/6	72/ & 86/			87 1		75	0	78	0	80	0
Springsmiths .. ..	96	6	86	0			81	0*	90	0		
Turners .. ..	102	6	86	0	92 7		84	0	84	0	80	0
<b>Farrying.‡</b>												
Firemen .. ..	97	0	87	0	80 0		81	0	72	0*	56	0*
Floormen .. ..	92	0	81	0	80 0		75	0	66	0*	50	0*
Shoefsmiths .. ..	97	0	87	0	80 0		81	0	72	0*	56	0*
<b>Ironworking (Assistants.)§</b>												
Boilermakers' Helpers .. ..	80	0	66	0	75 2		69	0	69	0	63	0
Labourers .. ..	77	0	63	0	75 2		69	0	66	0	60	0
Engineers' Labourers .. ..	80	0	66	0	73 4		69	0	66/ & 69/		60	0
Furnacemen's Assistants .. ..	80	0	69	0	73 4		69	0	72	0*		
Moulders' Labourers .. ..	80	0	66/ & 67/6		73 4		66	0	69	0	60	0
Strikers .. ..	80	0	72	0	75 2		69	0	69	0	63	0
<b>Moulding (Iron.)§</b>												
Coremakers (Machine) .. ..	85	6	74	0	92 7		84	0	81	0	80	0
(Other) .. ..	85	6	80/ & 86/		92 7		84	0	81	0	80	0
Dressers and Fettlers .. ..	80	0	69	0	75 2		69	0	69	0	60	0
Furnacemen .. ..	82/ & 84/		72	0	80/8 & 84/4		76	0	78	0	63	0
Moulders (Machine) .. ..	82	6	74	0	88 11		75	0	81	0	80	0
(Other) .. ..	85	6	80/ & 86/		92 7	75/ & 84/			81	0	80	0
<b>Moulding (Piano Frames)</b>												
Moulders .. ..	91/ & 96/		80	0	88/11 & 92/7							
<b>Moulding Pipes (Bank).</b>												
Casters and Finishers .. ..	77	0	71	0	84 4		78	0*				
Coremakers .. ..	77	0	80/ & 86/		77 0		78	0*				
Footmen (4-in. and under)	77	0	74	0	86 2		75	0*	677	0		
(5 and 6-ins.) .. ..	77	0	77	0	86 2		75	0*	682	6	80	0
Headmen (4-in. and under)	80	0	80	0	91 8		84	0*	682	6		
(5 and 6-ins.) .. ..	82	0	86	0	91 8		84	0*	688	0	80	0
<b>Moulding Pipes (Machine).</b>												
Coremakers (Faucet) .. ..	77	0	80/ & 86/		77 0							
(Spigot) .. ..	77	0	74/ & 77/		77 0							
Finishers and Casters .. ..	77	0	80/ & 86/		84 4							

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † In Melbourne the current Wages Board Determination provides for special rates of wage for night shifts. ‡ Brisbane rates from 2nd January, 1920. § Sydney rates from 7th January, 1920.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.

## GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Moulding Pipes (Vertical).</b>												
Casters .. ..	77	0	71	0	*84	4	..	..	78	0	80	0
Coremakers .. ..	77	0	71	0	*77	0	78	0*	78	0	80	0
Corers .. ..	77	0	71	0	*84	4	..	..	72	0	..	..
Rammers .. ..	77	0	71	0	*78	10	78	0*	78	0	80	0
<b>Moulding (Steel).</b>												
Coremakers .. ..	85	6	74/ to 86/	..	..	..	84	0	81	0	..	..
Moulders .. ..	85	6	74/ to 86/	..	*83/11&92/7	..	75/ & 84/	..	81	0	..	..
<b>Moulding (Stove).</b>												
Moulders .. ..	91/ & 96/	..	80	0	*83	5	75/ & 84/	..	78	0	..	..
<b>Ovenmaking.</b>												
Blacksmiths .. ..	89	0	67	0	..	..	69/ & 72/	..	75/ to 78/*	..	..	..
Grinders and Polishers ..	87/ & 89/	..	70	0	*73	4	67	0	72/ to 75/*	..	..	..
Ovenmakers .. ..	91/ & 97/	..	72	0	*83	5	69/ & 74/	..	66/ to 78/*	..	..	..
<b>Sheet Metal Working.</b>												
Canister Makers .. ..	77	6	72/ & 77/	..	*69	8	70	0	70	0*	65	0
Japanners (Coating or Brushwork) .. ..	..	..	72	0	*71	6	63	0	..	..	..	..
Japanners (Grainers, Liners etc.) .. ..	..	..	74	0	*71	6	66	0	..	..	..	..
Japanners (Ornamental) ..	..	..	80	0	*71	6	73	0	..	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	76/6 & 83/6	..	76	0	*71	6	64/ & 68/	..	70	0*	..	..
Solderers .. ..	77/6 & 81/6	..	73/ & 77/	..	*71	6	63/ to 65/	..	70	0*	72	0*
Tinsmiths .. ..	91	6	80/ & 85/	..	*71	6	70/ & 75/	..	75	0*	63	0
<b>Wireworking (Barbed Wire).</b>												
Toolsharpener or Machinist	*88	0	62/ & 66/*	..	..	..	63/ & 69/	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Galvanising—</b>												
Galvanisers .. ..	*80	8	71/ & 75/*	..	*84	4	63	0*	..	..	..	..
Picklers .. ..	*76	1	66/ & 70/*	..	*71	6	63	0*	..	..	..	..
„ (Assistant) .. ..	*76	1	61/ & 65/*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Nailmaking—</b>												
Case Wirens .. ..	*69	8	56/ & 60/*	..	..	..	63	0	..	..	..	..
Labourers .. ..	*69	8	56/ & 60/*	..	..	..	63	0	..	..	..	..
Setters Up .. ..	*88	0	65/ & 69/*	..	..	..	63/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..
Storemen .. ..	*77	0	61/ & 65/*	..	..	..	63	0	..	..	..	..
Toolmakers .. ..	*88	0	68/ & 72/*	..	..	..	65	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Wire Netting Working—</b>												
Hand-Loom Weavers ..	87	0	62/ & 66/*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Power-Loom Weavers ..	77	0	62/ & 66/*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strikers .. ..	80	0	56/ & 60/*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wire Working—</b>												
Journeyman .. ..	87	0	70	0	..	..	70	0	65/ to 80/*	..	72	0*

## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

<b>Aerated Waters and Cordials.†</b>												
Bottlers .. ..	77	0	74	6	70	0	72	0	68	6	60	0
Bottlewashers .. ..	77	0	72	0	70	0	72	0	65	0	55	0
Drivers (Motor) .. ..	77	0	72/ to 80/	..	80/ to 83/	..	72/ to 80/	..	..	..	72/ to 80/	..
„ (One Horse) .. ..	77	0	*67	0	*77	0	*67	0	69	0	*67	0
„ (Two Horses) .. ..	77	0	*67	0	*82	0	*67	0	69	0	*67	0
Grooms or Stablemen ..	77	0	66	0	76	0	66	0	*65	0	66	0
Loaders .. ..	77	0	72	0	70	0	72	0	65	0	55	0
Packers .. ..	77	0	72	0	70	0	72	0	68	6	55	0
Wipers .. ..	77	0	72	0	..	..	72	0	65/ & 68/6	..	55	0
<b>Baking (Bread).†</b>												
Board Hands .. ..	*94	6	84	0	*80/ & 82/6	..	75	0	80	0	75	0
Carters (One Horse) ..	*89	0	*67	6	77	0	*60	0	*67	6	67	0
„ (Two Horses) .. ..	*89	0	*72	6	80	0	*60	0	*67	6	72	0
Doughmen .. ..	*97/ & 99/6	..	84	0	*87	6	75	0	85	0	75	0
Forehands .. ..	*99/6 & 104/6	..	92	0	*87/6 & 92/6	..	75	0	95	0*	85	0
Ovenmen .. ..	*99	6	84	0	*82	6	75	0	85	0	75	0
Singlehands .. ..	*99	6	92	0	*87	6	75	0	90	0	80	0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † Adelaide rates from 4th January, 1920. ‡ Sydney rates from 23rd January, 1920.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.



## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Baking (Biscuits and Cakes).</b>												
Adult Males .. ..	77	0	60	0	63	0	63	0*	66	0*	65	0
Bakers .. ..	77	0	66	0	72	6	63/ to 70/*	69/ to 80/*	70	0	70	0
Brakesmen .. ..	77	0	62	0	65	0	63/ to 70/*	55/ to 66/*	66	0	66	0
Mixers .. ..	77	0	66	0	72	6	67/6 to 75/*	69/ to 80/*	75	0	75	0
Oven Firemen .. ..	77	0	62	0	65	0	63/ to 70/*	60/ to 75/*	70	0	70	0
Storemen .. ..	77	0	60	0	68	6	66/ to 70/*	66/ to 69/*	..		..	
<b>Brewing.</b>												
Adult Males .. ..	80	0	680	0	63	0	80	0	80	0	66	0
Bottle Packers .. ..	80	0	680	0	63	0	80	0	80	0	66	0
Bottlers and Washers .. ..	80	0	680	0	63	0	80	0	80	0	66	0
Cellarmen .. ..	83	0	683	0	66	0	86	0	80	0	69	0
Drivers (One Horse) .. ..	80	0	67	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	67	0
" (Two Horses) .. ..	83	0	72	0	85	0	83	0	80	0	72	0
" (Motor, under 3 tons) .. ..	89	0	72/ & 76/	80/ to 88/	86	0	..	72/ & 76/	80	0	80	0
" (  " 3 tons & over) .. ..	89	0	80	0	93/ & 98/	89	0	87/6 & 90/	84	0*	84	0
Engine Drivers† .. ..	93	6	81/ & 84/	80/ to 100/	99	0	89	0	84	0*	84	0
Firement .. ..	87	6	75	0	80	0	93	0	83	0	80	0
Greasers and Trimmers† .. ..	80	0	69	0	72/ & 75/	87	0	72	0*	..		
Malt Hands .. ..	83	0	80	0	63	0	80	0	80	0	66	0
Stablemen and Grooms .. ..	80	0	80	0	166	0	83	0	80	0	66	0
Towermen .. ..	82	0	680	0	66	0	83	0	80	0	66	0
<b>Butchering (Carcase).</b>												
Carters (One Horse) .. ..	1277	0	..		1270	0	82	0	1270	0	67	0
" (Two Horses) .. ..	1282	0	1275	0	1270	0	82	0	1270	0	72	0
Chilling Room Hands .. ..	70	0	688	0	1277	6	..	60	0	..		
Labourers (Beef) .. ..	80	0	1276	0	1267	6	76	0	70	0	..	
" (Mutton) .. ..	70	0	1276	0	1267	6	76	0	60	0	..	
Scalders .. ..	70	0	85	0	1277	6	90	0	70	0	..	
Slaughtermen (Beef) .. ..	12105	0	1288	6	12105	0	1288	6	12105	0	80	6
" (Mutton) .. ..	12105	0	1288	6	1288	6	12105	0	1288	6	80	6
<b>Butchering (Retail).†</b>												
Carters (Cash Cutting) .. ..	85	0	1285	0	1278	6	85	0	67	6	1266	0
" (One Horse) .. ..	77	0	1275	0	1267	6	1268	0	60	0	..	
" (Two Horses) .. ..	77	0	1275	0	1270	0	1269	0	60	0	..	
General Hands .. ..	77	0	85	0	1278	6	85	0	67	6	1266	0
Salts .. ..	85	0	85	0	1278	6	85	0	67	6	1266	0
Shopmen .. ..	80	0	85	0	1278	6	85	0	67	6	1266	0
Smallgoodsmen .. ..	85	0	85	0	1278	6	85	0	78	9	1275	0
" (Assistant) .. ..	80	0	85	0	1267	6	85	0	67	6	1266	0
<b>Butter Making.   </b>												
Buttermakers .. ..	77	0	72	0	81	0	80	0 &	..		..	
Cream Graders .. ..	77	0	80	0	76	0	85	0*	..		..	
Cream or Milk Testers .. ..	77	0	75	0	76	0	..	..	..		..	
<b>Machinists (Milk Drying, etc.)</b>												
Machinists (Pasteurizer) .. ..	77	0	66	0	..		..	..	..		..	
" (Separator, Weighing, etc.) .. ..	77	0	66	0	..		..	..	..		..	
Other Adults .. ..	77	0	65	0	66	0	63/ & 65/*	..	..		..	
Storemen or Packers .. ..	77	0	66	0	1266	0	65	0	..		..	
<b>Cheesemaking.   </b>												
Journeymen .. ..	..		1286	0	75	0	80	0*	..		..	
Other Adults .. ..	..		1274	0	60	0	..	..	..		..	
<b>Cold Storage and Ice.</b>												
Carters (Motor) .. ..	1288	0	72	0	80	0	72/ to 80/	72	0	72/ to 80/		
" (One Horse) .. ..	1290	0	to 80	0	to 88	0	..	to 80	0	..		
" (Two Horses) .. ..	1283	6	1267	0	1277	0	1267	0	67	0	1267	0
" (Three Horses) .. ..	1285	0	1272	0	1282	0	1272	0	72	0	1272	0
Chamber Hands .. ..	1288	0	..		..		..	..	..		..	
Pullers and Stackers .. ..	77	0	88	0	117	6 ¶	63/ to 72/*	72	0*	66	0*	
Rabbit Packers .. ..	..		77	0	..		..	..	..		..	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † Sydney rates from 13th January, 1920. ‡ Sydney rates from 8th January, 1920. § Piece-work rates. || Melbourne rates from 6th January, 1920. ¶ Rates from Meat Export Award.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.

## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Confectionery.</b>												
Journeyman .. ..	85	0	78	0	<sup>12</sup> h77 6		72 6		75 0*		70 0*	
Labourers .. ..	77	0	60	0	<sup>12</sup> h67 6		63 0		60 0*		..	
Storemen (Head) ..	85	0	75	0	<sup>12</sup> h80 0		70 0		61 0*		..	
„ (Other) ..	77	0	67 6		to 102 6 <sup>12</sup> h75 0		63 0		60 0*		..	
<b>Ham and Bacon Curing.†</b>												
Casing Cleaners (Foreman)	75	0	92 6		°96 0		91 6		..		80 6	
Curers (First Hand) ..	85	0	92 6		°96 0		91 6		92 6		80 6	
„ (Assistant) ..	77	0	80 0		°79 0		84 0		85 0		66 0	
Cutters Up (First Hand)	77	0	92 6		°90 0		91 6		85 0		80 6	
„ (Assistant) ..	77	0	85 0		°81 0		84 0		77 6		73 0	
Ham Baggers .. ..	..		78 0		°84 0		77 0		80 0		66 0	
Lardmen .. ..	77	0	75/ & 85/		°84 0		77/ & 84/		85 0		66/ & 73/	
Rollers and Trimmers ..	77	0	85 0		°75 0		84 0		80/ & 85/		73 0	
Scalders .. ..	77	0	85 0		°86 6		84 0		87 6		73 0	
Shavers .. ..	77	0	85 0		°75 0		84 0		80 0		73 0	
Slaughtermen .. ..	†		92 6		°100 0		91 6		92 6		80 6	
„ (Assistant) ..	..		85 0		°76 0		84 0		80 0		73 0	
Smallgoodsmen (First Hand) ..	77	0	92 6		°96 0		91 6		92 6		80 6	
Smallgoodsmen (Assistant)	77	0	80 0		°75 0		77 0		85 0		66 0	
Smokers (First Hand) ..	77	0	85 0		°90 0		84 0		80 0		73 0	
„ (Assistant) ..	77	0	75 0		°75 0		77 0		77 6		66 0	
Washers (First Hand) ..	77	0	..		°77 9		77 0		80 0		66 0	
„ (Assistant) ..	77	0	75 0		°75 0		..		77 6		..	
<b>Jam Making and Preserving.</b>												
Adult Males .. ..	77 6		71 0		66 6		71 0		60/ to 67/6*		66 0	
Solderers .. ..	77/6 & 81/6		73/ & 77/		66 0		63/ to 65/		70 0*		72 0	
<b>Malting.‡</b>												
Maltsters .. ..	80	0	80	0	75	0	75	0	72 0*		80 0	
<b>Meat Packing.§</b>												
Cappers .. ..	70	0	77 0		°117 6		..		..		..	
Fillers and Podgers ..	60 6		<sup>10</sup> 79 0		°102 0		..		..		..	
Guillotine Hands ..	60 6		72 0		°108 0		..		..		..	
Jokermen .. ..	70	0	77 0		°110/6 & 114/		..		..		..	
Lacquers .. ..	70	0	<sup>10</sup> 79 0		°102/ & 108/		..		..		..	
Margarine Makers ..	60/ & 65/		<sup>10</sup> 92 0		..		..		..		..	
Packers .. ..	60 6		<sup>10</sup> 79 0		°102 0		..		..		..	
Seamers .. ..	70	0	77 0		°123 6		..		..		..	
<b>Milk Delivery.**</b>												
Carters (One Horse) ..	<sup>10</sup> 77 0		67 0		<sup>10</sup> 70 0		67 0		<sup>10</sup> 70 0		67 0	
„ (Two Horses) ..	<sup>10</sup> 77 0		72 0		<sup>10</sup> 75 0		72 0		..		72 0	
<b>Milling (Condiments).</b>												
Grinders .. ..	88 6		71 6		<sup>10</sup> 66 0		71 6		..		..	
Mixers or Blenders ..	81 6		71 6		<sup>10</sup> 66 0		71 6		..		..	
Other Adults .. ..	81 6		69 0		<sup>10</sup> 66 0		69 0		..		..	
Stone Dressers .. ..	89 0		74 6		<sup>10</sup> 66 0		74 6		..		..	
<b>Milling (Flour).</b>												
Engine Drivers .. ..	92/ to 101/		72/ & 75/		<sup>28</sup> 108/2to128/7		72/ & 75/		72/ to 81/		72/ to 81/	
Firemen .. ..	86/ to 92/		66 0		<sup>28</sup> 105 8		66 0		66/ to 72/		..	
Millers (Head) .. ..	105 0		82 0		86 6		82 0		82 0		77 6	
„ (Shift) .. ..	96/ to 104/		72/ to 81/		77/6 to 85/6		72/ to 81/		72/ to 81/		67 6	
Millwrights .. ..	99 0		78 0		..		78 0		78 0		72 0	
Packermen .. ..	82 6		66 0		66 0		66 0		66 0		60 0	
Purifiers .. ..	84 0		66 0		66 0		66 0		66 0		60 0	
Silksmen .. ..	84 0		66 0		66 0		66 0		66 0		60 0	
Smuttermen .. ..	82 6		66 0		68 0		66 0		66 0		..	
Storemen (Head) ..	84/ & 88/		66/ to 84/6		71 0		68 0		68 0		65 0	
Topmen .. ..	84 0		66 0		66 0		66 0		66 0		60 0	
Truckers and others ..	82 6		66 0		..		66 0		66 0		60 0	
Wheat Carriers .. ..	105 6 ¶		84 0 ¶		85 0 ¶		84 0 ¶		84 0 ¶		84 0 ¶	
<b>Milling (Oatmeal).</b>												
Kilnmen .. ..	84 0		71 6		<sup>10</sup> 66 0		71 6		..		60 0	
Millers (Head) .. ..	94 6		76 6		<sup>10</sup> 70/ to 85/		76 6		..		77 6	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † Adelaide rates from 1st January, 1920. Perth rates from 26th January, 1920. ‡ Piece-work rates. § Brisbane rates taken from Meat Export Award. || Brisbane rates from 28th January, 1920. ¶ Computed on the hourly rate for 48 hours. \*\* Sydney and Perth rates from 1st January, 1920.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.

## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Milling (Rice).</b>												
Dryingroom Hands ..	87	6	69	0	1066	0	69	0	..	..	..	..
Millers (Head) ..	94	6	76	6	1070/ to 85/	..	76	6	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	81	6	69	0	1066	0	69	0	..	..	..	..
Stonedressers ..	89	0	74	6	1066	0	74	6	..	..	..	..
<b>Pastrycooking.</b>												
Carters ..	1077	0	67	0	1077	0	67	0	67	0	67	0
Packers ..	77	0	60	0	1063	0	..	..	..	..	65	0
Pastrycooks† ..	85	0	80	0	1077	6	75	0	69/ to 76/6	..	75	0
„ (Assistant) ..	1077	0	73	0	1070	0	..	..	..	..	65	0
<b>Poulterers.†</b>												
Bench Hands (1st Rate)	86	6	72	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (2nd Rate)	81	6	62/6 & 67/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen ..	94	0	85	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Tea Packing.</b>												
Foremen ..	..	..	70	0	1070/ to 85/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Headmen ..	77	0*	67	6	1070/ to 85/	..	78	0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	77	0*	61	0	1066	0	65	0	..	..	..	..

## GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

<b>Bootmaking.</b>												
Bootmakers ..	82	0	82	0	82	0	82	0	82	0	82	0
<b>Dyeing and Cleaning.</b>												
Clothes Cleaners ..	77/ to 80/*	..	72	6	..	..	60	0*	\$65/ & 70/*	..	66	0*
Dyers (Black) ..	90/ to 110/*	..	87	6	..	..	..	..	\$95	0*	..	..
„ (Colour) ..	90/ to 110/*	..	87	6	..	..	..	..	\$95	0*	..	..
Dye-house Labourers ..	77	0*	70	0	..	..	..	..	\$60/ to 65/*	..	..	..
<b>Hatmaking (Straw).</b>												
Bleachers ..	..	..	65	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blockers ..	1077	0	72	6	1070	0	65/ to 75/*	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen ..	1077	0	84	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stiffeners ..	1077	0	72	6	1070	0	65	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Tailoring (Order).</b>												
Cutters ..	90	0	90	0	90	0	90	0	90	0	90	0
Pressers ..	95	0	95	0	95	0	95	0	90	0	95	0
Tailors ..	95	0	95	0	95	0	95	0	90	0	95	0
Trimmers ..	95	0	95	0	95	0	95	0	90	0	95	0
<b>Tailoring (Ready-made).</b>												
Brushers ..	67	6	67	6	67	6	67	6	..	..	67	6
Cutters ..	77	0	95	0	95	0	95	0	69	6	95	0
Folders ..	67	6	67	6	67	6	67	6	..	..	67	6
Machinists ..	95	0	95	0	95	0	95	0	..	..	95	0
Pressers (Coat Hands) ..	95	0	95	0	95	0	95	0	64	6	95	0
„ (Trouser and Vest Hands) ..	95	0	95	0	95	0	95	0	64	6	95	0
Tailors ..	95	0	95	0	95	0	95	0	64	6	95	0
Trimmers ..	77	0	95	0	95	0	95	0	64	6	95	0
Under Pressers (Coat Hands)	65	0	65	0	65	0	65	0	63	0	65	0
„ (Trouser and Vest Hands)	65	0	65	0	65	0	65	0	63	0	65	0
<b>Textile Working (Woollen Mills).</b>												
Carders ..	78	0	63	0	60	0	63/ & 70/*	..	..	..	52	0*
Dyehousemen ..	78	6	63	0	60	0	63	0*	..	..	57	6*
Labourers (General) ..	77	0	63	0	60	0	63	0*	..	..	55	0*
„ (Willyhouse) ..	77	6	63	0	60	0	63	0*	..	..	55	0*
Milling Hands ..	77	6	63	0	60	0	63	0*	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	77	0	63	0	60	0	63	0*	..	..	55	0*
Pattern Weavers ..	77	6	63	0	..	..	63	0*	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † Sydney rate from 23rd January, 1920. ‡ Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1920. § 44 and 48 hours per week.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—cont.</b>												
Scourers .. .. .	80	6	66	0	63	0	66/ & 70/*	..	..	..	55	0*
Spinners .. .. .	77	6	69	0	70	0	69/ & 70/*	..	..	..	57	6*
Tuners .. .. .	81/6 to 92/6		65/ to 73/		60/ & 65/		65/ to 70/*	..	..	..	60	0*
Twisters in .. .. .	80	6	63	0	..		63	0*	..	..	57	6*
Warpers .. .. .	78	0	64	0	..		64	0*	..	..	63	0*
<b>Tlemaking.</b>												
Cutters (Lining) .. .. .	..	..	670	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Silk) .. .. .	60/ to 90/*		675	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Waterproof Clothing.</b>												
Cutters (Rubber Material)	77/ to 90/*		71	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Other) .. .. .	..	..	66	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garment Makers .. .. .	..	..	66	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

<b>Bookbinding.\$</b>												
Feeders .. .. .	..	..	57	6	66	0	66	0	..	..	60	0
Finishers .. .. .	94	0	76	0	76	0	76	6	682	6	80	0
Journeymen Bookbinders	94	0	76	0	76	0	76	6	682	6	80	0
Marblers .. .. .	94	0	76	0	76	0	76	6	682	6	80	0
Paper Rulers .. .. .	94/ to 106/6		76	0	76	0	76	6	682	6	80	0
<b>Engraving (Process).‡</b>												
Engravers .. .. .	90	6	70/ to 80/		..	..	75/ & 77/6*	..	..	..	..	..
Etchers (Half-tone) .. .. .	95	6	70/ to 80/		..	..	70	0	..	..	..	..
„ (Line) .. .. .	90	6	77	6	75/ to 80/*		70	0	..	..	..	..
Mounters .. .. .	83	0	65	0	75	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operators .. .. .	95	6	72	6	80	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printers .. .. .	90	6	72	6	70	0*	70	0	..	..	..	..
Routers .. .. .	83	0	70	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Lithographing.**</b>												
Printers .. .. .	94	0	78	0	81	0	76	6	..	..	80	0
Rotary Machinists .. .. .	94	0	80/ & 82/		81	0	76	6	685/ to 90/*		82/ & 84/	
Stone Polishers .. .. .	94	0	61	0	66	0	66	0	..	..	80	0
<b>Printing (Daily Newspapers).¶</b>												
Compositors (Day Work)	104	0	98	0	89	10	84	0	80	0	80	0
„ (Night Work)	114	0	108	0	97	2	90	0	90	0	85	0
<b>Linotype Attendants—</b>												
Day Work .. .. .	99	0	72	6	75	6	66	0	72	0*	76/ & 80/	
Night Work .. .. .	104	0	75	0	80	6	70	6	75	0*	76/ & 80/	
„ Operators—Day Work	†		†		100	10	†		90	0	†	
Night Work .. .. .	†		†		108	2	†		100	0	†	
<b>Machinists (First Hand)—</b>												
Day Work .. .. .	104	0	91	8	100	6	84	0	65	0	..	..
Night Work .. .. .	114	0	101	8	105	6	90	0	65	0	70	0
Publishers .. .. .	84/ & 89		73/4 to 83/4		65/6 to 80/6		69	0	1260/ & 65/		80	0
Readers—Day Work .. .. .	109	0	92	6	73/ & 88/		87	6	80	0	80	0
Night Work .. .. .	124	0	97	6	78/ & 93/		92	6	90	0	85	0
<b>Readers' Assistants—</b>												
Day Work .. .. .	79	0	60	0	65	6	66	0	60	0	..	..
Night Work .. .. .	89	0	67	6	70	6	66	0	65	0	70	0
<b>Stereotypers (1st Class)—</b>												
Day Work .. .. .	96	6	86	2	78/ & 88/		73	0	70	0	..	..
Night Work .. .. .	101	6	96	2	83/ & 93/		78	0	75	0	75	0
<b>Stereotypers' Assistants—</b>												
Day Work .. .. .	89	0	75	2	68	0	66	0	60	0	..	..
Night Work .. .. .	94	0	85	2	73	0	68	0	63	0	65	0
<b>Printing (Job. Offices).†† ‡‡</b>												
Compositors .. .. .	97	0	78	0	76	0	76	6	682	6	80	0
Electrotypers .. .. .	91	0	78	0	76	0	76	6*	..	..	80	0
General Hands .. .. .	..	..	57	6	66	0	66	0	672	0*	60	0
Linotype Operators .. .. .	102	8	85	9	81/ & 89/4		84	0	90	0*	86	0
Machinists .. .. .	77	0	78	0	86/ to 76/		76	6	682	6	80	0
Monoline Operators .. .. .	102	8	85	9	81/ & 89/4		84	0	90	0*	86	0
Monotype Operators .. .. .	102	8	85	9	76/ & 82/		84	0	90	0*	..	..
„ Casting Machinists	..	..	57	6	86	0	66	0	..	..	..	..
Readers .. .. .	97	0	82	0	76	0	76	6	684	0*	80	0
Stereotypers .. .. .	84	6	78	0	76	0	76	6	682	6	80	0
Typographic Operators .. .. .	102	8	85	9	81/ & 89/4		84	0	690	0*	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † Piece-work rates. ‡ Other than in newspaper offices. § Sydney rates from 7th January, 1920. Adelaide rates from 29th January, 1920. ¶ 44 and 48 hours per week. ¶ Sydney rates from 2nd January, 1920. Adelaide rates from 29th January, 1920. \*\* Sydney rates from 5th January, 1920. Adelaide rates from 29th January, 1920. †† Adelaide rates from 29th January, 1920. †‡ In Perth 48 hours per week may be worked, payment for the extra four hours being made at the ordinary time rate. An employer is not entitled to change from a 44 to a 48 hour week unless one week's notice is given to his employees.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.

## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Asphalting.</b>						
Layers (Cold Work) ..	85 6	72 0	..	67 6	..	*48/to66/*
" (Hot Work) ..	85 6	72 0	..	..	..	*48/to66/*
Mastic Boilers ..	..	*85 0	..	..	..	..
Potmen ..	85 6	66 0	..	..	..	*48/to66/*
Rubbers Down ..	..	68 0	..	..	..	..
Yardmen and Labourers	85 6	66 0	..	67 6	..	*48/to66/*
<b>Boatbuilding.</b>						
Boatbuilders ..	80/ & 84/	70/ to 80/*	1370 6 to 76 4*	84 0*	102 0	80 0*
<b>Brickmaking.</b>						
Burners ..	103/10&105/7	*92 3	74/ & 78/	*84 0	*77 0	67 6
Carters (One Horse) ..	*1677 0	67 0	1777 0	67 0	67 0	67 0
" (Two Horses) ..	*1682 0	72 0	1782 0	72 0	72 0	72 0
Clayholemen ..	89 6	74 0	669 8	74 0	66 0	66 0
Drawers ..	91 0	81 0	669 8	80 0	†	67 6
Labourers ..	85 6	70 0	667 10	69 0	62 0	66 0
Loaders Out ..	85 6	..	667 10	..	..	66 0
Loftsmen ..	82 6	70 0	667 10	69 0	58 0	66 0
Machinemn ..	87 6	*1676 1½	669 8	72/ & 75/	68/ & 70/	66 0
Panmen ..	85/6 & 89/6	*1676 1½	667 10	*1676 1½ & 79 3½	64 0	66 0
Pit Foremen ..	96 0	..	673 4	79 0	72 0	..
" Men ..	89 6	75 0	669 8	74 0	66 0	66 0
" Shooters ..	92 6	79 0	673 4	79 0	72 0	69 0
Setters ..	91 0	79 0	667/10&69/8	80 0	68/ & 70/	72 0
Truckers ..	85 6	70 0	667 10	69 0	62 0	66 0
Wheelers ..	85 6	70 0	667/10&69/8	69 0	66 0	66 0
Yardmen ..	85 6	70 0	667 10	69 0	62 0	66 0
<b>Broom-making (Millet).</b>						
Sorters (Head) ..	77 0	80 0	72 6	..	..	70 0*
" (Other) ..	77 0	68 6	72 6	..	..	60 0*
Varnishers, Ringers and Sizers per (1000)	2 10	3 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Brushmaking.</b>						
Bass Broom Drawers ..	94 6	63 0	72 6 {	52 6	..	..
Finishers ..	94 6	60 0		60 0	..	..
Machinists (Boring) ..	94 6	60 0		60 0	..	..
" (Boults Carver) ..	79 6	74 0		64 0	..	..
Paint Brush Makers ..	99 0	77 6		67 6	..	..
Fan Workers (Hair & Bass)	94 6	72 0	55/ & 60/		..	..
<b>Candle Making.</b>						
Acidifiers ..	79 0	74 6	76 0	74 6	..	..
General Hands ..	77 0	69 0	72 0	69 0	69 0*	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	81 6	74 6	72 0	74 6	..	..
Moulders ..	77 0	73 0	76 0	73 0	69/ to 75/*	70 0*
Press-room Gangers ..	79 0	72 0	73 0	72 0	..	..
Stillmen ..	82 0	74 6	76 0	74 6	..	..
<b>Cardboard Box Makers.</b>						
Guillotine and other Cutters	83/ & 84/6	71 0	*76 0	70/ & 76/8	..	..
Other Adults ..	77 0	57 6	*67 6	64/ & 66/	..	..
<b>Coachmaking (Road).†</b>						
Bodymakers ..	92 0	72 0	*82 6	75 0	69 0	82 6
Labourers ..	77 0	58 0	*67 10	64 6	..	..
Painters ..	92 0	72 0	*82 6	75 0	69 0	82 6
Labourers ..	77 0	58 0	*75 2	64 6	60 0*	..
Smiths ..	92 0	72 0	*82 6	75 0	69 0	82 6
Strikers ..	77 0	58 0	*67 10	64 6	57 0	..
Trimmers ..	92 0	72 0	*82 6	75 0	69 0	82 6
Vycemen ..	83 0	63 0	..	64 6	60 0*	70 0
Wheelmaking Machinists	92 0	72 0	*82 6	75 0	69 0	82 6
Wheelwrights ..	92 0	72 0	*82 6	75 0	69 0	82 6
<b>Coachmaking (Axlemaking).†</b>						
Centre Turners ..	92 0	58 0	..	75 0	..	..
Faceplate Workers ..	92 0	66 0	..	75 0	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † Piece-work rates. ‡ Sydney rates from 23rd January, 1920.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.

## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Coachmaking (Springmaking)†</b>												
Fitters .. ..	92	0	72	0	..		75	0	..		..	
Spring Makers .. ..	92	0	70	0	..		75	0	..		..	
<b>Fellmongering.</b>												
Bate Hands .. ..	80	0	75	0	679	6	73/* & 65/		63	0	..	
Green Hands .. ..	82	0	75	0	676	6	65	0	63	0	..	
Labourers .. ..	80	0	72/ & 75/		675	0	73/* & 65/		63	0	..	
Limepit Men .. ..	80	0	75	0	679/6 & 82/6		65	0	63	0	..	
Machinists (Burring) ..	82	0	77	0	685	6	65	0	..		..	
(Fleshing) .. ..	82	0	77	0	682	6	†		66	0	..	
(Scouring) .. ..	80	0	80	0	676	6	65/* & 65/		..		..	
(Setting Out) .. ..	82	0	77	0	682	6	73/* & 65/		..		..	
Soakholemen .. ..	80	0	77	0	682	6	73/* & 65/		63	0	..	
Sweathouse Men .. ..	86	0	72	0	682	6	65	0	63	0	..	
Wool Sorters .. ..	84	0	80	0	682	6	65	0	63	0	..	
<b>Fibrous-Plaster Working.§</b>												
Fixers' Assistants .. ..	77	0	673	4	..		671	6	..		..	
Other Adults .. ..	77	0	673	4	..		671	6	..		..	
Shop Hands .. ..	84	0	673	4	..		78	0	..		..	
<b>Gas Making and Supply.</b>												
Blacksmiths .. ..	104	6	90	0	696	3	81	0	90	0*	87	0
Coke Trimmers .. ..	80	6	75	0	686	0	75	6	74	0	..	
Engine Drivers .. ..	75/ to 87/2		90	6	93/ to 101/		88	6	72/ to 78/		..	
Gas Fitters .. ..	92	6	686	7½	699	0	87	6	..		90	0
Labourers .. ..	74	6	72/ & 75/		686	0	69	6	66	0	72	0
Mainlayers .. ..	86	6	84	0	673	4	81	6	78	0	84	0
Metermakers .. ..	92	0	89	0	671	6	..		81	0	70	6
Meter Testers .. ..	86	6	84/ & 85/		673	4	81	6	75	0	78	0
Service Layers .. ..	86	6	84	0	673	4	81	6	75	0	84	0
(Labourers) .. ..	74	6	72	0	688	9	69	6	66	0	72	0
Stokers .. ..	86	6	84/ & 87/		80/ to 84/		81	6	78/ & 85/6		84	0
Yardmen .. ..	74	6	72	0	666	0	69	6	66	0	72	0
<b>Glassfounding.</b>												
Bottletoppers .. ..	69	0	66	8	63/ to 69/*		66	8	..		..	
Furnacemen .. ..	69	0	66	8	63/ to 69/*		66	8	..		..	
(Assistants) .. ..	69	0	66	8	63/ to 69/*		66	8	..		..	
Labourers .. ..	69	0	66	8	63/ to 69/*		66	8	65	0*	..	
Lehrmen .. ..	69	0	66	8	63/ to 69/*		66	8	..		..	
Packers .. ..	69	0	66	8	63/ to 69/*		66	8	65	0*	..	
Sorters .. ..	69	0	66	8	63/ to 69/*		66	8	65	0*	..	
<b>Glassworking and Glazing.</b>												
Bevelers .. ..	97/6 & 98/6		80	0	681	0	70/ & 74/*		..		68	0
Cementers .. ..	77	0	65	0	..		58/ & 66/*		..		..	
Cutters & Glaziers (Other)	96	6	80	0	680	0	65/ & 74/*		..		..	
(Plate) .. ..	96	6	80	0	680	0	70/ & 82/*		..		..	
Lead Light Glaziers ..	97	6	70/ & 80/		..		70/ & 74/*		..		..	
Packers .. ..	69/ & 77/*		70	0	..		66/ & 70/*		..		..	
Silverers (using Own Recipe)	100	6	..		..		..		..		..	
(Others) .. ..	100	6	80	0	681	0	75/ & 79/*		..		..	
<b>Horsehair Working.</b>												
Curbers .. ..	80	0*	69	0	..		..		..		..	
Drafting Hands .. ..	80	0*	69	0	..		..		..		..	
Wet Hacklers and Others	77	0*	61/6 to 69/		..		..		..		..	
<b>Jewellery, Clock and Watch Making.</b>												
Chainmakers .. ..	73/6 & 76/		63	0	1687	6	††63/ & 67/6		80	0*	50/ to 75/*	
Engravers .. ..	76	0	1185	0	1687/6 & 90/		††70	0	80	0*	50/ to 75/*	
Mounters .. ..	73	6	70	0	1687	6	††75	0	80	0*	50/ to 75/*	
Setters .. ..	76	0	70	0	1690	0	††75	0	80	0*	50/ to 75/*	
Watch and Clock Makers	1175	0	1175	0	692	6	††72	6	80	0*	..	
"    "    Repairers	1175	0	1175	0	692	6	††72	6	80	0*	80/ to 90/*	
<b>Leather (Small Goods).   </b>												
General Hands .. ..	77	0	74	0	78	0	78	0	76	0	76	0
<b>Manures (Animal). ¶ **</b>												
Fertiliser Hands .. ..	83	6	85	0	6107	0	..		..		..	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † Piecework rates. ‡ Sydney rates from 23rd January, 1920. § Sydney rates from 7th January, 1920. || Adelaide rates from 24th January, 1920. ¶ Sydney rates from 23rd January, 1920. \*\* Brisbane rates from Meat Export Award. †† Hours of labour per week; 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light).

\* NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.



## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Manures (Artificial).§</b>												
Acid Retortmen .. ..	81/6	& 87/6	69 0				69 0		66 0			
Bagging Men .. ..	81 6		66 0				66 0		63 0			
Bin Workers .. ..	85 6		66 0				66 0		63 0			
Bone Mill Feeders .. ..			66 0				66 0		63 0			
Chamber Burners .. ..	87 6		69 0				69 0		66 0			
Crushers and Mixers .. ..	81 6		69 0				69 0		66 0			
Labourers .. ..	81 6		66 0				66 0		63 0			
<b>Masonry (Marble and Stone)†  </b>												
Carvers .. ..	*132 11		*102 3		*99 0		96 0		102 0*			
Machinists (Carborundum)*	86/2 & 92/7		71 0		*99 0		76 0		102 0*			
(Other) .. ..			77 0		*99 0		76 0*		102 0*			
Masons .. ..	*104 6		*74 6		*99 0		84 0		102 0*		76 0	
Polishers (Machine-Granite)	74 0		71 0		*82 6		72 0		102 0*			
" (Marble) .. ..	72 0		69 0		*82 6		72 0		102 0*			
" (Other Granite) .. ..	74 0		*65 4		*82 6		72 0		102 0*			
" (Marble) .. ..	72 0		*63 6		*82 6		72 0		102 0*			
<b>Masonry (Mon'm'tal Working)†</b>												
Carvers .. ..	*96 3		*87 4		*99 0		96 0		102 0*		76 0	
Fixers .. ..	89 0		67 0		*99 0		80 0		102 0*		76 0	
Labourers .. ..	65 0		67 0		*82 6		64 0		72 0*		66 0	
Letter Cutters .. ..	*83 5		*80 0		*99 0		88 0		102 0*		76 0	
Masons .. ..	*81 7		*69/ & 80/		*99 0		84 0		102 0*		76 0	
<b>Opticians.</b>												
Journeyman .. ..	*173 0		*172 0		*100 0		67/6 to 80/					
<b>Paper Bag Making.</b>												
Guillotine Cutters .. ..	83/ & 84/6		66 0		*76 0		76 6					
Machinists .. ..			70/ & 75/		*76 0		70/ & 76/6					
<b>Paper Making.†</b>												
Beatermen .. ..	97 0		87 0									
" (Assistant) .. ..	80 0		66 0									
Breakermen .. ..	80 0		72 0									
Cutters .. ..	80 0		69/ & 72/									
Guillotine Men .. ..	80 0		69 0									
Machinists .. ..	97 0		96 0									
" (Assistant) .. ..	80 0		66 0									
Packers .. ..	79 6		66 0									
Ragboilermen .. ..	82 0		69 0									
Rippers .. ..	79 6		69 0									
Other Adults .. ..	77 0		66 0									
<b>Pollish Making.</b>												
Foremen .. ..			71 6				71 6					
Grinders .. ..			71 6				71 6					
Millhands .. ..			71 6				71 6					
Mixers .. ..			71 6				71 6					
Other Adults .. ..			69 0				69 0					
<b>Portmanteau Making.‡</b>												
Journeyman .. ..	77 0		74 0		78 0		78 0		76 0		76 0	
<b>Potteries (General).</b>												
Burners (Head) .. ..	77 0		83 0		74 0		66/ to 70/*				61 6	
" (Assistant) .. ..	77 0		79 3		74 0		63 0*				58 6	
Hollow-ware Pressers .. ..	77 0		70 0		667 10						63 0	
Labourers .. ..	77 0		69 0		667 10		57/6 to 60/*				58 6	
Sagger Makers .. ..	77 0		69 0				57/6 to 60/*					
Sanitary Pressers .. ..	80 0		73 0		667 10						63 0	
Throwers (1st Class) .. ..	80 0		79 0		682 6		70/ to 80/*				67 6	
" (2nd Class) .. ..			69/ & 73/		675 2						61 6	
Turners .. ..	77 0		70 0									
<b>Potteries (Pipemaking).</b>												
Burners (Head) .. ..	77 0		83 0		80 0		70 0*		80 0		67 6	
" (Assistant) .. ..			76 3		74 0				66 0		58 6	
Drawers .. ..	77 0		69 0		667 10		66 0*		66 0			
Junction Stickers .. ..	77 0		71 0		667 10				72 0		61 6	
Moulders .. ..	77 0		72 6		667 10				80 0		63 0	
Mould Makers .. ..	77 0		79 0		669 8		66 0*		78 0			
Setters .. ..	77 0		72 0		667 10				66/ & 80/		61 6	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1920. ‡ Adelaide rates from 24th January, 1920. § Sydney rates from 1st January, 1920. ¶ Sydney rates from 23rd January, 1920.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.

## GROUP VL—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Potteries—Tile Making, (other than Roofing).</b>												
Labourers .. ..	77	0	69	0	67	10	..	..	..	..	58	6
Moulders or Pressers ..	77	0	72	6	67	10	..	..	..	..	63	0
Setters (Head) .. ..	77	0	72	6	67	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Other) .. ..	77	0	72	6	67	10	..	..	..	..	63	0
<b>Quarrying.</b>												
Borers (Hand or Machine)	77	0	75	0	78	0	78	0	75	0	66	0
" (Assistant) ..	77	0	66	0	71	6	69	0	..	..	60	0
Dressers .. ..	84	4	83	0	71	6	..	..	..	..	63	0
Facemen .. ..	78	6	75	0	78	0	..	..	..	..	57	0
Gutters .. ..	89	10	..	..	82	0	..	..	..	..	63	0
Hammermen .. ..	77	0	83	0	78	0	72	0	75	0	63	0
Labourers or Strippers ..	77	0	66	0	71	6	69	0	69	0	57	0
Loaders, Pluggers or Trainers .. ..	77	0	66	0	71	6	69	0	69	0	57	0
Machine Feeders .. ..	78	6	66	0	77	6	66	0	75	0	60	0
Quarrymen .. ..	84	4	..	..	82	0	72	0	75	0	66	0
Spallers .. ..	77	0	75	0	76	0	72	0	72	0	63	0
<b>Rope Making.</b>												
Clothes Line Lappers ..	77	0	63	0	65	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feeders for First Spreader	77	0	66	0	60	0*	66	0	..	..	..	..
Foremen (Head) .. ..	77	0	..	..	85	0*	73/ & 78/	..	..	..	..	..
" (Jenny) .. ..	77	0	..	..	67	6*	68	0	..	..	..	..
Knockers Out and Dampers												
Down .. ..	77	0	63	0	50	0*	63	0	..	..	..	..
Oilers .. ..	77	0	66	0	..	..	63	0	..	..	..	..
Packers .. ..	77	0	63	0	65	0*	63	0	..	..	..	..
Reelers (Hand) .. ..	77	0	64	0	65	0*	63/ & 66/	..	..	..	..	..
" (Steam) .. ..	77	0	67	0	65	0*	70	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Rubber Working.</b>												
Calender Hands .. ..	78	8	78	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compound Weighers ..	68	9	68	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers .. ..	66	0	66	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers .. ..	68	9	68	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forcing Machinists ..	66	0	66	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heaters .. ..	67	7	67	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers .. ..	68	9	68	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe Hands	68	9	68	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands .. ..	72	0	72	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulders (Other) .. ..	67	7	67	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	66	0	66	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Press Hands .. ..	67	7	67	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spreaders .. ..	63	9	68	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surgical, Packing and other Makers .. ..	68	9	68	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile Cutters .. ..	66	0	66	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tube Repairers .. ..	68	9	68	9	..	..	60/ to 67/6*	..	..	..	..	..
" Joiners .. ..	66	0	66	0	..	..	60/ to 67/6*	..	..	..	..	..
Tyre Moulders .. ..	85	3	85	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vulcanisers .. ..	68	9	66	0	..	..	60/ to 67/6*	..	..	..	..	..
Wrappers .. ..	66	0	66	0	..	..	60/ to 67/6*	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Saddlery and Harnessmaking.†</b>												
Collarmakers .. ..	77	0	74	0	78	0	78	0	81	0	76	0
Harnessmakers .. ..	77	0	74	0	78	0	78	0	76	0	76	0
Machinists .. ..	77	0	74	0	78	0	78	0	76	0	76	0
Saddlers .. ..	77	0	74	0	78	0	78	0	76	0	76	0
<b>Sail Making.</b>												
Sailmakers .. ..	78	0	66	0	68	0	69	0	172	0*	..	..
<b>Ship Workers.</b>												
Carpenters and Joiners	102	0	84	4	..	..	91	6*	..	..	80	0*
Dockers .. ..	73	4	73	4	73	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painters .. ..	73/4 & 79/9	..	73	4	73	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrights (New Work)	102	0	93	6	93	6	102	0	102	0	80	0*
" (Old Work) ..	102	0	93	6	93	6	102	0	102	0	80	0*
<b>Soap Making.</b>												
Foremen .. ..	84	0	76	0	77	0	76	0	..	..	..	..
General Hands .. ..	77	0	69	0	72	0	69	0	69	0*	69	0*
Mixers .. ..	77	0	74	0	72	0	74	0	69	0*	..	..
Soap Makers .. ..	89	0	..	..	72	0	..	..	69	0*	..	..
" (Assistant) ..	79	0	78	0	72	0	78	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Tallow Making.‡</b>												
Tallowmen .. ..	77	0	85	0	102/ to 105/	§	84	0	70	0	65	0*

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 180. † Adelaide rates from 24th January, 1920. ‡ Melbourne rates from 17th January, 1920. § Rates taken from Meat Export Award.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 180.